

*Tasmanian
Family and Community
Reconstitution,*

*With a Case Study of Some Estates and Families
of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse*

by

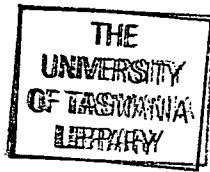
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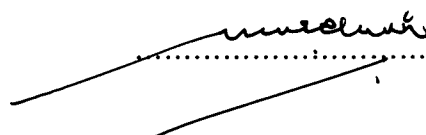
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Declaration

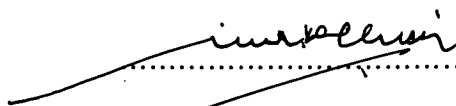
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..... (Neil K. Chick, 17 April 2006)

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..... (Neil K. Chick, 17 April 2006)

Apart from the *Applications of convicts for permission to marry* database, which I developed for the Archives Office of Tasmania, all data generated from this research project, including the CD-ROMs in the Appendix, remain the property of the author in accord with the *Copyright Act 1968*. The *Applications of convicts for permission to marry* database is accessible on the Archives Office of Tasmania website at <http://resources.archives.tas.gov.au>. All access to, copying of, or use of any part of the data, or of the thesis derived therefrom, is prohibited for three years from the date this statement was signed. Access by examiners to the files on the CD-ROMs for the purposes of verification or analysis is subject to a confidentiality agreement. All inquiries regarding the data should be addressed to the author, c/o The Menzies Research Institute, University of Tasmania or via email at Neil.Chick@utas.edu.au.

..... (Neil K. Chick, 17 April 2006)

Abstract

Tasmania, as an island state, is a “natural laboratory” for such disciplines as medical genetics, historical demography and social history. It is blessed with an abundance of historical records, particularly from 1825 onwards, though that very abundance produces its own problems. This thesis examines the practicality of reconstituting families and communities in Tasmania through both manual and automatic linkage of historical documents. Such endeavours have been successfully undertaken elsewhere by large teams of researchers with well-established infrastructures. Because infrastructure for such investigations is largely absent in Tasmania, and this research project is the work of a single researcher, what is presented here is exploratory in nature, and more a feasibility study than a fully developed inquiry.

Part 1 of the thesis explores the development of the methodology of family reconstitution as a natural development of the techniques of genealogists, and then through the application of record linkage techniques by medical and demographic researchers, among others. Chapter 1 considers the sources and sizes of data sets and problems of family reconstitution. These include incomplete registration of life events, inconsistent reference to persons, and ambiguity or non-unique names. Problems arise from high rates of migration and mobility, from attitudes of administrators to civil data as a revenue-collecting opportunity, and from personal privacy. Chapter 2 suggests that it may be possible to use other data sets to extend the investigation from families to communities, but warns of the difficulties of investigating individual communities without taking into consideration their interconnection with other communities and the wider context of nineteenth century records. Chapters 3 and 4 consider the methodologies of manual and computerized record linkage, with particular reference to vital records. Lastly chapter 5 considers the theoretical and practical problems of presenting large, multigenerational pedigrees, and establishes the standards used for presenting such in Part 3 of the thesis.

Part 2 is a much more detailed examination of the nature of a selection of classes of Tasmanian records suitable for family and community reconstitution. The uses to which listings of inhabitants can be put are the subject of chapter 6. It uses the 1811 colonial muster of Van Diemens Land, for which several manuscripts exist, with inconsistencies within and between them, to exemplify both potentials and problems, the chief of which is that “one cannot trust the witnesses”. Chapter 7 examines the nature of the more than 2,700 registers of baptisms, burials and marriages that exist in the Archives Office of Tasmania. Early problems of sparse settlement and poor communication are considered. The development of Anglican, Roman Catholic, Protestant non-conformist, and Jewish record-keeping is discussed.

The reasons for and consequences of the incomplete systematic transcription by civil authorities are outlined. The condition of both church and civil graveyards and the establishment of systematic recording of headstones and other memorial inscriptions are also discussed. Computerization and linkage of civil birth, death and marriage registers up to the end of 1899 has been achieved. The nature of these records and their potential uses and problems of developing unique identifiers are discussed in chapter 8. Chapter 9 links over 14,000 applications of convicts for permission to marry to the records of actual marriages, and highlights problems of transcription, validation, sources of spelling variation, and discusses the influence of convicthood on fertility and the high emigration rate of emancipists. Records of land acquisition and transfer are a class of records neglected in family and community reconstitution studies, and their nature and use are discussed in chapter 10. Chapter 11 elaborates upon the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index*, a project to obtain life data on immigrant and emigrant families unobtainable through linkage of local records. Contemporary narrative as a class of records that can aid family and community reconstitution is exemplified in chapter 12 by an analysis of *Some reminiscences of a Van Diemens Land gum-sucker*.

Part 3 brings together the themes of family and community reconstitution through a discussion of some estates and families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts. The landed gentry, the convicts and their descendants are compared. How landed estates were acquired, or lost, or transmitted is discussed through a consideration of wills, deeds, mortgages and marriage bonds. The expansion or contraction of estates, their families, their tenants and of their agricultural labourers is seen in the context of economic cycles, wars overseas, and the aspirations of ex-servicemen, extinctions in the male line, and change to other forms of livelihood. As originally conceived, Part 3 was very voluminous. It is felt necessary to relegate many reconstituted families to the appendices on CD-ROM, where they join the raw and unreconstituted data.

Part 4 returns to the problem of record linkage and migration in family and community reconstitution. Chapter 25 highlights the problems of incompleteness of civil registration as exemplified by record linkage performed on the districts of Hamilton and Ouse. Despite the incomplete nature of nineteenth century civil registration, some preliminary and indicative conclusions can be drawn from their analysis, and chapter 26 examines aggregate data on seasonality of marriage, birth, death and infant mortality, and brief comparisons are drawn between Tasmanian and English experience. Hitherto, the topic of migration has been neglected except notably where census data have allowed comparison between place of birth and place of residence. Tasmanian census data are inadequate for this task. However,

because the reconstitution process has been extended to cover an unusually wide range of records for the whole colonial period it has been possible to investigate nuptiality, fertility, mortality and especially migration in chapters 27 to 31. Suggestions for further research are made in chapter 32.

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- A1.2 Burial registers at the Archives Office of Tasmania
- A1.3 Marriage registers at the Archives Office of Tasmania
- A1.4 Local civil registers at the Archives Office of Tasmania

Additional tables and data matrices

- A2 The marriages by name and their children by number, and place of birth registration, arranged by marriage cohort.
- A3 Migration matrices
- A4 Surname frequency of transient families
- A5 Fertility matrices

Additional lands and reconstituted family files for

John ACTON, Thomas ANDERSON, Samuel ANDREWS, Charles ANTONY, John ASGILL, AYERS, AYERS and EYRES (various), Robert Henry BARRETT, Samuel BARROW, John BATTY, George BELL, Thomas BELLINGER

Walter Angus BETHUNE, Alfred BETTS, William BIRBECK, BISDEE (various) Alexander BROCK, John BROCK brother of James, Marion BROCK sister of James, Henry BROCK brother of James

Henry BROWNE, Philip CANNON, Michael CARNS, John CAWTHORN, George CHIVERS, Henry CLARK, James CLARKE, William CLARKE, Henry Mylam COCKERILL, William Henry COUNTER, James CRAWSHAW, Peter DAVIS, Alexander DENHOLM,

Robert DIXON, William DOWNIE, Douglas DOWNIE, DOWNIE (various), Thomas DREW, James ELDER, James EVANS, George FARQUHARSON, Michael FENTON, James FISHER, John FORSTER, John GOLDSMITH, Ann HALE, Charles HALLETT, Charles HARRIS, William HARVEY, John HEADLAM,

HEADLAM (various), John IBBOTT, Daniel INNES, Daniel IRVINE, Benjamin JACKMAN, Henry JACKSON, Benjamin JACOBS, David JAMIESON, William LANGDON (blacksmith and publican), William LANGDON (R.N.) John Henry BOOTH, William LLOYD, Peter MADDEN, Donald McDONALD, Archibald McDOWALL, Duncan McRAE, James Russell MONCKTON, John MORGAN,

John MOWATT, John MOXHAM, William MOYES, George NICHOLAS, Edward NICHOLAS, James PARKER, Myles PATTERSON, William POULTNEY, George RANSLEY, William RAYNER, George RAYNER, Thomas ROADKNIGHT, Andrew ROBERTSON, ROBERTSON (various), Matthew ROBINSON, James SALTER, John SCURL, John SHARLAND, Joseph STOCK, John TATTERSALL, TERRY (various), Robert THIRKELL, James THOMSON, John TOD

James TRIFFETT, Richard WATSON, Isaac WEBBERLY, William WELCH, Robert WHITEWAY, William WILLIAMS.

Databases (Filemaker Pro 5)

- 0•Births and Baptisms (1803-1899)
- 0•Deaths and Burials (1803-1899)
- 0•Grooms and Brides (1803-1899)
- 0•Composite — linked births, deaths and marriages (1803-1899)
- 0•Families (1803-1899) — incomplete
- 0•Convict Applications for permission to marry (1829-1857)
- 0•1811 Muster
- 0•1819 Muster
- 0•Cems3 — Tombstone and Memorial Index of Tasmania (1803-2004)
- 0•Carr Villa — Launceston's metropolitan cemetery (1905-2001)
- 0•Cornelian Bay — Hobart's metropolitan cemeteries (1872-2003)
- 0•Advocate, Northwest & West Coast newspaper notices — incomplete
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Abbreviations, conventions and acknowledgments.

Abbreviations and symbols:

α	Absolute probability, within the range 0 – 1, values of $\alpha \leq 0.05$ being considered significant.
AD960	Records of the Supreme Court of Tasmania Probate Registry, at the Archives Office of Tasmania.
ADB	<i>Australian Dictionary of Biography.</i>
AVRI	<i>The Australian Vital Records Index</i>
BMB	Butler McIntyre & Butler, barristers & solicitors files
CO	Colonial Office Records, British National Archives.
CON	Records of the Convict Department, at the Archives Office of Tasmania.
CSO	Records of the Chief Secretary's Office, Archives Office of Tasmania.
CT	Certificate of title, Lands Titles Office, Hobart.
CVB	Burial records of the Carr Villa Memorial Park, Launceston.
CVC	Cremation records of the Carr Villa Memorial Park, Launceston.
DO	Records of the Deeds Office, Hobart.
DOG	Records of grants of land at the Deeds Office, Hobart.
DOW	Wills registered at the Deeds Office, Hobart.
ED	Education Department records at the Archives Office of Tasmania.
GO	Records of the Governor's Office, Archives Office of Tasmania.
GSU	Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City.
GSV	Records of the Government Statist, Victoria.
HRA	<i>Historical Records of Australia.</i>
HTC	<i>Hobart Town Courier.</i>
HTG	<i>Hobart Town Gazette.</i>
IGI	<i>International Genealogical Index</i> , compiled by the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
JHA	Journals of the Tasmanian House of Assembly.
JPPP	Journal of Papers and Proceedings of Parliament (Tasmania).
L	Percentage magnitude of time preference in Rayleigh's test.
LAT	Listing of the <i>HMS Calcutta</i> convicts, La Trobe Library, Melbourne, Victoria.
LSD	Records of the Lands and Surveys Department, at the Archives Office of Tasmania.
MB	Marine Board records at the Archives Office of Tasmania .
ML	Listing of the <i>HMS Calcutta</i> convicts, Mitchell Library, Sydney, New South Wales

MM	Manuscript at the Mitchell Library, Sydney, NSW.
NARN	Archives Authority of New South Wales.
NS	Non-State records at the Archives Office of Tasmania.
P	Percentage likelihood, values $\geq 95\%$ being considered significant.
QVML	Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston, Tasmania.
r	Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation.
r	Magnitude of time-preference, using Rayleigh's test
RGD	Records of the Registrar General's Department, Archives Office of Tasmania.
SC	Records of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, Archives Office of Tasmania.
SRCT	Records of the Southern Regional Cemetery Trust, Hobart.
SZ	A class of manuscripts at the Archives Authority of New South Wales.
TAMIOT	<i>Tombstone and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania.</i>
TPI	<i>Tasmanian Pioneers Index.</i>
VDLH	<i>Van Diemens Land Heritage</i> , a five volume index by the author.
f18401210	Identifier composed of year, month and day of birth, if known for a female.
m18401210	Identifier composed of year, month and day of birth, if known for a male.
#18400000	Identifier composed of year only, and gender not known.
~	Approximated date.
@	Age at date of the immediately preceding event.
•a	Date and place of arrival.
•ap	Date of absolute pardon.
•app	Application for permission to marry.
•b	Date and place of birth.
•c	Date and place of baptism or christening.
•cp	Date of conditional pardon.
•crem	Date and place of cremation.
•d	Date and place of death.
•dis	Date and place of discharge from armed forces.
•div	Date and place of divorce.
•en	Date and place of enlistment in armed forces.
•fp	Date of free pardon.
•i	Date and place of interment.
•infant	Known to have died in infancy.
•l	Date of departure.
•m	Date and place of known de facto relationship.

- m Date and place of marriage.
- m1 Date and place of first marriage.
- m2 Date and place of second marriage.
- per *Name of ship* on which the subject arrived or departed.
- pr Date of granting of probate or letters of administration.
- q Date and place of inquest post-mortem.
- s Length of sentence.
- t Date and place of trial.
- tl Date of ticket of leave.
- to Name of Father of subject.
- wp Date and reference number of granting of Probate at the Supreme Court of Tasmania Probate Registry, records now at the Archives Office of Tasmania.
- & Name of Mother of subject.
- x Known not to have had any children.
- = Name of spouse of subject.
- =1 Name of first spouse of subject.
- =2 Name of Second Spouse of subject.
- ≠ If followed by a name, the name of de facto spouse or, if not followed by a name, it indicates subject never married.
- » Number and names of children of subject.
- ≠» Number and names of ex-nuptial children follow.
- 1» Number and names of children of first marriage follow.
- 2» Number and names of children of second marriage follow.
- [...] Enclose data on aliases, occupation, arrival, convict history, etc.
- <...> Enclose the source of immediately preceding data.
- ® Biography reference number, by volume - family - and descent.

Conventions:

Names of ships are underlined and italicized, e.g. *Duchess of Northumberland 2*.

Titles of books, newspapers and manuscripts are given in italics, e.g. *Recollections of a Van Diemens Land gum-sucker*.

Names of properties are enclosed in double quotes, e.g. "Cawood".

Alternative spellings from the same document are enclosed in parentheses: (...).

Alternative spellings from linked documents are enclosed in square brackets: [...].

References to source of data in footnotes and family trees are enclosed in angle brackets: <...>.

Areas of land are given in acres, in conformity with the contemporary documents. To convert to hectares, multiply by 0.404687260984.

All placenames that contain or imply a possessive are given without an apostrophe, e.g. Van Diemens Land, with two exceptions. In quotations the names are as given in the printed or manuscript source. The names of parish churches, e.g. St Peter's, Hamilton, are given as possessives in which the missing word "church" is implicit.

In references to the titles of papers and books, capitalization of words is reserved for proper nouns only, in compliance with recent bibliographic practice.¹

Acknowledgments

I was both surprised and honoured when my own contributions to the Tasmanian Family History Society were recognized through my being elected a Fellow in 1999. I must reiterate what I said in my acceptance speech: "Leadership can only be measured by the quality of the response one elicits from those one attempts to lead. As you honour me, you also acknowledge the hundreds of dedicated volunteers who have put in hundreds of thousands of man-hours of effort into making accessible the records of Tasmania's families."

Acknowledgment thus is gratefully made to the many enthusiastic volunteers, members of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania and its successor, the Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc. for their continuing work on the several indexing projects which I initiated/encouraged, most particularly the index to *Tombstone and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania*. Individual mention must be made of Villy Scott, Anne Bartlett, Joyce O'Shea, for their continuing work on newspapers, Kevin Green on free immigrants, and especially Alex Buchanan, for tombstone inscriptions, though many others deserve also to be named. Ann Doble gave clerical assistance for the five volumes of my *Van Diemens Land Heritage* project. Acknowledgment must be made to the indexers who laboured with me on the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* under the careful coordination of Robert Saunders. They are named in the footnote on page 93.

I must thank Robin Eastley and Ian Pearce of the Archives Office of Tasmania for allowing me to index the applications of Convicts for permission to marry. They also permitted me to make a detailed inventory of the Archives Office holdings of parish registers, which is given in abbreviated form in Appendix A1. They and

¹ Gorman, Michael, 1981. *The concise Anglo-American cataloguing rules*. London: The Library Association.

their staff of archivists have been unfailingly helpful and cooperative. Similarly, thanks go to the archivists of the Archives Authority of New South Wales for giving me permission to transcribe the colonial musters of Van Diemens Land.

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Gratitude is especially due to Dr Roger Kellaway for agreeing, at a very late stage, to supervise what had been, until then, a quite independent, part-time research project. His comments, those of three anonymous reviewers and those of Dr Jane Grosvenor, and Elizabeth Chick-Burton have helped significantly by suggesting structural changes, by drawing attention to inadequacies in the argument, and by suggesting where the text might profitably be clarified.

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Last but indeed most, I am grateful to my wife Anne, and my children, and grandchildren for their patience with and forbearance towards a compulsively obsessive researcher masquerading as a husband, father and grandpa.

Part 1.
*On family and community
reconstitution*

Introduction

*"No true genealogist needs to be told that his study is a fundamental one. This truth, however, has not yet penetrated the world at large. There are still those who think of us as fools with long memories.... The genealogist ... is not solely or mainly a biographer ... which is of great importance both to him and to the social historian. The Annals of the Poor may be neither short nor simple, but complex and extended. The Annals I mean are those, not of individuals, nor mainly even of individual families, but of the groups of families and the kindreds which in sum have made up the people...."*¹

The superscription to this thesis is apposite to what follows. Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter King at Arms, was delivering the Society of Genealogists' Jubilee Year Lecture on 15 December 1961. His subject was "Genealogy and the Common Man". Though his professional experience might lead one to think that pedigrees were solely the prerogative of the great and noble, he thought otherwise. He was aware, like Frank Smith two decades later, that there was

*"a spirit abroad of wanting to know who we are. Small groups all over the world are organizing into family societies and are excited about digging into the past, where their roots lie deep. The history of individuals and individual families is today considered more significant than the history of public life."*²

Paul de Serville, however, while acknowledging that in every other country genealogy is regarded as a perfectly respectable subject in its own right, and as an invaluable handmaiden to history, felt that most of his fellow historians in Australia regarded Genealogy as "a somewhat questionable and disreputable half-science."³

One wonders, like de Serville, whether Australian historiographers' ambivalence towards family history has arisen from an equally ambivalent attitude towards class. Certainly in the heady days of self-congratulatory collected biographies of the 1870s to 1900s most of the subjects of the biographies were self-made men.⁴ Burke's

¹ Wagner, Anthony, 1975. *Pedigree and progress: essays in the genealogical interpretation of history*. London: Phillimore, p146.

² Smith, Frank, 1980. Toward preserving our heritage. *World Conference on Records: Preserving our Heritage, August 12-15, 1980, Salt Lake City*, Vol. 1, Series 006, p1.

³ De Serville, Paul, 1979. Genealogy and Australian social history. *Australia 1888*, 2: 108-113. Quotation from p.108.

⁴ For example: Blair, David, 1881. *Cyclopaedia of Australasia : or, dictionary of facts, events dates, persons and places connected with the discovery exploration, and progress of the British dominions in the South from the earliest dawn of discovery in the Southern Ocean to the year 1881*. Melbourne: Ferguson and Moore.

The Cyclopaedia of Tasmania, 1900. (illustrated) : an historical and commercial review : descriptive and biographical, facts, figures and illustrations : an epitome of progress : business men and commercial interests. Hobart: Maitland and Krone.

Colonial Gentry,⁵ with its almost oxymoronic title, and dominated by entries from the Australian colonies, would celebrate the self-made and self-proclaimed to the world, but at a serious cost to the integrity of the profession. One suspects that Ashworth Burke had not the stature in ethics or intellect of his father, Sir Bernard, the Ulster King of Arms, who died the year following the imprint of the first volume.

Some subject families in these volumes, like the Archers were descendants of early free settlers and grantees, some of squatters, and a few of immigrants during the gold-rush days. Hardly any proclaimed descent from a convict, though in one ancestral line or another or in many, many were. It would take another hundred years, and the explosion of interest in family history generated by Australia's Bicentenary before the pervading biological heritage of the convict era would be acknowledged, explored and even applauded.

Only now can we ask questions like: "In the days when the ancestors of many Australians were chosen by the best judges in England, how did the men of Van Diemens Land cope with the acute shortage of females?" How far in space and social distance did discontented bachelors have to go to find brides? Were our convict great-great grandmothers able to go to the altar with less or with more reason to wear white than the brides of today? Did free settlers and their descendants have more or fewer illegitimate children than convicts and their descendants? Was there any significant difference in family and household structure between labourers and artisans and the landed gentry? How did literacy vary between the towns and the country districts, and did it affect family structure? Did religious affiliation have any effect on fertility? How significant was migration between Van Diemens Land and the mainland colonies, or between the different settlements of the island, or to and from New Zealand? Did free convicts tend to get off the island more often and faster than free settlers? Did English emancipists climb socially upwards faster than the Irish?

These and dozens of other academically respectable historical, sociological, geographic and demographic questions spring to mind when one considers the rich heritage of records preserved and now waiting to be analyzed in the Archives Office of Tasmania⁶ and other repositories. To the answering of each question, several

⁵ Burke, Sir Bernard, 1891-1895. *A genealogical and heraldic history of the colonial gentry*. 2 vols. 2nd edition, edited by Ashworth P. Burke, reprinted c1970 by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore.

⁶ Chick, Neil, 2002. *The Archives Office of Tasmania: a guide for family historians*. Tasmanian Family History Society Research Note Series, No. 7., 4th edition.

theses could be devoted, but this thesis will only answer a few of them. It is still very early days for social history or historical social geography research in Australia. Peter Curson rightly acknowledged that, in Australia, "Little is known about how the individual, the family, household group or small community behaved and functioned."⁷

It is conventional in modern academic theses to identify a body of research questions such as the above and to gather a tightly focused corpus of data to attack them. It is normal for such theses to report on three years' work. This thesis does not fit either of these norms. When I first investigated techniques for nominal record linkage at Stanford University in 1977, I realised the opportunity record linkage techniques gave for investigating the dynamics of whole populations. I saw they could open new windows of understanding on Tasmania's colonial past: windows then obscured by the sheer volume of unaccessioned, unindexed and thus inaccessible records. Beginning in 1977 I had to set in train events and projects which would open up many of these sources in Tasmania and make possible, for myself and others, the mining of a rich lode.

At the time, Rica Ericson and a team of volunteers at the University of Western Australia were laboriously compiling the *Biographical dictionary of West Australians* by using index cards and an IBM typewriter.⁸ By 1986, South Australian genealogists had spent two million man hours manually collating and cross-checking hundreds of thousands of family charts sent in by amateur family historians for the *Biographical Index of South Australians, 1836-1885*.⁹ Four humble Osborne One computers (8-bit Z80 CPU, 64Kbyte RAM machines using BASIC programs under the CP/M operating system) produced hundreds of 5.25" disks before the final collation on a mainframe.

In this thesis there is first the need to explore the sources, and Parts 1 and 2 are devoted to that. The research has been conducted during a period of changing attitudes and developing technology. The writer has seen many in high places in Tasmania and elsewhere in Australia slowly becoming less reticent about their

⁷ Curson, Peter, 1979. Reconstructing Sydney's past demographic environment. *Australia 1888*, 2: 93-98. Quotation from p.93.

⁸ Ericson, Rica, 1979-86. *Dictionary of Western Australians, 1829 - 1914*. Volume 1. *Early settlers*; Volume 2. *Bond, 1850-1868*; Volume 3. *Free, 1850-1868*. Volume 4, *The challenging years, Part 1 A-K, Part 2 L-Z*; Volume 5. *The golden years, 1889 - 1914*. Nedlands: University of Western Australia Press.

⁹ Statton, Jill (ed.), 1986. *Biographical index of South Australians, 1836-1885*. Marden, South Australia: South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society, Inc. — 4 volumes.

involuntarily assisted immigrant ancestry. He has seen the technology change from 5" x 3" index cards to complex relational databases and structured query languages.

In Tasmania, without the assistance of hundreds of enthusiastic volunteers for data collection, and the development of relatively inexpensive and increasingly powerful personal computers for data handling, we would not have the wealth of indexes and other finding aids to assist amateur and professional family and community historians, historical geographers and demographers. The data collection has involved the whole island of Tasmania, but it must be left to others to use the data for the multitude of analyses for which it has potential.

A principal aim of this thesis is to recount these developments and describe the establishment of suitable standards of data collection, manipulation, integration and presentation. It will end with some initial steps in drawing conclusions of an interdisciplinary nature from what has been collected so far on a focus area: some of the demographic characteristics of the central highlands districts of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, particularly an analysis of the migration of the pioneer families of those districts. Migration has long been a thorny problem in family and community reconstitution projects, just how thorny the introduction to Part 4 of the thesis will demonstrate.

The thesis is divided into four parts. Part 1 comprises the historical, theoretical and methodological background to family and community reconstitution. Part 2 examines some of the data sources that can be used for the reconstitution of Tasmanian families and communities and introduces some of the sociological, demographic and other uses to which Tasmanian family reconstitution and land data can be put. Part 3 recounts some aspects of the history of lands and families (both free settlers and former convicts) in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts of Tasmania as an example of family reconstitution and community reconstruction on an intense local scale. Such is the wealth of data here that only a few representative family reconstitutions are given, chosen to illustrate the methodology of utilizing data from family histories, wills and land records. By far the bulk of the data has been consigned to appendices on the CD-ROM. Part 4 then looks at the families of nineteenth century Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse. Here the colony-wide data gathering will be seen to have been absolutely necessary to the understanding of the local area. I have no doubt that each of these parts is worthy of more in-depth treatment, and will be so treated in future. The major databases upon which this reconstitution is based are included as appendices to the thesis on CD-ROM.

1. Family reconstitution

1.1 Development of family reconstitution:

Genealogical data are of fundamental importance in many disciplines that study the relationships between an individual, his or her family, larger kinship networks and the wider community. Characteristics of these relationships change through time, which is of concern to the demographer, the historian, and the sociologist, and through space, which is of concern to the geographer. These changes are in response to many factors. Geneticists and epidemiologists are also interested in tracing the important familial and environmentally related diseases. Computerized genealogy has facilitated these studies.

From the late 1950s the French historical demographer, Louis Henry, and his colleagues developed the "fiche de famille" technique of reconstituting families from parish book data.¹ Epidemiologist, E.D. Acheson founded the enormously influential Oxford medical record linkage project² in the early 1960s, and this was paralleled by developments in Canada.³ Population geneticist Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza and colleagues in Italy began utilizing the parish books of the Parma Valley in the 1970s.⁴ All these projects were, in the first instance, conceived as manual operations, and then, with very limited success, transferred to the first generation of computers.

With the development of second generation computers attempts began to automate the traditional methods of the genealogist. Howard Newcombe, of Atomic Energy Canada Ltd., used the excellent civil and hospital registration records of British Columbia as the basis of his work on relating cancer incidence and

¹ Henry, Louis, 1956. *Anciennes familles Genevoises: étude démographique: 16^e-20^e siècle*. INED Cahier 26. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Fleury, Michel & Louis Henry, 1965. *Nouveau manuel de dépouillement et d'exploitation de l'état civil ancien*. Paris: Ed. de l'Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques.

Beauchamp, P. *et al.*, 1977. La reconstitution automatique des familles: un fait acquis, (dans) *La mesure des phénomènes démographiques. Hommage à Louis Henry*. *Population*, numéro spécial, mars 1977.

² Acheson E.D. & J.G. Evans., 1964. The Oxford record linkage study: A review of the methods and some preliminary results. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 57: 267-274.

Acheson, E.D., 1968. *Record linkage in medicine*. London: E.& S. Livingstone.

Medical Research Council, 1965. *Mathematics and computer science in biology and medicine*. London: Medical Research Council.

³ Kennedy, J.M. *et al.*, 1965. Computer methods for family linkage of vital and health records. *Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River Laboratories Report AECL -2222*.

⁴ Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. *et al.*, 1969. Family reconstitution by computer. *World conference on records and genealogical seminar*. Salt Lake City.

congenital abnormalities to exposure to radiation and other hazards.⁵ Because of the greater power and speed of the second-generation computers of the mid 1960s, Newcombe's team was successful in its aims, and these methods were rapidly taken up elsewhere and in other disciplines.

Much pioneering work in both Canada and England was by Ian Winchester.⁶ Diverse people and groups have adopted record linkage techniques. E.A. Wrigley (now Sir Tony Wrigley), Roger Schofield and colleagues at the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure have demographically analyzed many English parish registers and contributed so much to our understanding of the family life and household structure of our ancestors.⁷ Demographic historians such

⁵ Newcombe, H.B., 1965. Environmental versus genetic interpretations of birth order effects. *Eugenics Quarterly*, 12: 90-101.

Newcombe, H.B. *et al.*, 1959. Automatic linkage of vital records. *Science*, 130 (3381): 954-959.

Newcombe, H.B., 1968. Multigeneration pedigrees from linked records. (in) E.D. Acheson (ed.) *Record linkage in medicine*. Proceedings of the international symposium on record linkage, Oxford, July 1967. Edinburgh & London : E.& E. Livingstone. pp. 295-303.

Newcombe, H.B. & M E. Smith, 1970. Changing patterns of family growth: The value of linked vital records as a source of data. *Population Studies*, 1970: 193.

⁶ Winchester, I., 1968. *Record linkage techniques for files of 19th century historical records*. Unpublished paper for the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Winchester, I., 1969a. *Spelling discrepancies in surnames and their treatment*. *The Hamilton Project: a technical progress report*. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Winchester, I., 1969b. *The Hamilton Project: a technical progress report*. Toronto : Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. Department of History and Philosophy.

Winchester, I., 1970. The linkage of historical records by man and computer: Techniques and problems. *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 1: 107-124.

⁷ Wrigley, E.A., 1966. *An introduction to English historical demography*. London: Wiedenfeld & Nicolson.

Schofield, R.S., 1970a. Perinatal mortality in Hawkshead, Lancashire, 1581-1710. *Local Population Studies*, 4:15-24.

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Schofield, R.S., 1970d. Populations in the past: computer linking of vital records. *Bulletin of the Institute of Mathematical Application*, 6: 45-47.

Schofield, R.S., 1971. On optimising the automatic linking of historical records. Paper presented to the Nominal Record Linkage Conference, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey, 24-27 May 1971.

Schofield, R.S., 1972. Representativeness and family reconstitution. *Annales de Démographie Historique*, 1972, 121-125.

Wrigley, E.A., 1973. *Identifying people in the past*. London: Edward Arnold.

as Glass and Stone have followed.⁸ For sheer lucidity, the work of sociologist, the late Peter Laslett, can hardly be bettered.⁹

The Department of Demography at the University of Montreal has analyzed the genealogies of the early French Canadians.¹⁰ Michael Katz and others analyzed the social structure of urban and rural Ontario in the nineteenth century.¹¹ Theodore Hershberg and colleagues have done the same for Pennsylvania.¹²

Major technical progress came from the work of the population geneticist, Mark Skolnick.¹³ Having completed the Parma Valley project while at Stanford, since 1976

⁸ Glass, D. & D.E.C. Eversley, 1965. *Population in history*. London.

Stone, L., 1977. *The family, sex and marriage in England, 1500-1800*. London: Wiedenfeld & Nicolson.

⁹ Laslett, P., 1971. *The world we have lost*. London: Methuen.

Laslett, Peter & Richard Wall (eds), 1972. *Household and family in past time*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Laslett, P., 1977. *Family life and illicit love in earlier generations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹⁰ Charbonneau, Hubert, 1975. *Vie et mort de nos ancêtres: étude démographique*. Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal.

Desjardins, B. et al., 1977. Automatic family reconstitution: the French Canadian XVIIth century experience. *Journal of Family History*, 2: 35-45.

¹¹ Katz, M.B., 1969. Social structure in Hamilton, Ontario. (in) Thernstrom, Stephan & Richard Sennett (ed.) *Nineteenth century cities: essays in the new urban history*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Katz, Michael B., 1975. *The people of Hamilton, Canada West: family and class in a mid-nineteenth-century city*. Cambridge Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

¹² Hershberg, T. et al., 1976. Record linkage. *Historical Methods Newsletter*, 9: 137-163.

¹³ Skolnick, M.H. 1971. A computer program for linking records. *Historical Methods Newsletter* 4 (4): 114-125.

Skolnick, M. 1974. *The reconstruction and analysis of genealogies from parish registers with a case study of Parma Valley, Italy*. PhD dissertation, Stanford University, California.

Skolnick, M.H., A. Moroni and L.L. Cavalli-Sforza. 1971. A linking of parish records. Nominal Record Linkage Conference, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, 24-27 May 1971.

Skolnick, M.H., A. Moroni, C. Cannings and L.L. Cavalli-Sforza. 1971. The reconstruction of genealogies from parish books. Pp. 319-334 (in) F.R. Hodson, D.G. Kendall and P. Tautu (eds.) *Mathematics in the archaeological and historical sciences*. Edinburgh University Press.

Skolnick, M.H., L.L. Cavalli-Sforza, A. Moroni, E. Siri and L. Soliani. 1973. A reconstruction of historical persons from the parish registers of Parma Valley, Italy. *Genus (Revista Fondata da Corrado Gini)* 29: 103-155.

Skolnick, Mark. 1973. The resolution of ambiguities in record linkage. Pp. 102-127 (in) E.A. Wrigley (ed.) *Identifying people in the past*. London: Edward Arnold.

Skolnick, M. and V. Arbon. 1977. *Genealogical data base for the automatic reconstitution of families*. Paper prepared for: Colloque International de Démographie Historique "Méthodes de Reconstitution Automatique de Familles", Florence, Italy. April 4-7, 1977.

he has been analyzing the incomparable genealogical records of Utah's Mormon population. A team including epidemiologists, demographers, sociologists, historians, and information scientists, has joined him. Work is also going on in Scotland,¹⁴ Ireland,¹⁵ Belgium,¹⁶ Germany,¹⁷ Hungary,¹⁸ Israel,¹⁹ Iceland,²⁰ Denmark,²¹ Sweden,²² and elsewhere. As well, on a huge scale, but only in terms of matching names rather than genealogy, work has progressed through various governmental agencies, beginning in the United States of America.²³

¹⁴ E.g. Anderson, Michael *et al.*, 1991 *The onset of fertility decline in Scotland: some results from an exercise in family reconstitution* Working paper 2, in Demographic Change in Scotland, 1855-1914 series, Department of Economic and Social History, University of Edinburgh.

¹⁵ Connolly, Sean, 1975. Illegitimacy, marriage and sexual behaviour in pre-famine Ireland. Paper presented at a seminar held at the Social Science Research Council Cambridge Group, 3 December 1975.

¹⁶ Alter, George, 1984. Fertility analysis with linked and unlinked population register samples from 19th century Belgium. Paper for the 'Methods for using population registers in historical research' conference held at Umea University, August 1984.

Lesthaeghe, R., 1989. Marriage seasonality, moral control and reproduction in Belgium (1600-1900). IPD Working Paper 1989/4, Brussels, Belgium.

van der Woude, A.M.F., 1974. L'étude anthroponymique, la recherche historique et le couplage automatique des données nominatives aux Pays-Bas. Pp. 103-122 (in) L. Henry (éd.) *Noms et prénoms: aperçu historique sur la dénomination des personnes en divers pays*. Dolchain, Belgium : Ordina.

¹⁷ Imhof, A.E., 1977. Historical demography as social history : possibilities in Germany. *Journal of Family History*, 2: 305-332.

Knodel, J. and L. Shorter, 1978. The reliability of family reconstitution data in German village. *Demographie historique*, 1978, 115-154.

¹⁸ Boozin, Andrej, 1988. *Demographic consequences of consanguineous marriages in small populations*. Summary of paper for the IIASA conference, 'Future changes in population age and structure', held in Sopron, Hungary, 18-21 October 1988.

¹⁹ Bachi, R. *et al.*, 1967. Methods of record linkage in Israel. (Proceedings 36th Session, Sydney, 1967) *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute*, 42 (2): 766-786.

²⁰ Magnússon, Magnús, 1971. Computer methods for the linkage of the national register, birth records, death records and blood group records in Iceland. *Conference on Nominal Record Linkage, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, 24-27 May, 1971.*

²¹ Hansen, H.O., 1977. File design of a data system for information processing of biological family data. *Conference on Methods of Automatic Family Reconstitution, Florence, 4-6 April 1977.*

²² Alström, C.H. and R. Lindelius, 1966. A study of the population movement in nine Swedish sub-populations in 1800-1849 from the genetic-statistical viewpoint. *Acta Genetica et Statistica Medica*, 16, Supp. 1-44.

Bengtsson, Tommy and Christer Lundh, 1991. *Evaluation of a computer program for automatic family reconstitution*. Working paper for the seminar of The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, on 6 May 1991.

²³ Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1969. "FAMULUS" *A Personal Documentation System, User's Manual*. Berkeley, California: Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1.2 Sources, sizes and problems of reconstitution:

Several of these studies have involved, or now involve, the collection and analysis of data on over 200,000 families, or in the case of Iceland,²⁴ the total population of the island since records began to be kept in the twelfth century. Skolnick's Parma Valley project spanned 42 parishes over five centuries. Tasmania's population, with which I have begun to work, actually involves fewer individuals since its European settlement in 1803 than the Mormon population of Utah since 1847.²⁵

These and other projects have involved the linkage and analysis of such various types of data as census returns (a source largely denied to Australians by legislative stupidity), parish registers, poll, rate and tax books, monumental inscriptions, civil registers, school lists, sexton's records, probate acts, deeds and newspaper announcements. Researchers have had to face and overcome intrinsic problems like variations in spelling and changes in name during the life cycle. In addition there is the challenge of ambiguities arising from common given names and surnames, spelling errors, and conflicting or incomplete data. Then there are extrinsic problems such as the privacy and confidentiality of government records, especially those involving the living. These challenges will be elaborated upon in later chapters.

A major problem has been the fact that all these records are variable in length, which makes database design a very complicated affair. Once incorporated in a data base, however, these records can be sorted, indexed, and matched by computer at astonishing speeds and, once in machine readable form, are enormously more useful to the agencies which may have originally supplied them in original or microfilmed form.

To port these techniques to Tasmania has been a major undertaking, of so far only limited success. The initial published results attempted to document a troublesome component of the reconstitution problem: families commenced elsewhere and continued on the island. The first two volumes of the interim edition

²⁴ Fredrikson, S. 1977. *The Icelandic demographic records and their linking*. An unpublished paper delivered to Colloque International de Démographie Historique: Methodes de Reconstitution Automatique des Familles, 4-7 April, 1977, Florence, Italy.

²⁵ Bitton, Davis. 1973. Research materials in the Mormon Genealogical Society: Notes and suggestions. *French Historical Studies*, 8 (1):

Bean, L. D. May and M. Skolnick. 1977. The Mormon historical demography project. *Historical Methods*, 11 (1): 45-53.

Kunz, P.R., B.L. Pitcher and E.T. Peterson. 1974. Residency differentials in Mormon fertility. *Population Studies*, 28: 448-453.

appeared in 1988 and 1989 and the third, fourth, and fifth in a revised format, in 1992 1998, and 2005 respectively.²⁶ The *Van Diemens Land Heritage* project, of which this thesis is an academic component, attempts to document the whole population of nineteenth century Tasmania. The early history of the project was recounted in 1985.²⁷ Since then Jill and Peter Statton have completed the *Biographical Index of South Australians, 1836-1885*,²⁸ with supplements by others.²⁹ The Western Australian index coordinated by Rica Ericson has been consolidated and re-issued.³⁰ The New South Wales series under the direction of Keith Johnson and Malcolm Sainty has reached several volumes, though being a privately funded affair, progress there has been slow.³¹

²⁶ Chick, Neil, 1988. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 1. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 152pp.

Chick, Neil, 1989. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 2. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 154pp.

Chick, Neil, 1992. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 3. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 262pp.

Chick, Neil, 1998. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 4. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 339pp.

Chick, Neil, 2005. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 5. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 329pp.

²⁷ Chick, Neil, 1985. *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index — History and Prospects*. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 6: 83-102. This paper has data on the number of records which are involved in the creation of a population-wide biographical index for early Tasmania.

²⁸ Statton, Jill (ed.), 1986. *Biographical Index of South Australians, 1836-1885*. Marden, South Australia: South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society, Inc. — 4 volumes.

²⁹ Thomas, Jan (ed.), 1987-1989. *Biographical index of South Australians, 1836-1885*. *Bicentennial bulletin*. Adelaide, South Australia: South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society, Inc. — 8 volumes.

Thomas, Jan (ed.), 1990. *South Australians, 1836-1985*. Adelaide, South Australia: South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society, Inc. — 2 volumes.

³⁰ Ericson, Rica, 1979-1986. *Dictionary of Western Australians, 1829 – 1914*. Volume 1. *Early settlers*; Volume 2. *Bond, 1850-1868*; Volume 3. *Free, 1850-1868*. Volume 4, *The challenging years, Part 1 A-K, Part 2 L-Z*; Volume 5. *The golden years, 1889 – 1914*. Nedlands: University of Western Australia Press.

Ericson, Rica, 1987. *The Bicentennial dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829 – 1888*. Nedlands: University of Western Australia Press.

Ericson, Rica and Gillian O'Mara, 1994. *Convicts in Western Australia, 1850-1887*. Nedlands: University of Western Australia Press.

³¹ Cable, Kenneth J. and Jane C. Marchant, 1985-88. *Australian biographical and genealogical record*. Series 2, 1842-1899. Volume 1. Sydney: A.B.G.R. and The Society of Australian Genealogists. 3 volumes.

Spurway, John T., 1992. *Australian biographical and genealogical record*, Series 1 1788-1841. Sydney: A.B.G.R. and The Society of Australian Genealogists.

Such projects are not new. Archange Godbout worked towards a population-wide coverage of the seventeenth century families of the province of Quebec.³² Marshall proposed such coverage for the whole of Canada in 1947.³³ Several other major indexing projects are currently established. The Society of Australian Genealogists has established the AGCI (*Australian Genealogical Computer Index*) a homegrown version of the justly famous IGI (*International Genealogical Index*),³⁴ which consolidates in microform, indexes to sources of genealogical data and records of individual life events. Nearly all these projects depend upon previously constructed indexes, often difficult to use. Each also has responded with varying success to changes in technology and public attitudes.

Another project, by the Family History Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with the cooperation of the relevant government departments, involves the indexing of the birth, marriage, and death registers of several states.³⁵ The resultant consolidated microfiche indexes and CD-ROM files are far easier to use than the year-by-year or quinquennial indexes they replace. To date Pioneers Indexes have been published for Victoria to 1938, New South Wales to 1888, Tasmania to 1899, and Western Australia to 1905. Supplementary collections of microfiche have followed.

Tasmania is unique among the states in having full and free public access, through microfilm, to the nineteenth century civil birth, death and marriage records. This happy condition is the consequence of vigorous lobbying by a committee, of which I was a member, from the then Genealogical Society of Tasmania. It allows (and really requires) researchers and indexers to make use of the full record, rather than just the short-form excerpts with which our colleagues in other states have to be content.

There is also the common problem in family history: obtaining a full record of those families which were begun elsewhere, or completed elsewhere, for which the publicly available sources in Tasmania are of little if any use. The *Van Diemens Land Heritage* project was set up to obtain and disseminate this information. Depending, as they have, upon compiled genealogies submitted by amateur researchers, these

³² Godbout, Archange, 1961-1965. Nos ancêtres au XII^e siècle, dans *Rapport de l'archiviste de la province de Québec*. 1951-53: 447-544; 1953-55: 443-536; 1955-57: 377-489; 1957-59: 381-440; 1959-60: 275-354; 1965: 145-181.

³³ Marshall, J.T., 1947. Canada's national vital statistics index. *Population Studies*, 1: 204-211.

³⁴ Chick, N.K., 1984. The International Genealogical Index: origins, uses, limitations, future. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 5: 3-18.

³⁵ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1998. *Australian vital records index, 1788-1905*. Salt Lake City: Intellectual Reserve, Inc.

volumes have many deficiencies. They nevertheless make a significant contribution to the corpus of knowledge. Many other such families have yet to be documented.

There is a stage beyond indexing which projects in other parts of the world have reached but which Australia has yet to reach on any large scale. This is the automatic reconstitution of families by the linkage of computerized records.³⁶ A reading of my 1985 article will clearly show that this was what I had in mind for *Van Diemens Land Heritage*. I have to state that I still have not reached the goal, though reconstituted family data from the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* are presented in the appendices on CD-ROM. As shall be discussed later, that data source is incomplete.

Evaluation of the data usually includes an attempt at measuring the completeness of the registration of births, marriages and deaths (or their surrogates: baptisms, banns publication or license issuance, and burials). Even if all the vital events are properly registered, and very frequently they are not,³⁷ parish registers for example can be difficult to rely upon for family reconstitution, as will be elaborated in Chapter 7 and Appendices 1.1 to 1.3.³⁸ The names of the individual are almost always present, but, especially in early Protestant records, neither the names of the parents nor the names of the spouse are present, making complete reconstitution extremely difficult.

Age of the individual at marriage or death is often important in linking these events to baptism records,³⁹ even when inaccurately recorded as is frequently the

³⁶ Felligi, I.P. & Sunter, A.B., 1969 A theory of record linkage. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 64: 1183-1210.

Nathan, G.A.D., 1964. *On optimal matching processes*. Ph.D. dissertation, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland Ohio.

Sunter, A.B. & I.P. Felligi, 1967. An optimal theory of records linkage. *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute*, 42 (2): 809-835.

Tepping, B., 1968. A model for optimum linkage of records. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 63: 1321-1332.

³⁷ Bohannon, T. and W.B. Smith. 1976. Classification based on incomplete data records. *American Statistical Association Proceedings, Social Statistics Section 1976*, 214-218.

³⁸ Alter, George. 1984. Fertility analysis with linked and unlinked population register samples from 19th century Belgium. Paper for the 'Methods for using population registers in historical research' conference held at Umea University, August 1984.

³⁹ E.g. Bhrolchain, Máire Ní. 1989. His and her age gap: asymmetry of the age difference between partners. A paper for the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population conference held in New Delhi, 20-27 September 1989.

Bumpass, L., R. Rindfuss and R. Janosik. 1977. *Age and marital status at first birth and the pace of subsequent fertility*. Working paper #77, Centre for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Desjardins, Bertrand, Alain Bideau and Guy Brunet. 1994. Age of mother at last birth in two historical populations. *Journal of Biosocial Sciences*, 26 (4): 509-516.

case. The relationships among individuals in the records, including the witnesses, and the place or parish of origin or residence are also valuable identifiers for linkage or cross validation of reconstituted families and the resolution of ambiguities. The frequency and seriousness of these problems varies according to the geographical area and time period being studied.

1.3 Particular problems in reconstitution

1.3.1 Incompleteness of registration: This type of problem is an inevitable consequence of inadequately developed civil and ecclesiastical administrations in the early decades of newly founded colonies. One finds life events for many persons went unrecorded in the newly established communities, such as in the French settlements of Québec,⁴⁰ those of the English in Ontario,⁴¹ and the Mormons in Utah,⁴² or the convicts and free settlers in Van Diemens Land.⁴³ The various

Drake, Michael. 1965. Marital age patterns in peasant societies: Ireland and Norway, 1800-1900. Paper presented to the International Congress of Economic History, Munich, August 1965.

McCarthy, James. nd *Differentials in age at first marriage*. Paper from Comparative Studies: Cross National Summaries.

Rele, J.R. 1965. Trends and differentials in the American age at marriage. *The Millbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, 43 (2): 219-234.

Trussell, James & Kia I. Reinis, 1989. Age at first marriage and age at first birth. *UN Population Bulletin*, 26: 126-194.

⁴⁰ Charbonneau, Hubert et Raymond Roy, 1976. Généalogie, démographie et registres paroissiaux. *Memoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française*, 27 (1): 23-36.

Charbonneau, Hubert, Yolande Lavoie et Jacques Légaré, 1970. Recensements et registres paroissiaux du Canada durant la période 1665-1668. Etude critique. *Population*, 25 (1): 97-124.

Charbonneau, Hubert, Yolande Lavoie et Jacques Légaré, 1972. Etude des caractéristiques nominatives dans l'état civil et les recensements canadiens du XVII^e siècle: prelude à l'utilisation des ordinateurs pour le jumelage des données. *Annales de Démographie Historique*, 1972, 269-295.

⁴¹ Katz, M.B., 1969. Social structure in Hamilton, Ontario. (in) Thernstrom, Stephan & Richard Sennett (eds), 1969. *Nineteenth century cities: essays in the new urban history*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Katz, M. & J. Tiller, 1972. Record linkage for Everyman. *Historical Methods Newsletter*, 5 (4): 144-150.

Katz, M.B. & J. Tiller, 1972. A semi-automated records linkage system. Working Paper #28 (in) M. Katz, (ed.) Canadian Social History Project ; and (in) Canadian Social History Project, Interim Report # 4., Toronto: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Katz, Michael B., 1975. *The people of Hamilton, Canada West : family and class in a mid-nineteenth-century city*. Cambridge Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

⁴² Christensen, H., 1939. The time interval between marriage of parents and the birth of their first child in Utah County, Utah. *American Journal of Sociology*, 44: 518-525.

families are usually unrelated in such communities, and the surnames are often unique and therefore good identifiers. However, population numbers are often small for decades, and the lack of traditional settlement patterns and community traditions together with poor communications may seriously affect the quality of registration.

1.3.2 Ambiguity, or persons of the same name:

The second type of problem is more common in communities where migration is relatively low, and some degree of topographic and so presumably genetic isolation exists, such as Iceland,⁴⁴ or the Parma Valley⁴⁵, or alpine communities in Switzerland and Scandinavia.⁴⁶ In these semi-closed communities one can expect that the spatial history of the individual was significantly circumscribed, and so the reconstitution of families should be easy were it not for the high incidence of isonymy, or individuals with the same name, increasing the ambiguity of the reconstruction. Even in Tasmania there are problems of ambiguity because of the limited variety of forenames and the high incidence of common surnames such as Smith, Jones, and Williams. These problems are elaborated on in chapters 3 and 4. There is a compensating advantage for scholarly research in such areas: higher levels of consanguinity have resulted in increased incidence of particular genetic disorders. There is an enormous literature on this subject. A few key papers illustrating

Weekley, J.H., 1974. Mormon faith 'affects' Utah genetic pool. *Family Practice News*, 1 March 1974, 2pp.

⁴³ Chick, N.K., 1985. The Van Diemens Land Heritage Index: history and prospects. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 6: 83-102.

⁴⁴ Guttormsson, Loftur, 1992. Seasonal variation in infant mortality in Iceland in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A paper for the SSHA conference held in Chicago, 5-8 November 1992.

⁴⁵ Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. *et al.*, 1969. Family reconstitution by computer. *World Conference on Records and Genealogical Seminar*. Salt Lake City.

Skolnick, M.H., 1974. *The construction and analysis of genealogies from parish registers with a case study of Parma Valley, Italy*. Ph.D dissertation, Stanford University, California.

Skolnick, M., L.L. Cavalli-Sforza, A. Moroni & E. Siri, 1976. A preliminary analysis of the genealogy of Parma Valley, Italy. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 5: 95-115.

Skolnick, M.H., L.L. Cavalli-Sforza, A. Moroni, E. Siri and L. Soliani, 1973. A reconstruction of historical persons from the parish registers of Parma Valley, Italy. *Genus (Revista Fondata da Corrado Gini)*, 29: 103-155.

⁴⁶ Saugstad, L. Fegersten & Ø. Ødergård, 1979. Marital distance as measured by number of farms between the residence (=place of birth) of spouses and fertility in remarriages in a mountain valley in Norway between 1600 and 1850 compared with first marriages in the same period. *Paper presented at the Conference held in Kristiansand, 7-9 September 1979*.

successive advances in methodology are cited in the footnotes for the reader to follow up if desired.⁴⁷

1.3.3 Areas of high migration and mobility

Tasmania falls into this category for most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In such places people maintain their distinctive surnames, but many families can be reconstituted only partially because they enter the area already established, or leave it before complete. It has been found that there are differences in migration rates and marriage rates as determined from genealogies as compared with unlinked vital records.⁴⁸ This is why the Family Records Series of *Van Diemens*

⁴⁷ Remlinger, M. et D. Coen, 1947. Les mariages consanguins chez les Israélites marocains. *Bulletin de l'Académie Nationale de Médecin*, 131: 494-498.

Conterio R. & I. Barrai, 1956. Effetti della consanguineità sulla mortalità e sulla morbilità nella popolazione della diocesi di Parma. *Atti Associazione Genetica Italiana*, 1: 378-391.

Woolf, C.M., F.E. Stephens, D.D. Mulaik & R.E. Gilbert, 1956. An investigation of the frequencies of consanguineous marriages among the Mormons and their relatives in the United States. *American Journal of Human Genetics*, 8: 236-252.

Slatkin, H.M., R.H. Reiss and R.E. Hoene, 1958. Consanguineous marriages in the Chicago region. *American Journal of Human Genetics*, 10: 446-464

Alström, C.H., 1958. First cousin marriages in Sweden, 1750-1844, and a study of the population movement in some Swedish subpopulations from a genetic-statistical viewpoint: a preliminary report. *Acta Genetica*, 8: 295-297.

Barrai, I., L.L. Cavalli-Sforza and A. Moroni, 1962. Frequencies of pedigrees of consanguineous marriages and mating structure of the population. *Annals of Human Genetics, London*, 25: 347-376.

Hajnal, J., 1963. Concepts of random mating and the frequency of consanguineous marriages. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B*, 159: 125-177.

Hammel, E.A. & D. Hutchinson, 1973. Two tests of computer microsimulation: The effect of an incest tabu on population viability, and the effect of age differences between spouses on the skewing of consanguinal relationships between them. (in) Dyke, B. and J.W. MacCleur (eds) *Computer simulation in human population studies*. New York: Academic Press.

Swedlund, A.C., 1975. Isonymy: estimating inbreeding from social data. *Eugenics Society Bulletin*, 7: 67-73.

⁴⁸ Adams, J.W. & A.B. Kasakoff, 1979. Migration at marriage in colonial New England: a comparison of rates derived from genealogies with rates from vital records. A paper for the Annual Meeting of the AAPA, April 1979.

Bodmer, Walter & L.L. Cavalli-Sforza, 1973. The analysis of genetic variation using migration matrices. Pp. 45-61 (in) J.F. Crow & C. Denniston (eds) *Genetic Distance*. New York: Plenum Publishing.

Grundy, Emily M.D., 1985. Migration and fertility behaviour in England and Wales: a record linkage study. Social Statistics Research Unit, City University, London, Paper #28

Kitts, Arno, 1987. Multiple record linkage and migration. Abstract of a paper for the Association for the History of Computing conference on the History of Computing, Westfield College, University of London, 20-22 March 1987.

Land Heritage was established. We need data on those families begun or completed elsewhere. Special procedures have been devised for analyzing families where some data are not known, especially the date of termination of a couple's fertility.⁴⁹

Fortunately, Tasmania's records are unusually complete and rich in variety. Nevertheless, each of the data sources has problems, some of which are considered in Part 2 of this thesis. The sheer volume of material is itself a problem. In an academic context, even reporting on that complexity could itself be considered unwise. Nevertheless, Part 4 of this thesis ventures to consider the problem of migration.

1.4 Reconstitution sources in Tasmania

Civil registration began in Van Diemens Land in 1838. The Registrar General's Department (RGD) also commenced to transcribe the early ecclesiastical records, but not all sources were accessible. Alex Buchanan has cross-checked the church and civil registers, orphanage admissions and other data for the period up to 1840, and has found numerous omissions from the RGD files.⁵⁰ Since the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* used only the RGD files, these omissions will be reflected in it. This situation is even truer for the period after 1840, and further cross-checking against the church registers will be required, beyond the initial work on the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse registers reported in this thesis.

Users of the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* will need to be aware that much useful data in the original records has been omitted from the index. Many early marriages of convicts, for example, list the name of the ship of arrival, a piece of nominal data very useful in resolving ambiguities, a situation discussed further in chapters 6 and 9. Many early baptism records also record the place of marriage of the parents, though not always accurately. These items have not found their way into the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*. To really get all the essential data from the RGD files will require an additional review of the source documents.

Such will be necessary in any case as *The Tasmanian Pioneers Index* was produced by teams of enthusiastic amateurs, whose names are listed in a footnote of chapter 8. Although the resultant computer file has been described as considerably cleaner (in the sense of being relatively error free) than the Pioneers Indexes of Victoria and

⁴⁹ Desjardins, Bertrand, Alain Bideau and Guy Brunet, 1994. Age of mother at last birth in two historical populations. *Journal of Biosocial Sciences*, 26 (4): 509-516.

⁵⁰ Buchanan, A.M., 1991. *Index to Tasmanian births/baptisms, 1803-1840*. Hobart: the author.

Buchanan, A.M., 1994. *Index to Tasmanian deaths/burials, 1803-1840*. Hobart: the author.

New South Wales, and Western Australia, there are still not a few dubious readings of the often difficult source registers. A process of systematic verification is about to get underway. This is to be coupled with production high quality and enhanced digital images using the source microfilms, linked to the electronic data in the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, permitting almost instantaneous access to images of the original documents.

It will be useful when the whole extraction process (which took more than 100,000 man-hours) is repeated by different teams, and the old and new computer files compared. Those records at variance will be subject to independent arbitration. Permission to commence this has just been received from the Minister of Justice. The next sequence to be done will be the 57 microfilms of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist registers, to be followed by the 80 plus microfilms of Anglican registers. These record sources are discussed in chapter 7.

Some other record sources are already partially computerized. The TAMIOT⁵¹ project has already completed indexing the cemetery records of the state, with the exception of the two major metropolitan cemeteries: Carr Villa in Launceston, and Cornelian Bay, in Hobart, which have already been computerized by the cemetery authorities. Early on I established the standards for headstone transcription.⁵² Compliance with them for the TAMIOT index leaves only a little to be desired. Volunteers transcribed inscriptions on headstones, often weathered or damaged by the depredations of the despicable, and cross-checked each other's work. Another volunteer arranged the transcription cards into alphabetical order and typed an index to the individual cemetery. Yet other volunteers put this list into machine-readable form. Thus the TAMIOT microfiche are a copy of a copy of a copy. Errors were inevitable. Fortunately a systematic validation of the index against the surviving gravestones is under way by Alex Buchanan. His validated index of transcriptions now exceeds 151,800 names. The TAMIOT indexes as they are validated are put into the VDLH database, which may enhance the accuracy of future volumes. The Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc., the successor to the

⁵¹ TAMIOT = Tombstone and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania.

⁵² Chick, Neil, 1980. Cemetery transcription standards. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 1 (3): 70-78.

Genealogical Society of Tasmania,⁵³ is also compiling a digital photographic record of every surviving headstone.⁵⁴

The enormous effort of indexing newspaper notices of births, deaths, funerals, obituaries, engagements and marriages is well advanced in several branches of the Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc, using the standards I established in 1982.⁵⁵ Those projects that are not presently computerized will proceed far faster when the ease with which data can be entered, validated and sorted, etc. is realized.

Blackberry and blacksnake infested cemeteries and collapsing graves are natural hazards. So are faded ink and fragile pages. Half-deaf registrars and clerics who wrote what they thought they heard, and the uninformed informant are historical hazards that will always be with us. Out-of-focus microform readers and flaky computer disks are technological hazards. Workers in the family history field have met all these and conquered in part. But the story of preserving and promulgating our Van Diemens Land Heritage is not entirely one of progress. There are attitudinal, ideological and economic hazards still to be faced.

1.5 Some unnatural hazards:

The Registrar General has already realized that his revenue raising has been curtailed by the full and open accessibility of the nineteenth century births deaths and marriages records. Thus it is unlikely that there will ever be an extension of open access to the Registrar General's files beyond 1899. A \$20.00 per hour search fee now applies in the Deeds Office, which houses many old wills as well as the yet to be microfilmed records of land and other transactions made under the old common law system, which frequently recite deaths and marriage settlements. See chapter 10 for more information. The old land records at the Archives Office have been microfilmed, but their indexing is very sketchy indeed, and compromised by an early twentieth-century reorganization. Having earlier used these records extensively in a study of some pioneer pastoral families,⁵⁶ I know the wealth of

⁵³ The change of name of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania was necessitated by the potential for confusion arising from its acronym after the introduction of the GST (Goods and Services Tax).

⁵⁴ Astley-Bogg, Peter, 2004. Heritage photography (eHeritage Project). *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 24 (4): 205-207.

⁵⁵ Chick, N.K., 1982. Using newspapers as sources of genealogical data. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 3, 75-79.

⁵⁶ Chick, Neil, 1991. *The Archers of Van Diemens Land: a history of pioneer pastoral families*. Hobart: Pedigree Press, 500pp.

family data they contain. Their proper use in family studies will require a change of attitude on the part of the powers that be.

Whether it was Thatcherite economics or old style legal extortion, until 2002 heavy fees characterized the Supreme Court Probate Registry. Every folio number extracted from the primitive nominal index to the wills and letters of administration housed there attracted a hefty fee. Perusal of a document cost yet more, and photocopies a fortune. Fortunately these records are now microfilmed, and are housed at the Archives Office of Tasmania. The use of probate records for a population-wide family reconstitution project can now be contemplated though, apart from the name of the testator, they are not yet indexed. Fees also afflict the Lands Titles Office, but fortunately the records there are of less use in family studies than the probate records or deeds. A more elaborate treatment of the land records is given in chapter 10.

The most recent class of records to be partially indexed was the Tasmanian convict records.⁵⁷ I have computerized the convict musters, discussed in chapter 6, and the applications of convicts for permission to marry, discussed in chapter 9, and others are working on what little survives of the early colonial censuses and the records of free immigrants.⁵⁸

Other source areas for family reconstitution data are compiled family histories, of which there are over 450 of varying quality, acquired through legal deposit, at Tasmaniana Library of the State Library of Tasmania. This repository also houses local histories and many pamphlets on particular communities. These too vary in quality from excellent to execrable. The same judgment applies to the hundreds of compiled family records submitted so far for the *Van Diemens Land Heritage* project, discussed in chapter 11. The executive of the Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc. has decided to terminate the collection and publication of such full family records. It is hoped that any future submissions will concentrate on those persons born elsewhere who died here, or those persons born here who died elsewhere, or those persons for whom life events were not recorded outside the immediate family.

⁵⁷ Archives Office of Tasmania, 2000. *Tasmanian convicts: The complete list from the original records*. CD-ROM-database. Hobart: the author.

⁵⁸ Green, Kevin, 1994. *Immigrants recruited by the Launceston Immigration Aid Society, 1855-1862*. Hobart: the author.

2. Community reconstitution

2.1 Objectives of community reconstitution

Alan Macfarlane, citing Bell and Newby came to the conclusion that even after 200 years of study by sociologists and others, we are still as far as ever from a satisfactory definition of community.¹ The decision to sidestep the problem of finding a suitable definition for the term “community” was a pragmatic one, though academically less than satisfactory. Community reconstitution for our purposes might be described as a procedure for combining the analysis of the characteristics of a spatially or socially bounded collection of families and enterprises, based on a range of documents, each of which adds insights of its own, as well as providing a means of validating the information provided from the other sources. For example, a community-wide family reconstitution project might be based on parish registers and civil vital data. When this is seen in the light of a cross-sectional analysis of the community, based on a population listing or an enumeration, and pertinent data from deeds and wills, the view of the community is widened. In addition, items of information — such as ages and birthplaces, land tenure, assessed annual values of properties, and the means of transmission from person to person, family to family and generation to generation, of land — can be added to enrich ones understanding.

The objectives of community reconstitution could be expressed in relation to historical and social scientific research along the following lines, among others:

1. To extend our traditional historical knowledge of the social conditions of life in specific types of community, e.g. using the 1843 Census of Van Diemens Land, fragments of which survive for both some rural and urban settlements. This enumeration is usually deficient in nominal data except for the head of the household, and owner or proprietor of the land. This Census might be linked with the land records held in the Deeds Office and the Lands and Surveys Department records held in the Archives Office, and the Assessment rolls published in the *Hobart Town Gazette*.
2. A similar analysis could be performed on the enumerations edited by Irene Schaffer for the period 1803-1822.² Such a project would require returning to the original documents, as this publication imperfectly presents the source

¹ Macfarlane, Alan in collaboration with Sarah Harrison and Charles Jardine, 1977. *Reconstructing historical communities*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p2.

² Schaffer, Irene (ed.), 1991. *Land musters, stock returns and lists: Van Diemens Land, 1803-1822*. Hobart: St. David's Park Publishing.

material. Chapter 6 addresses some of the problems and results associated with the colonial musters.

3. To apply social scientific techniques, especially the use of quantitative data and the testing of hypotheses, to a body of historical material in a manner comparable with, say, the study of household structure by Peter Laslett and his associates.³

A moment's reflection suggests that these objectives are neither entirely separate from each other, nor are they entirely distinctive from the objectives and methods of existing fields of social and historical research based on individual types of documents or upon the promotion of knowledge in narrowly defined sectors. As an example of these sectors I might again cite the study of household structure. To this I could add assessment of the relative importance of birth and death rates in population change during key transitions in Tasmanian social history. The period of the Victorian gold rush and the cessation of transportation of convicts, or the several agricultural depressions which were a feature of the nineteenth century economy come to mind.⁴

Such sectorial research would produce a very different view of past society from that held by historians prior to, say, 1983, the year in which Lloyd Robson's⁵ radical reassessment of Tasmania's colonial past appeared, though some hints as to what this reassessment might involve were provided by Blainey⁶ and Bolger.⁷ In this respect, Tasmanian historians have lagged behind their English counterparts by almost a generation. I suspect that criticism could well be applied to this thesis.

I would suggest, however, that the value of community reconstitution is that it might serve to *integrate* sectorial analyses at specific geographical locations and times within society at large. The status of this type of local research is assured when comparisons are consciously sought, not only between ones chosen community and the national experience on *specific* indicators, but also between

³ Laslett, Peter, 1966. The study of social structure from listings of inhabitants. (Chapter 5 in) E.A. Wrigley, (ed.) *'An introduction to English historical demography'*

Laslett, Peter & Richard Wall (eds), 1972. *Household and family in past time*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

⁴ Chick, Neil, 1991. *The Archers of Van Diemens Land: a history of Tasmanian pastoral families*. Hobart: Pedigree Press, especially pp. 122-126.

⁵ Robson, Lloyd, 1983. *A history of Tasmania*. Vol. 1. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

⁶ Blainey, Geoffrey, 1954. Population movements in Tasmania 1870-1901: An interpretation of the Tasmanian censuses of 1861, 1870, 1881, 1891, and 1901. *Papers and Proceedings of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association*, 3: 62-70.

⁷ Bolger, Peter, 1976. Figures and bodies: a demography of Tasmania at independence. *Papers and Proceedings of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association*, 23: 2-8.

communities on a *range* of indicators. The key words, then, are integration and comparison. Wrigley thought along the same lines.⁸

2.2 Selection of appropriate communities

It is fair to say that the term "community" has been somewhat overworked and among sociologists this has even given rise to the suggestion that community studies need to be demythologized.⁹ Sociological objections to the concept of community, however, are based largely on the realization that people in modern society live simultaneously in a *number* of "communities", e.g. workplace, school, club, profession, home, street and village or town, many overlapping others. Although the old view of the traditional community as a static entity has been modified considerably,¹⁰ there is nevertheless not the same objection to using the concept of community as a territorially related group of people in historical studies as there is in studies of contemporary society.

The selection of a community for intensive study will be related partly to the availability of the necessary documents, but leaving this aside for the time being, it will also relate to the interests, objectives and experience outside this particular piece of work. It could be that the researcher's aim is to test only one document against another, as for example, reconstitution and enumeration as mentioned earlier, or a comparison between a listing of land taxation assessments and road rates. These investigations could be termed partial community reconstitutions.

Perhaps it should be said that comparison of documents is nothing new in historical research. The comparative study of different borough charters, or different editions of the Domesday Survey, or the comparisons of hearth taxes with each other and with other contemporary 'enumerations' are among the many examples of this kind of research. The concept of community reconstitution could extend the uses to which such comparisons have been put in the past. In the context of this thesis, the comparison of the different manuscript versions of the 1811 Muster of Van Diemens Land is very revealing of the vagaries of early nineteenth

⁸ Wrigley, E.A., (ed.), 1966. *An introduction to English historical demography: from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century*. London : Weidenfeld & Nicolson, especially pp 101ff.

⁹ Stacey, M., 1969. The myth of community studies. *British Journal of Sociology*, 20: 134-147.

¹⁰ See for example Watson, R., 1975. A study of surname distribution in a group of Cambridgeshire parishes 1538-1840. *Local Population Studies*, 15: 23-32, and Clark P. and P. Slack, 1976. *English towns in transition 1500-1700*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp 87-88.

century record-keeping, and, at a remove, of attitudes to truth in the early colonial period. See chapter 6.

Among the other criteria of choice will be interests in particular periods or in particular occupations well represented in certain communities or in certain types of social structure. Nowhere shall we ever find the "perfect" community for reconstitution purposes, so it is important to be able to relate a reconstitution study to some more general historical and/or social scientific area of interest. In my own case, the districts of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, in the nineteenth century, contained freehold, leasehold and tenant farmers and graziers. In addition there was a considerable population of landless labourers, rabbiters, shepherds, itinerant shearers, fencers and other persons, dominantly of convict descent, who were essential to the economy and social life of the communities. See Part 3 of this thesis.

Finally, before looking at the problem of the documents, a word or two ought to be said about the size of communities. In its early work, the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, quite properly in many ways, recommended that smaller communities might not be very suitable for work in historical demography.¹¹ The elimination from analysis of smaller communities would be unfortunate because these may have characteristics significantly different from those of larger communities. Estate villages, both in England and Tasmania, were generally small. The now vanished villages at "Brickendon" and "Woolmers" near Longford, Tasmania whose inhabitants served on the estates of William and Thomas Archer, respectively,¹² and at Osterley and Victoria Valley, north of Ouse which served the high country estates of the Brock and Nicholas families, are cases in point. But they are known to differ quite markedly from open villages in terms of social and economic structure, hence their historical demography, in principle at least, might be expected to differ. As the problems of small community analysis are often statistical, results from a combination of communities, contiguous in their location, and to a greater or lesser degree integrated in their interaction, may offer a solution, as in this thesis and the pioneer work of Trantor on Bedfordshire villages.¹³

¹¹ Wrigley, E.A. & R.S. Schofield, 1989. *The population history of England 1541-1871*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.509-56; 62-65.

¹² Chick, Neil, 1991. *The Archers of Van Diemens Land: a history of pioneer pastoral families*. Hobart: Pedigree Press, 500pp.

¹³ Trantor, N.L., 1966. *Demographic change in Bedfordshire from 1670-1800*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Nottingham.

Mills, for example, in his work on Melborn, Cambridgeshire,¹⁴ which contained a population of 819 in 1801, rising to 1,474 in 1831 and 1,931 in 1851, found that the population was more than big enough for a novice in community reconstitution. Similarly, E.A. Wrigley found the records of Colyton, Devon, which had a population of 2,182 in 1831, to be a gold mine for family and community reconstitution and subsequent demographic analysis.¹⁵ Analyses of the much larger urban centre of York, which had a population of 25,359 in 1831, required different methodologies, and since these studies predate the advent of modern electronic computers, full family reconstitution and community reconstruction were hardly feasible. Nevertheless much could be achieved from aggregation analysis.¹⁶ Obviously the differences in population size, records and methodology have produced different kinds of community reconstitution.

Where, however, an intensive study of one district is undertaken, we have to face a theoretical problem: whether it is to be regarded as a community in its own right or whether it may be only a portion of a larger, more or less highly connected network of communities. Part 4 of this thesis will demonstrate, through the study of the local communities of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, that they are highly connected not only with each other but with surrounding districts, and that neither family nor community reconstitution is possible without extensive reference to the records of those surrounding districts. At a practical level, sampling by district creates problems when testing the residential propinquity between parents and married kin because linkages between certain pairs of households are shorn off by arbitrary administrative and ecclesiastical boundaries. Michael Anderson found such problems in his study of Lancashire villages.¹⁷ Such experience was a

¹⁴ Mills, D.R., 1973. The christening custom at Melborn, Cambridgeshire. *Local Population Studies*, 11 : 11-22.

Mills, D.R., 1976. Demography and Archives III: A social and demographic study of Melborn, Cambridgeshire, c. 1840. *Archives: The Journal of the British Records Association*, 12: 115-120.

¹⁵ Wrigley, E.A., 1968. Mortality in pre-industrial England: the example of Colyton, Devon over three centuries. *Daedalus*, 97: 546-580.

Wrigley, E.A., 1975. Baptism coverage in early nineteenth century England: The Colyton area. *Population Studies*, 29 (2): 299-316.

Wrigley, E.A., 1977a. The changing occupational structure of Colyton over two centuries. *Local Population Studies*, 18: 9-21.

¹⁶ Cowgill, U.M., 1966. Historical study of the season of birth in the City of York, England. *Nature*, 209 (5028): 1067-1070.

Cowgill, U.M., 1967. Life and death in the sixteenth century in the city of York. *Population Studies*, 21: 53-62.

¹⁷ Anderson, M., 1971. *Family structure in nineteenth century Lancashire*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, especially pp.56-62.

significant reason for my choice, for community reconstitution, of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse. They were (and to an extent still are) interconnected settlements, for which families in one community could not be properly reconstituted without access to the records of the other two communities, and indeed the wider context of nineteenth century Tasmanian records. See chapters 7-10.

3. Record linkage

The processes by which a community-wide family reconstitution can be attempted depend upon the logic of record-linkage. A very large body of literature exists on the subject; and this chapter will summarize the more relevant aspects, taking salient points from work done, for the greater part, in France, Canada, England, Israel and the United States.

Not all of the stages, nor all of the techniques, have been applied to the Tasmanian data described in Part 2. This is because nearly all of the completed projects overseas have been the work of *much* larger teams than could be assembled in Tasmania, involving historians, sociologists, demographers, statisticians and information technologists in addition to the scores of dedicated transcribers and validators of the enormous data sets required. Nevertheless, it is hoped that what has been done here by way of computer-assisted (as opposed to fully automated) family reconstitution, has been rigorous and systematic.

The whole process of record linkage would be made much easier if everyone were assigned a unique identifier at birth.¹ This has been suggested in many countries, but implemented in few. The American Social Security Number² is one of the few the writer is aware of in the English-speaking world. A similar system applies in Israel.³ Attempts to establish similar numbers in Norway⁴ and Australia have been met with vigorous opposition from civil libertarians, and though from time to time advocated by both conservative and left-wing governments, have foundered on the rocks of adversarial party politics. Medicare numbers, Centrelink Reference Numbers and Tax File Numbers are inadequate substitutes. Nevertheless, even such unique identifiers are subject to difficulties in

¹ Bahn, A.K. & R. Bahn, 1964. Considerations in using social security numbers on birth certificates for research purposes. *Public Health Reports, Washington*, 79: 937-938..

Cobleigh, C. & W. Alvey, 1974. Validating reported social security numbers. *American Statistics Association Proceedings, Social Statistics Section*, 1974, 145-150.

Steinberg, J., 1974. General introduction to the session on the role of social security number in matching administrative and survey records. *American Statistical Association Proceedings, Social Statistics Section*, 1974, 127-129.

² Vogel, L. & T. Coble, 1974. Current population survey reporting of social security numbers. *American Statistical Association Proceedings, Social Statistics Section*, 1974, 130-136.

³ Stern, P., 1967. Identification system for population registers. *International Symposium on Automation of Population Register Systems, Proceedings*. Jerusalem, Israel, 25-28 September 1967. Pp. 115-127.

⁴ Selmer, E.S., 1967. Registration numbers in Norway: some applied number theory and psychology. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Section A*, 130: 225-231.

implementation.⁵ Inevitably, where records are kept, inaccuracies and ambiguities will occur. For example, a man might be recorded as dying at the age of 83 in 1870, but the same name might appear in a registration of birth or baptism in 1832. The two records are clearly incompatible, but if other data (such as funeral record or headstone) indicate that the age at death, of 83, is wrong (the two digits were transposed and the true age was 38) then the records of birth and death can be linked. Such a linkage may not be possible just on the basis of names alone, because names alone, as a class of data, do not have sufficient by way of uniqueness. A particular burial, for example may be able to be linked to several marriages and baptisms, and unless other information is able to be drawn from the records, there will be no reason to prefer one link to another. Thus records which contain *only* nominal data are of limited utility for family reconstitution.⁶

Information content of historical records is spatially and temporally variable. There appears to be a correlation between information content and the level of authoritarianism of the regime under which they were generated. Thus, in general, records of English-speaking peoples, being relatively information-sparse,⁷ are less suitable for family reconstitution than French⁸ or German⁹ or Swedish¹⁰ records at equivalent periods of history.

In the Tasmanian data, in addition to the recording of forename/s and surname of the principal of the record, the father's forename/s are recorded in baptism and later (from 1839) birth records. An exception is cases of illegitimacy, where the father's data are normally missing, though they may in some cases be inferred from

⁵ Steinberg, J., 1973. Some observations on linkage of survey and administrative record data. *Studies from Inter-Agency Data Linkage*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Social Security Administration. Pp. 1-14.

Cobleigh, C. & W. Alvey, 1974. Validating reported social security numbers. *American Statistics Association Proceedings, Social Statistics Section*, 1974, 145-150.

⁶ Wrigley, E., 1965. Some problems of family reconstitution using English parish register material. *Third international conference on Economic History, Munich, 1965. Section VII, Demography and Economics*: 199-221.

⁷ Krause, J.T., 1965. The changing adequacy of English registration, 1690-1837. Pp. 379-393 (in) D.V. Glass and D.E.C. Eversley (eds) *Population in history: essays in historical demography*. Chicago: Aldine Press.

⁸ Blayo, Yves, 1973. Name variations in a village in Brie, 1750-1860. Pp 57-63 (in) Wrigley, E.A. (ed) *Identifying people in the past* London: Edward Arnold.

⁹ Imhof, A.E., 1977. Historical demography as social history: possibilities in Germany. *Journal of Family History*, 2: 305-332.

Imhof, Arthur E., 1979. The computer in social history: historical demography in Germany. *Computers and the Humanities*, 12: 227-236.

¹⁰ Bengtsson, Tommy & Christer Lundh, 1991. *Evaluation of a computer program for automatic family reconstitution*. Working paper to be presented at a seminar of "The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure", on 6 May 1991.

the forenames given to the child. The mother's forenames are normally given, but the recording of maiden surname of the mother is sporadic in the baptism records. In the early registers of the Rev. Robert Knopwood, before 1814, the maiden surname was recorded whether the parents were married or not. This was a variant of the frequent practice in New South Wales (which included Van Diemens Land until 1825) of listing children in the musters and victualing books under the maiden surname of the mother, even when she was legally married. Use of the pre-printed baptism registers, introduced in England in 1811, did not become common until 1814, after which a married woman's maiden surname was usually not recorded; for record linkage a backward step. Recording of the mother's maiden surname only became standard with the advent of civil registration in England in 1837 and in Van Diemens Land in 1838.

There is a significant problem for linking Nineteenth Century Tasmanian death records to marriage and birth and/or baptism records. This lies in the normal absence on the funeral or death record of any particulars other than forename/s and surname and, in 98.5 percent of the 102,861 death and funeral records indexed by me, the age at death or burial and cause of death. Occasionally, in the case of accidental deaths and homicides, the corresponding inquisition *post-mortem*¹¹ may provide additional data. Even more of an impediment to record linkage is the lack of parental data in the Tasmanian marriage records until 1896. Familial relationships can sometimes be inferred from the names of the witnesses to the marriage, and ancillary documents such as marriage licenses, and notices of parental consent in the case of the marriage of a minor. For further discussion on these and other related matters, see chapters 7 and 8 on Tasmanian church and vital records.

¹¹ These are found at the Archives Office of Tasmania in record class SC195.

4. Techniques and uses of family reconstitution

4.1 Computerization standards:

There have usually been five stages in the production of valid, machine-readable genealogical data from parish or other records. These stages are usual for technological reasons only, and ideally should be reduced to two or at the most three. Using personal computers, steps (1) and (2) can usually be eliminated.

(1) The document is read (from an original or a microfilm copy) and transcribed onto a printed form.

(2) Names, and sometimes also auxiliary information are coded in an attempt to overcome the inconsistencies of spelling typical of most genealogical records.

(3) Data are keyed in, verified, and corrections made if needed.

(4) Computer magnetic tape or disks are produced as the bulk storage of the data.

(5) Computer programs are devised which check for internal consistency of the individual records in the file.

If a record is first transcribed by hand and then keyed in this involves two data transfers so the potential for error is doubled. Coding also should be left to the computer. The ideal is an on-line, key-to-disk data entry system. In this the data are checked for spelling, date consistency, coded into fixed length records, and the coded record checked against the mass file to identify whether the individual has been encountered before, and if so, his record is then updated. Nearly all the genealogical database programs developed to date around the world use files with fixed length fields and records.¹ Each will therefore, from time to time, require the truncation or abbreviation of the data to fit in a field.² Variable length record database systems do not have this disadvantage, but are harder to implement.³

¹ A fixed length record file is one in which each record contains the same number of bytes.
<Folk, Michael J. & Bill Zoellick, 1988. *File structures: a conceptual toolkit*. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison Wesley>.

² Glasco, L. & R. Baker, 1974. CONVRT: A computer program for the conversion of free-field data to fixed-field data format. *Historical Methods Newsletter*, 7 (3): 125-128.

³ Calmes, A., 1974. A PL/1 free-field handling system. *Historical Methods Newsletter*, 8 (1) : 39-47.

4.2 Strategies for family reconstitution:

The whole basis of reconstitution, manual or automatic, is the sorting of nominal data, together with information on age, residence, profession, and kinship, if they are available. There are two central problems. There may be two or more individuals in the same locality with the same names. This is the ambiguity problem. Then there may be one individual who, during his or her life, is known by two or more names, through accidental or deliberate spelling changes, by the creation of aliases, and by the assumption of a new name at marriage or remarriage. Several strategies are possible for solution of each of these problems.

The strategy used in Quebec is couple recognition which results in the records involving a couple being physically grouped and sorted so that the baptism, death and marriage records of children are placed physically behind the marriage record of the parents in the linked file. Remarriages and deaths of spouses are also linked in. Success is dependent upon the names of the parents of the bride and groom being present in the marriage record (which is not the case in Tasmania until 1896) and the matching of names on baptism and death records.

The approach used in the Parma Valley study⁴ and in the Utah study was to find *all* possible links, both intergenerational and intragenerational.⁵ All unique or unambiguous links were accepted and were used to generate statistical distributions⁶ that assisted in resolving ambiguities using heuristic search procedures.⁷ These approaches are almost prescribed by the different character of the records being used.

⁴ Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. & F. Conterio, 1960. Analisi della fluttuazione de frequenze geniche nella popolazione della val Parma. *Atti Associazione Genetico Italiano*, 5: 335-344.

⁵ Bean, L., D. May & M. Skolnick, 1977. The Mormon historical demography project. *Historical Methods*, 11 (1): 45-53.

Hammarberg, M., 1977. A sampling design for Mormon Utah, 1880. *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 7: 453-476.

⁶ Cannings, C. *et al.*, 1978. Probability functions on complex pedigrees. *Advances in Applied Probability*, 10: 26-61.

Hasstedt, S.J., 1982. A mixed-model likelihood approximation on large pedigrees. *Computers and Biomedical Research*, 15: 295-307.

⁷ Skolnick, M.H., 1972. Heuristic searches in data reconstruction. *Proceedings of the 2nd. international congress on cybernetics and systems, Oxford*.

4.3 Name coding strategies

Early records from pre 1763 New France, and from its political successors, are beset by inconsistent spelling, but each couple could usually be uniquely identified by the names of the spouses and the Code Henry discussed below formed the basis of the weighting applied to each link. The Italian case needed heuristic methods because a large percentage of individuals had the same first and last names. This demanded a computer strategy, whereas the ambiguities in the early Canadian reconstructions were far less frequent, and could be solved by hand. Later French-Canadian projects, which used larger data sets, required computer strategies to overcome name variation.⁸

There are still many problems to conquer in this area, and they vary from language to language. In the main what is required is some form of pre-processing of names during the data input stage, or else a post-input coding system. Coding is one of the necessary evils of historical social research.⁹ Computer analysis requires it, but once adopted a whole range of choices of analysis are precluded.¹⁰ Of the many numeric and alphanumeric systems used, several deserve especial note.

4.3.1 Russell Soundex Code

The first of these is the Russell Soundex Method, developed by R.C. Russell to process English language data in the U.S. Census of 1890. A detailed discussion of this and other methods is given by Bourne and Ford.¹¹ The method comprises, for each name, the initial letter (or corresponding number) followed by three digits. To increase the discriminating power of the code, it could be extended to four or five digits, but I am not aware of any published results of this. Consistent with English name usage, Soundex accepts the characters A...Z, a...z, together with the hyphen, "-", and apostrophe, "'", and excludes all other characters. The rules for generating the code are

⁸ Bouchard, Gérard & Christian Pouyez, 1980. Name variations and computerized record linkage. *Historical Methods Newsletter*, 13 (2): 119-125.

Bouchard, Gérard, 1986. The processing of ambiguous links and computerized family reconstruction. *Historical Methods Newsletter*, 19 (1): 9-19.

⁹ Jarausch, K.H., 1986. Some reflections on Coding. (Pp 175-8 in) M. Thaller, (ed.), *Datenbanken und Datenverwaltungssysteme als Werkzeuge Historischer Forschung*. St Katharinen.

¹⁰ Schurer, Kevin, 1990. The historical researcher and codes: master and slave or slave and master. Pp 74-82 in E. Mawdsley et al., (ed.) *History and computing III. Historians, computers and data: applications in research and teaching*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

1. Retain the first letter of the name
2. Drop all occurrences of the letters "a", "e", "i", "o", "u", "h", "w" and "y" "", and "-" in any other positions.
3. Assign the following numbers to the remaining letters after the first:

<i>b, f, p, and v</i>	= 1
<i>c, g, j, k, q, s, x and z</i>	= 2
<i>d and t</i>	= 3
<i>l</i>	= 4
<i>m and n</i>	= 5, and lastly
<i>r</i>	= 6
<i>Insufficient consonants</i>	= 0
4. If there are insufficient letters, fill out with zeros (e.g., Moran = M650)
5. If two or more letters with the same code are adjacent in the original name (before step 1), omit all but the first. So, Llewellyn would become L450, Kelley K400, and Jackson becomes J250.

Thus "Winston Spencer Churchill" would be coded as W523 S152 C624 using initial letters or octal 22523 18152 02624 using initial numbers, where A=0. For the Mormon records database, Skolnick chose to use initial numbers, further converting the resulting code into an octal number. This number became the address of the location of the conceptual "page" where that name and all its variants were stored in the NAME file on disk, using the formula " $((\text{Digit 1} * 7 + \text{Digit 2}) * 7 + \text{Digit 3}) * 7 + (\text{First letter} * 343)$ ".¹² The range of addresses is decimal 0 to decimal 9460. Nicholls would become N242, or 13242 in octal form, and so would Nichols, Nicholls, Nicols, Nicholes, and Nickles. Nicholas, though a distinct surname, would have the same code. Thus some members of the Nicholas families discussed in chapters 15 and 19 were located through Soundex searching because they were incorrectly recorded as Nichols. The search engine for the more than 100 CD-ROMs in the Family History Resource Files series¹³ produced by the Family and Church History Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has the option of searching by Soundex or by exact spelling. Current research and implementation there is to adapt the NYSIIS coding system discussed below.

¹¹ Bourne, Charles P. & Donald F. Ford, 1961. A study of methods for systematically abbreviating English words and names. *Journal of the Association for Computing Machinery*, 8: 538-552.

¹² Skolnick, M. & V. Arbon, 1997. Genealogical data base for the automatic reconstruction of families. Paper prepared for *Colloque International de Démographie Historique "Méthodes de Reconstitution Automatique des Familles"*, Florence, Italy, April 4-7, 1977.

¹³ E.g. the 1881 British Census; the British Vital Records 2nd edition; the Western Europe Vital Records Index; and the 125 disks of the Pedigree Resource Files series.

4.3.2 SINGS, GRAPHEX, Guth Code, and Code Henry

A variation of the Russell Soundex method, adapted for Scottish surnames, is the SINGS code.¹⁴ A Soundex derivative, for Israeli records, is the GRAPHEX code. Some workers have found the Russell-Soundex code insufficient for their needs because it proved not to be discriminating enough to deal with data containing early modern variations in spelling. Roger Schofield developed a code based both on the phonetics of the letters in the name and their position, but even that has proven to over-group nominal data.¹⁵ Gloria Guth improved upon Schofield's methodology with an algorithm particularly suited to multi-ethnic (in the sense of language) populations,¹⁶ but few other researchers have adopted it.¹⁷ All these codes are suitable for very large data sets, but none is able to be as discriminating as manual matching, because they all have, to greater or lesser degree, the fault of aggregating too many surnames which ought to be regarded as discrete. For this reason, the record linkage and family reconstitution performed for the families reported in part 3 of this thesis, has been computer assisted, rather than automatic

The Code Henry was developed as an analogous code for the French language, and consists of reducing every name to three letters.¹⁸ It has been adopted by researchers in France, Belgium and Quebec.

4.3.3 NYSIIS: the New York State Identification & Intelligence System

Criminal justice personnel working in New York became dissatisfied with Soundex's inability to cope adequately with the Central and Eastern European, Italian, Irish, Scots and Jewish names so common there. This led to the development of a more complex name-coding system, which improves upon

¹⁴ Winchester, I., 1970, The linkage of historical records by man and computer: techniques and problems. *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 1: 107-124.

¹⁵ Wrigley, E.A. & R.S. Schofield, 1973. Nominal record linkage and the logic of family reconstitution. Pp. 64-101 in E.A. Wrigley (ed.) *Identifying People in the Past*. London : Edward Arnold.

¹⁶ Guth, Gloria J.A., 1976. Surname spelling and computerized record linkage. *Historical Methods Newsletter*, 10 (1): 10-19.

¹⁷ De Brou, David & Mark Olsen, 1986. The Guth algorithm and the nominal record linkage of multi-ethnic populations. *Historical Methods Newsletter*, 19 (1): 20-24.

¹⁸ Henry, L. 1972. Simulation d'une reconstruction de familles par ordinateur. *Annales de Démographie Historique*, 1972.

Légaré, J. et al., 1972. The early Canadian population : problems in automatic record linkage. *Canadian History Review*, 53: 427-442.

Soundex's ability to match names by a small but significant 2.7 percent.¹⁹ NYSIIS, has since had several improvements.²⁰ It has been implemented in the *Oracle* database system used to catch variant spellings of the same name in the *Tasmanian Genealogical Database* at the Menzies Research Institute where I am employed. The rules for NYSIIS we have adopted are:

1. code each letter as its upper-case equivalent, ignoring hyphens and apostrophes
2. at the *beginning* of the code, change the following sequences of letters
 - a. change *MAC* to *MCC*
 - b. change *KN* to *NN*
 - c. change *K* to *C*
 - d. change *PH* or *PF* to *FF*
 - e. change *SCH* to *SSS*
3. at the *end* of the word change the following sequences of letters:
 - a. change *S* or *Z* to null (in other words, delete any terminal *s* or *z*)
 - b. change *EE* or *IE* to *Y*
 - c. change *DT* or *RT* or *RD* or *NT* or *ND* to *D*
4. retain the first letter, then proceed letter-by-letter replacing sequences as follows, but if the new sequence results in a repetition of the previous, do not perform the replacement but delete the letter:
 - a. change *EV* to *AF*
 - b. change any vowel [*A*, *E*, *I*, *O*, or *U*] to *A*
 - c. change *M* to *N*
 - d. change *PH* or *PF* to *FF*
 - e. change *KN* to *N*
 - f. change *Q* or *K* to *C*
 - g. change *Z* to *S*
 - h. change *SCH* to *SSS*
 - i. change any non-vowel followed by *H* to non-vowel (that is drop all *Hs* which follow a consonant)
 - j. change letter + *H* + non-vowel to letter + non-vowel (that is drop all *Hs* which precede a consonant)
 - k. change vowel + *W* to vowel (that is drop all *Ws* which follow a vowel)
5. at the end of the word
 - a. delete any terminal *S* or *A*
 - b. change *AY* to *Y*,
6. truncate the code to six letters.

To this system there have been many variants, adapted according to the particular needs of the record linkage project.²¹

¹⁹ Taft, Robert L., 1970. *Name Search Techniques*. New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Special Report No. 1.

²⁰ Newcombe, Howard B., 1988. *Handbook of Record Linkage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

²¹ Jaro, Matthew A., 1976. *UNIMATCH: A record linkage system: user's manual*, Technical Report, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Winkler, William E. and Yves Thibaudeau, 1991. *An application of the Fellegi-Sunter model of record linkage to the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census*, Statistical Research Report Series RR91/09, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

4.3.4 International Genealogical Index standardized surnames

The *International Genealogical Index* (IGI),²² of the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was established in 1970. Currently filing genealogical data on more than 700,000,000 persons, it uses a standardized spelling system for surnames; within which the actual surnames are filed alphabetically. Because the IGI was established on a geographical basis, with separate listings by country and county, and has world-wide coverage, this has enabled a high level of surname equivalencies to be established. Thus in searching, for example, for Charlotte Elizabeth Jane Lovekin née Maginis in London/Middlesex, mother-in-law of Edward Robert Lord in chapter 13, you would encounter a single sequence including persons with the surnames Guinness, Magennis, Magannis, Maginis, McGuinness and other variants, all grouped together. This reduces the risk of not locating a record because of failure to think of possible alternative surname spellings. Given names, on the other hand, exactly follow their spelling in the source records.²³ Since the International Genealogical Index has very large numbers of entries in Hispanic, Asiatic and Polynesian languages, and increasingly is encountering African languages, research into computerized record linkage in non-European languages is proceeding apace. We will encounter practical problems in name-matching in Tasmania in chapter 9.

4.3.5 Grenoble hierarchical system

The most complicated system is that used at Grenoble in France which is a four level tree structure to show the similarities between name variations rising from exact spelling at the lowest level, through two stages of phonetic transforms to a Soundex type code at the highest level.

Jaro, Matthew A., 1994. Advances in record-linkage methodology applied to matching the 1985 Census of Tampa, Florida. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 89:414-420.

²² Chick, N.K., 1984. The International Genealogical Index: origins, uses, limitations, future. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 5: 3-18.

²³ Fudge, G.H. & Lyall J. Gardner, 1969. A computer system for the genealogist: Genealogical Information and Name Tabulation (GIANT System). *World congress on records and genealogical seminar, 5-8 August, 1969, Salt Lake City*. 5pp

Gardner, Lyall J., 1969. A computer system for the genealogist, part 1. Introduction to the Giant System. *World congress on records and genealogical seminar, Salt Lake City, Utah, 5-8 August, 1969*. 11pp.

Allen, Jed R. & Verdon R. Walker, 1973. Data integrity in the GIANT system. National Computer Conference, 1973. M60-M62.

The usefulness of name coding becomes even more apparent when one realizes that not only are equivalent names grouped together, but they can occupy a very small space. In Mark Skolnick's system at the University of Utah, just three bytes of memory are needed to uniquely point to any name, and the name need only be stored once.²⁴

4.4 Weighted and unweighted linkage systems:

Howard Newcombe pioneered the weighting of names during the matching process by attaching more significance to the matching of rare names than of common ones. So clearly one of the first tasks to be completed in any record-linkage scheme is to establish name-frequency tables. Some truncated tables for name frequencies in the *Application of convicts for permission to marry* are given in chapter 9. A match is accepted when the weight passes a specified threshold. The weight can be altered by adding functions for other variables, including age, profession, residence, population size, registration completeness and area covered. The French Canadian system²⁵ used positive and negative weights with the threshold sum being zero for acceptance of a match between records. They found that only five percent of cases required manual processing.²⁶

4.5 Skolnick's linked file structure:

Skolnick's method²⁷ is far too complicated to go into fully here, involving as it does an iterative heuristic approach to weighting, although it too is based initially on name frequencies. Once records are linked then genealogical files are established which consist in the main of coded names and pointers to the source records and ancillary files containing medical and other data, together with pointers to the parent's marriage record, and the youngest child and oldest sibling. The power of Skolnick's method above the others lies in the organization of the computer files

²⁴ Arbon, Val & Mark Skolnick, 1976. *Genealogy data base: definition, structure and implementation*. Working paper, Department of Medical Biophysics and Computing, University of Utah., 1st revision.

Skolnick, M. & V. Arbon, 1977. *Genealogical data base for the automatic reconstitution of families*. Paper prepared for: Colloque International de Démographie Historique "Méthodes de Reconstitution Automatique de Familles", Florence, Italy. April 4-7, 1977.

²⁵ Beauchamp, P. *et al.*, 1974. *Reconstitution automatique des familles par le programme "Hochelaga II"*. *Population et Famille*, 33: 1-40.

²⁶ Légaré, J. *et al.*, 1972. *The early Canadian population : problems in automatic record linkage*. *Canadian History Review*, 53: 427-442.

²⁷ Skolnick, M. *et al.*, 1978. *A computerized family history data base system*. *Social Science Research*, 63: 506-523.

and the ease with which both ascending and descending pedigrees may be created. At the core of the system are three files.

The NAME file, already described, consists of “pages” of computer memory with all variant names gathered together on the one page by the Soundex method. Any name can be addressed using two bytes for the page address and a further byte for the unique entry on the page. The last entry on the page points to the first entry on another should the spelling variants spill over.

The MARRIAGE file has 32 bytes per record. Each record consists of a pointer to the subject’s name, pointers to the names of the spouses and the name of the last known child of this marriage, the event date, together with space for the duration of the marriage, how terminated, and locational information.

The GENEALOGY file has 64 bytes per record, and is the personal record for each individual, consisting of pointers to the coded names, date and place of birth and death, parentage, together with the other pointers to the record of an older sib. It is this genealogy record which is made by the process called record linkage, through probabilistic matching of names, ages, dates and places.

The pointer parts of each genealogy record and each marriage record permit one record to point to another, allowing a whole family to be built up, using fixed length records. This process of making ascending and descending pedigrees is called family reconstitution.

In addition to the NAME, GENEALOGY and MARRIAGE files just described, Skolnick used what he termed a LINK file. A pointer from the GENEALOGY file locates the data in the LINK file which in turn points to yet other files which might contain medical and/or socioeconomic data. Using this file structure, and computerized search strategies it is possible to generate ascending and descending pedigrees to which appropriate genetic information can be attached. Thus risk of inheritance of familial diseases can be ascertained for any individual in the pedigree.

It should be stressed that one of the more significant constraints in the development of the system at the University of Utah was the then very considerable cost of disk storage space. In the 29 years since I visited the Department of Medical Biophysics and Computing at the University of Utah, costs per byte of storage have reduced by a factor of about 2.5×10^6 .

4.6 Some medical applications

The list of advances in our understanding of the role of inheritance in certain important diseases that has come from the work of Newcombe, Acheson, Cavalli-Sforza, Skolnick and others, is a long one, and I can only raise a few highlights. (The card index to my early (pre 1985) readings on medical applications exceeds 1,000 titles). Many of the conditions are fortunately rare, but others, like inherited predisposition to breast cancer, diabetes, some congenital abnormalities, dwarfism, some types of gastric ulcer, heart disease and hypercholesterolemia are not uncommon. Huntington's Chorea, for which Tasmania has one of the highest incidences in the world, and for which most cases occurring in Tasmania, Victoria and Queensland have been found to be genetically linked, has been able to be predicted for persons in certain families.

The same is true for some types of leukaemia, breast and prostate cancers, many types of mental retardation, including Down's Syndrome and some kinds of muscular dystrophy. Phenylketonuria, or PKU is regularly being tested for in newborn babies in Tasmania, and with a slight change of diet this genetically linked form of mental retardation can be avoided.

Several kinds of visual defects are also inheritable, and work in Tasmania and Iceland on retinitis pigmentosa has traced the lineages of the families concerned, in the Icelandic case for nearly five hundred years. Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder have been noted to be conditions to which certain families are genetically predisposed. So are many food sensitivities, and some of the conditions within the Autism — Asberger's spectrum of syndromes.

The relationship between frequency of genetic disease and the frequency of isonymy, (identity of surnames of bride and groom) has been established for many isolated communities. High incidence of many conditions in genetic isolates such as the Amish, the Hutterites, Ashkenazi Jews, and others is a direct consequence of high levels of inbreeding, a social and medical problem not unknown in the past in certain restricted areas of Tasmania. Mainland Australians joke about it, but to some Tasmanian families it is no joke.

4.7 Some sociological applications

The record linkage techniques so useful in medical and genetic studies are also useful in the study of historical demography and social history. Although one cannot point out absolutely certain causes, nor predict a condition developing with

any great certainty, nevertheless answers to some very interesting questions have emerged from linking birth, marriage and death records, together with social and economic indicators from census records and other sources. Some of the questions include "Do daughters of unwed mothers themselves have more illegitimate children than daughters of 'normal' families?" and "Is there greater risk of divorce and small family size resulting from bridal pregnancy?" Peter Gunn and others have addressed the question of seasonality of births in Tasmania²⁸ and we return to it in chapter 26. Another concerns internal migration: "How far do grooms have to travel in order to find brides?"²⁹ Curiously enough, for many English parishes it has been determined that there is, on average a greater distance between the places of birth and marriage for brides than for grooms even though the marriage usually takes place in the parish of current residence of the bride. We address the question in chapter 31.

Of vital interest to genealogists is the question: "How complete was the registration of baptisms, marriages and burials?" The answer to that one varies with time and place; but for most parts of England, and for early Tasmania we must regrettably say very often less than 90 percent and frequently less than 75 percent of children born were ever entered into the Anglican baptism registers. One of the matters under investigation at the moment is the completeness of the early Tasmanian church registers.

Another project is involved in matching the convict indents and the ship's lists, and the colonial musters to determine the kinds and frequencies of variations in data concerning the same people and the same events as recorded in different documents. This is far advanced for the 1811 Muster, and is discussed in detail in chapter 6.

4.8 Seeing these projects as one

All of the indexing projects developed for family and community reconstitution in Tasmania: *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, indexes to newspapers,³⁰ TAMIOT, and the

²⁸ Mitchell, R., M. Kosten and P. Ward, 1985. Social class and seasonality of birth in the Midlands of Tasmania during the Nineteenth Century. *Human Biology*, 57: 213-228.

Gunn, P.A., 1992. Seasonality of births in Nineteenth Century urban Tasmania. *Human Biology*, 64: 51-65.

²⁹ Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. *et al.*, 1966. The probability of consanguineous marriages. *Genetics*, 54: 37-60.

³⁰ For example there continuing project of indexing Launceston, Tasmania's newspapers. <Bartlett, Ann, ed., 1989 —. *Index to births, deaths and marriages compiled from "The Examiner" newspaper*. Launceston Branch of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania. 6 volumes>.

family record series of Van Diemens Land Heritage need to be seen as one. Only by such an overall vision can the enormous tasks of indexing, computerization, record linkage, and family reconstitution be accomplished. This is a real challenge for individual researchers, interest groups, archivists and registrars: to rise above parochial and pecuniary interests, and see their own efforts as contributing to a larger overall goal.

Little by little, as the various data sources become computerized, a more and more accurate picture will emerge of the early families of the island. As each major record source is put into machine-readable form, there exists the opportunity to produce useful lists and indices which have the potential for sophisticated analysis. These indices may be in either hard copy, such as the volumes of the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index*, or in microfiche format, such as those produced by Villy Scott and corrected by Alex Buchanan from the TAMIOT cemetery lists and *The Tasmanian Pioneers Index*. But for sheer versatility of manipulation of data, the CD-ROM format must take the prize, and the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* is also available in this form.

The larger the listing of course, the greater will be the problems of ambiguity. But it will be good, in the end, after the record linkage and family reconstitution are completed, to see thousands and thousands of biographical entries, with each life event having a reference to the source documents from which they have been compiled. This stage has been reached, and is represented by the stripped-down version of the file "0•Composite", given in the Appendices, but most of the compilations used in Part 3 of this thesis have been manual. The software for sorting, matching, merging and record linkage is already in existence. The software for producing ascending and descending pedigrees as I have described above needs some heavy massaging to make it suitable for the Tasmanian data. The largest of the data entry tasks, that of the births, deaths and marriages, has been done, though further validation is required. The next task should be to complete the computerizing of the essential biographical parts of the convict records and Colonial Secretary's records and the remaining parish registers.

5. On writing narrative and tabular pedigrees

This chapter is a further development of ideas I first presented at a conference in Adelaide on 5 April 1980.¹ In it I amplify the philosophy and methodology behind the format used to record the sample pedigrees in Part 3 of this thesis.

5.1 The narrative pedigree as a literary form.

For all its hoary antiquity, the narrative pedigree is still undergoing refinement as a literary form. This chapter will examine how the narrative pedigree, and the tabular form of it, have developed during the centuries. I will also demonstrate how a further development is required in order to bring pedigrees into a form which best suits the nature of modern society and the records which modern society generates.

The narrative pedigree is the oldest literary form in existence, having its origins in the very earliest oral tradition in nearly all cultures. All cultures of which I am aware, when they first develop or are introduced to the art of writing, seem to make a priority of the recording of ancestry. This was true of the Pre-literate Hebrews, Franks, the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings, the Danes, and the Scots of Europe, and, much later, the Maori, Hawai'ians, Tongans and Tahitians of Polynesia.

In the most ancient written histories, the particular concern is to trace kingly or priestly descent and recite the significant events concerning each generation. The best examples from any culture are the Book of Genesis in the *Holy Bible* and the extra-canonical *Book of Jasher*² that supplements the Genesis story. We get a glimpse of ancient patriarchal societies in these writings. Central to them is the covenant. We learn how the birthright passed through the lineage of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to Joseph and then Ephraim, on conditions of righteousness and revelation, rather than primogeniture. We learn of the priestly line of Levi and Aaron, and the royal line of Judah and David and how these lineages too were shaped by the intervention of the prophets.

In contrast, in the feudal societies of western Europe, the pedigree was essentially a record of patrilineal descent and primogeniture. Sons were recorded, and oldest sons had precedence because of their birth order; women were significant only as

¹ Chick, Neil.K., 1980. On writing narrative and tabular pedigrees. *Proceedings of the second Australasian congress on genealogy and heraldry, Adelaide, S.A.*, paper 6. 14pp.

² *The Book of Jasher, referred to in Joshua and Second Samuel, faithfully translated from the original Hebrew into English.* Salt Lake City: J. H. Parry & Co., 1887, (1973 reprint).

heiresses and because of their dowries. Heirs and heiresses, of course, had to marry one appropriate to their status. The advent of the courtly office of herald formalized the narrative pedigree, which reached its highest development heretofore in the recitations of, on the continent, the *Almanach de Gotha*, beginning in 1764,³ and in Britain, of the pioneering compilations of Betham and Lodge, the continuing series of *Debrett*,⁴ and of several generations of Burkes⁵ and pre-eminently in George Cockayne's *The Complete Peerage*.⁶

The aim of these compilations is to recite the descent of rights and entitlements, both to landed estates and to titular distinction. Cadet branches, collateral lines and especially the descendants of daughters are expressly excluded, except as may be required from time to time due to the failure of the senior and/or male line to fulfil dynastic aims. These compilations can be put to more academically respectable uses than justifications for snobbery, as T.H. Hollingsworth so admirably demonstrated.⁷

But the eighteenth, and more so, the nineteenth century, and above all the twentieth century just past, have seen the rise of the common man and a veritable explosion of record keeping. Far more can be learned of ancestry and posterity and at a remove, of social history, from the records of the last two hundred and fifty years of western society than can be learned of all societies for all the centuries before combined. Most of us here in Australia, with moderate effort, can trace our ancestry back in *ascending* pedigrees five or six generations on every line. It is also possible (and with every passing year there are more Australian examples) to establish *descending* pedigrees which list not just the direct line, but *all* the descendants of a particular pioneer.

5.2 Ascending pedigrees: (1) direct lines

In the published literature, as opposed to oral tradition, these are rare. It is unusual to read genealogies in the form that St. Luke uses to record the adoptive lineage of the Son of God that secured for him the right to the title "King of the

³ *Almanach de Gotha*. Gotha: Justus Perthes.

⁴ e.g. *Debrett's peerage and baronetage*, edited by Charles Kidd and David Williamson. London: Debrett's Peerage Ltd [in association with] Macmillan, 2000.

⁵ e.g. *Burke's genealogical and heraldic history of the peerage, baronetage & knightage*. London: Burke's Peerage Limited, 101st edition, 1956.

⁶ Cockayne, George Edward, 1910-1940. *The complete peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom (extant, extinct or dormant)*. 2nd. Ed. London: The St Catherine's Press, 13 volumes.

⁷ Hollingsworth, T.H., 1977. Mortality in the British Peerage families since 1600. *Population*, Numéro spécial 1977, 323-352.

Jews”: “And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age, being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, which was the son of Heli, which was the son of Matthat”⁸ More usual is the form given by St. Matthew: “Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren.”⁹

For all that, we must never lose sight of the fact that we must build our pedigrees from the bottom up, even if we recite them from the top down to ourselves.

5.3 Ascending pedigrees: (2) all ancestors

With most of the titled and landed families of Europe, records permit not only the tracing of a single direct line but the establishment of almost complete ascending pedigrees with all known ancestors able to be listed for many generations. This is also true for families of commoners in the last two or three centuries, for whom is recorded the vital data to an extent never before achieved in human history.¹⁰ However, even in two centuries this means an average of eight generations and 256 sixth-great-grandparents! Such an ascending pedigree requires a chart of considerable size. Six, eight and even twelve generation charts have been devised and are fairly readily available. Their very size, however makes them clumsy and awkward, and for most of us, the more remote areas are just so much blank paper. Worse, there is just not enough room on these grandiose charts for vital data. One of the better five-generations pedigree chart (Figure 5.1) has a place to record the place of marriage, which is a critical clue for pedigree building, but many such charts do not. With each extra generation added to these big charts, the room for vital data shrinks rapidly to nothing. Five generations on a chart are quite enough. Many commercial genealogy software programs allow no more than four generations per page.

The use of smaller charts, however, produces its own problems. With ascending pedigrees spread over many charts it is difficult to keep track of the order of the charts. The instruction “Person number — is the same person as person number — on chart —” helps a little. Each person is numbered 1 through 31: generation 1 (yourself) is 1, generation 2 (your parents) are 2 and 3, grandparents 4-7, great-

⁸ See Luke 3: 23-38, for the ascending pedigree to Adam. This quotation is from the King James Version of 1611.

⁹ Matthew 1: 2-3. This quotation is also from the King James Version of 1611.

¹⁰ Wagner, Anthony, 1975. *Genealogy and the Common Man*, chapter 7 in *Pedigree and Progress: Essays in the genealogical interpretation of history*. London: Phillimore.

grandparents 8-15, and great-great-grandparents 16-31. Sixteen potential lines now exist for tracing further, which means sixteen more charts.

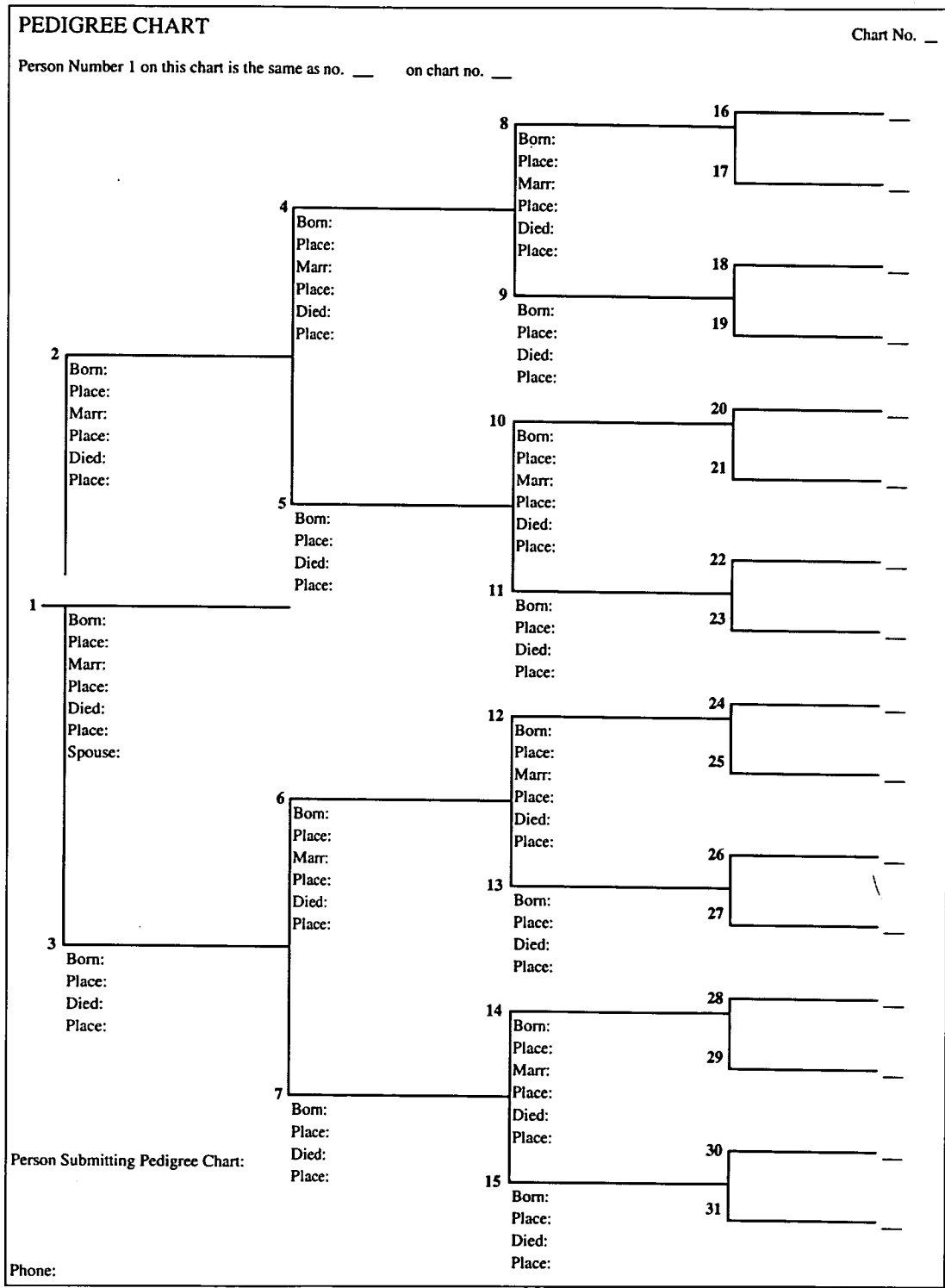


Figure 5.1 A five-generations pedigree chart.

The usual choice for the beginner would be to number the first chart required beyond the one commencing with himself as chart number 2, irrespective of which line is involved. For example, if one wished to diagram the ancestry of ones

mother's father's mother, person number 1 on chart 2 may be the same person as 25 on chart 1. And when another line is broken through beyond five generations, then chart 3 is started for, say ones father's mother's mother's father, so that person number 1 on chart 3 is the same person as person 22 on chart 1.

This is NOT a good method! Soon the charts will be seen to be in random order, the result of the succession of chance breakthroughs with this ancestral line or that. And if one happens to have pushed one line back beyond nine generations there are 256 lines now to follow. How does one number these? The more experienced researcher will have recognized (or have been taught) the danger of randomness and will have decided to number continuation charts in exact sequence. Person number 16 on chart 1 becomes number 1 on chart 2. Person number 17 on chart 1 becomes number 1 on chart 3. Chart 4 begins with person 18; 5 with 19, and so on until chart 17, which commences with person 31 on chart 1. These chart numbers are fixed and, for most researchers, they remain there, waiting for the day when the particular line extends beyond seven generations.

It is when research proceeds beyond ten generations that this systematic method breaks down. Recourse must be had to a calculator to determine that person number 25 on chart number 15 is the same as person number 1 on chart 235. And of course, the number 235 tells us absolutely nothing about where it actually fits into the pedigree. The problem is that every four generations (since the last generation on a chart is the same as the first on the next) the number of ancestors is multiplied by 4^2 , or 16, and few of us know our 16 times table!

5.4 Ascending pedigrees: (3) hexadecimal system

There is a very easy solution that enables one to decide how to number any continuation chart. It avoids the difficulties of chain multiplication altogether and as a bonus it enables one *instantly* to specify the *exact* relationship of oneself to any ancestor on any chart. It also enables very rapid reference from chart to chart in the recitation of any single-line ascending pedigree, back even to Medieval times, to the Dark Ages. If one can rely on the oral traditions of the Franks, Vikings, Saxons, Welsh, Scots and Irish, recorded by scribes soon after conversion of their monarchs to Christianity, that purport to connect with the biblical pedigrees, then anyone with a link to almost any European titled, and especially royal, notable can push his pedigree back to Adam.

The solution requires us to abandon the decimal system so familiar to us, and adopt the hexadecimal system of numbering, based on the radix 16: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, and F. Note that we begin with 0, not 1, and how A= decimal 10, B= decimal 11, and F= decimal 15. How it works is illustrated by Figure 5.2.

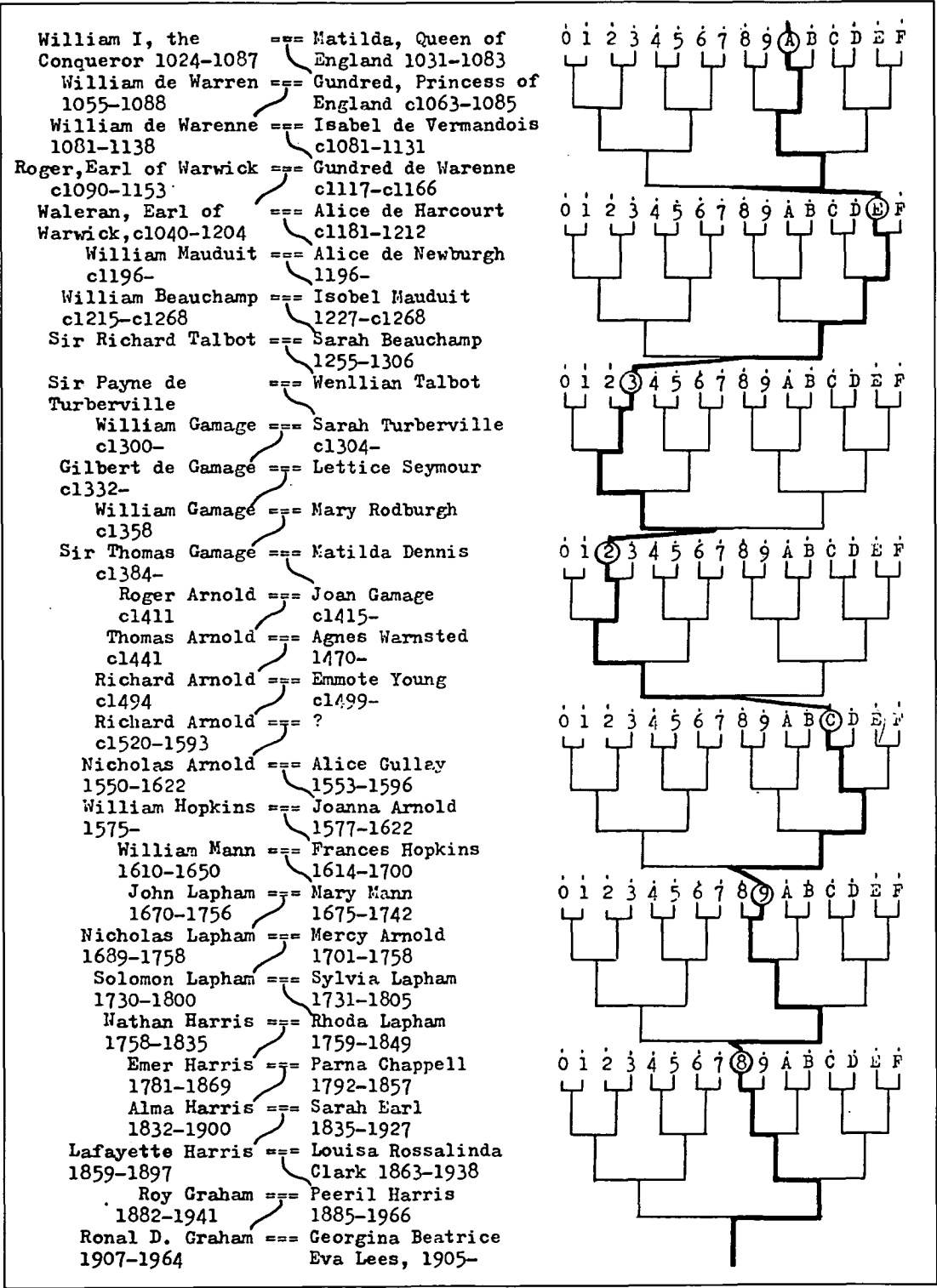


Figure 5.2 Hexadecimal coding of pedigree charts.

The first chart, beginning with ourselves, has no number. The first sixteen continuation charts are charts 0 through to F. Beyond nine generations, the sixteen charts needed to continue chart 0 are 00 through to 0F. Those needed to continue chart C9 are C90 through to C9F, back seventeen generations. We only need three digits to number that chart. A chart labeled 000 shows us immediately that it has followed the *male* line all the way. Using the decimal numbering system, a chart numbered 4368 tells us nothing-meaningful, but FFF, its hexadecimal equivalent shows us that we have followed a *female* line consistently.

How? Let us look at an actual example, my step-father's reputed descent from William the Conqueror (Figure 5.2). We will start at the bottom (the present) and ascend backwards in time. The heavy line shows how the pedigree ascends through seven successive charts back to "1066 and all that". There is only one lineage to the first digit, 8. This chart begins with my stepfather's mother's father's father: Emer Harris. Chart 89 begins with Mary Mann, who is Emer Harris's mother's father's father's mother. There is only one possible route to 8 and from 8 to 89 (barring consanguineous marriages, of course). And so we ascend the pedigree back to chart 89C23E which begins with Waleran, Earl of Warwick, born circa AD 1040, 25 generations ago.

Waleran's mother's father's mother was one Gundred. Gundred's father is alleged by some researchers on rather slim evidence to have been William I of England surnamed the Conqueror (the bastard son of Robert the Devil, Duke of Normandy and one Harlette, daughter of Fulbert and Doda, innkeepers of Falaise in Normandy). Some allege that both the Conqueror, who begins chart 89C23EA, and his queen, Matilda of Flanders, who heads chart 89C23EB, have lineages that recede to the sixth century AD, penetrate the mists of the Dark Ages, and connect with the lineages recorded in the *Holy Bible*.¹¹

Of course, Figure 5.2 illustrates the fact that ascending pedigrees (which is of course the way we have to construct them, working from the present and known to the past and unknown) are most frequently tabulated or narrated in descending form. It is to the descending pedigree that we now turn.

¹¹ The problem of ancient pedigrees is discussed in chapter 3, 'Bridges to Antiquity' in Wagner, Anthony, 1975. *Pedigree and progress: essays in the genealogical interpretation of history*. London: Phillimore.

5.5 Descending pedigrees (1) the direct line.

Direct-line descending pedigrees are by far the most common in the published literature of genealogy, but there is a wide variety of methods used in their presentation. In the narrative form, they usually give only children, or more rarely, grandchildren of siblings of the direct line being traced, unless a collateral or cadet branch achieves some notable distinction, or connects with the main line by consanguineous marriage. The offspring of female children are almost always ignored except by reference to other pedigrees: those of their husbands. In the past some very confusing combinations of numbers and letters, bracketed and unbracketed, indented and unindented, have been used. Figure 5.2 is typical of the better pedigrees of the last half-century, though it is not without its own problems. We will adopt the double-column format used in the original.

"LETT formerly OF WATERS EDGE¹²

MAJOR (ERNEST) GORDON APPLEFORD
LETT, DSO (1945), FRGS (1938) of
Langton, Guildford Surrey, comm'd E.
Surrey Regt. (31st and 70th Foot) 1933,
served in India, attached 4th Indian Div.,
served in World War II (prisoner),
enrolled in S.O.E., Italy 1944, retired
1948 and trans. R.A.R.O. (Int.), seconded
to
Foreign Office 1945. Vice-Consul
(Information) at Bologna 1948-50, 1st Sec.
British Legation, Tripoli (1950-52, Foreign
Office 1952-59, author and lecturer on
NATO affairs 1956-63, Assistant to
Somerset Herald, College of Arms 1964-
69, Green Staff Offr. at Investiture of
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES at
Caernarvon Castle 1969, Freeman of the
Cities of Pontremoli (1945) and Reggio
Emilia (1948), Italy, awarded Italian Silver
Medal *a valore militare* 1947, *b.* 17 Nov
1910, *educ.* Clayesmore, and Dijon Univ.,
m. 27 June, 1946, •Sheila Buckston, 2nd
dau. of Sir Hugh Lett, 1st Bt., K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E. (*see below*), and had issue,
•HUGH BRIAN GORDON, Barrister-at-law,
Inner Temple 1971, *b.* 9 Aug. 1949, *educ.*
Marlborough.
•VALERIE BUCKSTON GORDON, *b.* 15 Oct.
1947.

Lineage — RICHARD LETT, of
Churchill,
Worcs, *m.* Margaret —, and *d.* (will dated

15 May, 1601) leaving issue

1. William,
2. THOMAS, of whom presently.
1. Margery.

The yr. Son,

THOMAS LETT, mentioned in his
father's

will, *m.*, and had issue,

1. THOMAS of whom presently,
1. Elizabeth.

The only son

THOMAS LETT, mentioned in his
grandfather's will, Capt. in Cromwell's
Army in Ireland, 1648, *b.* ca. 1600, *m.* and
had issue,

1. Charles of Milehouse, parish of
Monart, co. Wexford,
2. WILLIAM, of whom presently,
3. Thomas

The 2nd. Son

WILLIAM LETT of Ballyvergin, co.
Wexford,

m. M.M. Elmes, and *d.* 1716, leaving issue,

WILLIAM LETT, *m.* 1684 Judith Newton,
and had issue,

- 2 WILLIAM LETT, of Cullenstown, co.
Wexford, *m.* Mary, niece of Robert Bennett
of Rassilagh, co. Wexford, and had issue
1. THOMAS, of whom presently,
2. William,
3. John,
4. Samuel,

The eldest son,

THOMAS LETT of Ballyvergin and
Rassilagh, *b.* 1713, *m.* Elizabeth Whitney
(*d.* 1819, aged 105), and *d.* 1779, leaving
issue,

1. WILLIAM, of whom presently,
2. Charles, of Seafeld and Tincurry,
co. Wexford, mentioned in his
brother

¹² *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History
of the Landed Gentry*, 18th ed. 3
volumes.
London: Burke's Peerage, 1965-1972, 3:
535.

Richard's will, 1828, *m.* 1stly, Ann Hincks (*d.* 31 Aug. 1815); and 2ndly, Elinor Walker (*d.* 1868), and *d.* 11 Aug 1823, having by her had issue, Elizabeth Sarah, *m.* 10 Feb. 1843, her cousin, Richard Thomas Lett, of Bannow, co. Wexford and Silverstone, Northants, and *d.* 3 Feb. 1879, leaving issue (see below). He *d.* 12 Sept. 1854.

3. Richard, will dated 11 Aug. 1828,
4. Thomas,
5. John, of Balloughton, and Grafton Street, Dublin, mentioned in his brother Richard's will 1828, *m.* (lic. 6 Oct. 1789), Cordelia Robinson and had issue,
 1. Thomas, mentioned in his uncle Richard's will 1828,
 2. Richard Thomas,

- Cordelia
- Ann
- Lucy
- Catherine

- 3: Ann
4. Elizabeth

The eldest son

WILLIAM LETT of Rathsillah, Kilgibbon and Templesheelin, *m.* 1773; Dorothy Whitney of Old Ross, and had issue,

1. Thomas, settled in Jamaica
2. Nicholas,
3. John,
4. BENJAMIN, of whom presently,
1. Rebecca,
2. Elizabeth

The yst. son,

BENJAMIN LETT, of Dublin and Greenhills, *m.* 11 Feb 1813, Elizabeth Whitney, of St. Andrews, Dublin, and had issue,

1. RICHARD THOMAS,
2. John, *d.* young,
- 3 Benjamin,
4. William, *d.* young. ..."

The eldest son,

RICHARD THOMAS LETT, L.R.C.S.I. (1849), of Bannow, and Legiestown, co. Wexford and Silverstone, Northants, *b.* 1814, *m.* 10 Feb 1843, his cousin, Elizabeth Sarah (*d.* 11 Feb 1879); dau. of Charles Lett of Seafeld and Tincurry, co. Wexford (*see above*) ..."

What is important about the pedigree of the Anglo-Irish family, LETT, for example, is that we note these characteristics:

1. We begin with the present holder of the entitlement, together with a listing of his offspring. The living are indicated with the mark "•".
2. The lineage that follows is a pedigree descending from the earliest known ancestor of that surname.
3. The names of those through whom the direct line to the present holder of the entitlement runs are printed in small capital letters.
4. Children are enumerated 1, 2, 3 etc. in bold face type, males first followed by females also numbered 1, 2, 3 etc. Thus the true birth order is not followed, and the total number of children is had only by addition.
5. However, in any one generation, the issue of the direct line is withheld until the issue of the collateral lines is stated:
6. Grandchildren not on the direct line may be enumerated by un-weighted digits, and the margin may be recessed, though in the female line they may be noted only as existing, and may be unnamed.
7. Generations are not numbered. One has to count the number of capitalized direct line names in order to arrive at the number of generations involved.

Slight variations to these general rules are observed in other recent publications. For example, *Burke's Irish Family Records*¹³ often uses brackets around numbers, and generations are sometimes designated by the addition of lower case letters, a, b, c, etc. after the order of birth number (but again it is sons first, daughters last). The introduction of brackets and generation number by letter, however, are not consistent. They occur variously, early or late, even within the one pedigree! Such inconsistency is unfortunate.

It seems to me that if ones intention is to record a *direct* line then the method in *Burke's Landed Gentry*¹⁴ is satisfactory except for the lack of some indicant of the number of generations involved. *Burke's Irish Family Records* on the other hand uses a hybrid methodology: it is neither aristocratic nor egalitarian. It is not a direct line pedigree, nor yet does it purport to record all descendants. It accurately reflects a dilemma of modern genealogy: the inclination towards inclusiveness in conflict with the eagerness to be exclusive, and so, being "neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring" it fails to satisfy anybody. Now that we have reached the twenty-first century, our society is increasingly critical of the traditions of patriarchy and primogeniture, which insist in recording the males first, with the females merely tagged on, and worse, which often ignore the offspring of females altogether. This is reflected in the increasing number of publications that attempt to reconstitute complete lineages of all descendants of a pioneer ancestor,¹⁵ and it is to pedigrees of this type that we now turn.

5.6 Descending pedigrees: (2) all descendants

This type of pedigree, though it began rather more than a hundred years ago, is essentially a twentieth century phenomenon. It has a purpose very different from the establishment of lineages that justify rights and entitlements, as exemplified by the writing of Debrett, Burke and Cockayne. Its aim, at least in the former British colonies, is to record, in their proper order, *all* descendants of a single immigrant ancestor or ancestral couple. By proper order we mean birth order, irrespective of sex, and with complete enumeration of the lines of female descent, irrespective of surname. Again, a variety of approaches has been taken. I will illustrate with a version of the Lett pedigree given earlier, this time

¹³ *Burke's Irish family records*. 5th ed. London: Burke's Peerage Limited, 1976.

¹⁴ *Burke's genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry*, 18th ed. 3 volumes. London: Burke's Peerage Limited, 1965-1972.

¹⁵ E.g. McKay, Peter, 2001. *A nation within a nation: the Lucas clan in Australia*, researched and compiled by Peter McKay. Geelong and Burwood, Vic.: Brown Prior Anderson.

produced seventy-five years ago by an industrious amateur: Katherine Lucy Lett.¹⁶ A small part of it reads:

"Lett of Ballyvergan

- William Lett the second son of Captain Thomas Lett, settled at Ballyvergan, Co. Wexford. He married M. Elmes, a daughter of a native of Old Ross. Her father was one of the settlers who had been brought to Ireland by Bishop Ram of Gorey. William Lett was killed by Popish insurgents about the year 1716.
The family of William Lett of Ballyvergan
2. William Lett of Robinstown had one son William Lett who had a son Philip Lett of Curraghmore. Philip Lett had three sons
 - (a) Stephen Lett;
 - (b) Charles Lett (who had three sons; Samuel, Charles, Thomas)
 - (c) and John Lett. John Lett went to England and settled in Surrey. He married Ann Hurst, and had a son Thomas Lett who married A. Warnock. Thomas Lett had four children
 - (a) Ann Lett
 - (b) Elizabeth Lett
 - (c) Thomas Lett who married E. Boak and had four children
 - (1) Arthur Lett had two sons,
 - (2) Frederick Lett and
 - (3) Edward Lett and
 - (4) Elizabeth who married M. Gardiner.
 - (d) John Lett had a son (1) John C. Lett who had a son (a) Thomas Lett of Lambeth. Thomas of Lambeth had four sons, Frederick, Edward, Thomas, Arthur. The last named Arthur Lett had a son Arthur. ..."

It will be agreed that this method of narration is thoroughly bad. Not only does it suffer from that quintessentially Irish vagueness, in that it is lacking supporting data on times and places of births, deaths, marriages, wills, etc., but the setting out (if it can be called setting out) makes it very difficult to distinguish generation from generation, and one line of descent from another. Put in tabular form (Figure 5.3) and extended to the writer and to Arthur Ingham Myers, a cousin with genealogical interests, it is much easier to read, but the absence of supporting data is even more glaring, and the typesetting of many such charts would be expensive.

Among the better tabular descending pedigrees I have seen are those printed in Adelaide by the Lutheran Publishing House.¹⁷ The method places all the one generation in a vertical line which can easily be extended from page to page, rather than the usual horizontal line as in Figure 5.3, which never seems to be able to cope well beyond the grandchildren of the founding father.

¹⁶ Lett, Katherine Lucy, 1925. *History of the Lett Family of Wexford*. Blackrock, Dublin. (Manuscript, of which some 30 copies were produced for private circulation),

¹⁷ For example: Munchenberg, Reginald Schilling, 1970. *The History and Family Tree of Johann Gottfried and Anna Rosina Schilling and their descendants, 1802-1970*. Adelaide: Lutheran Publishing House; and

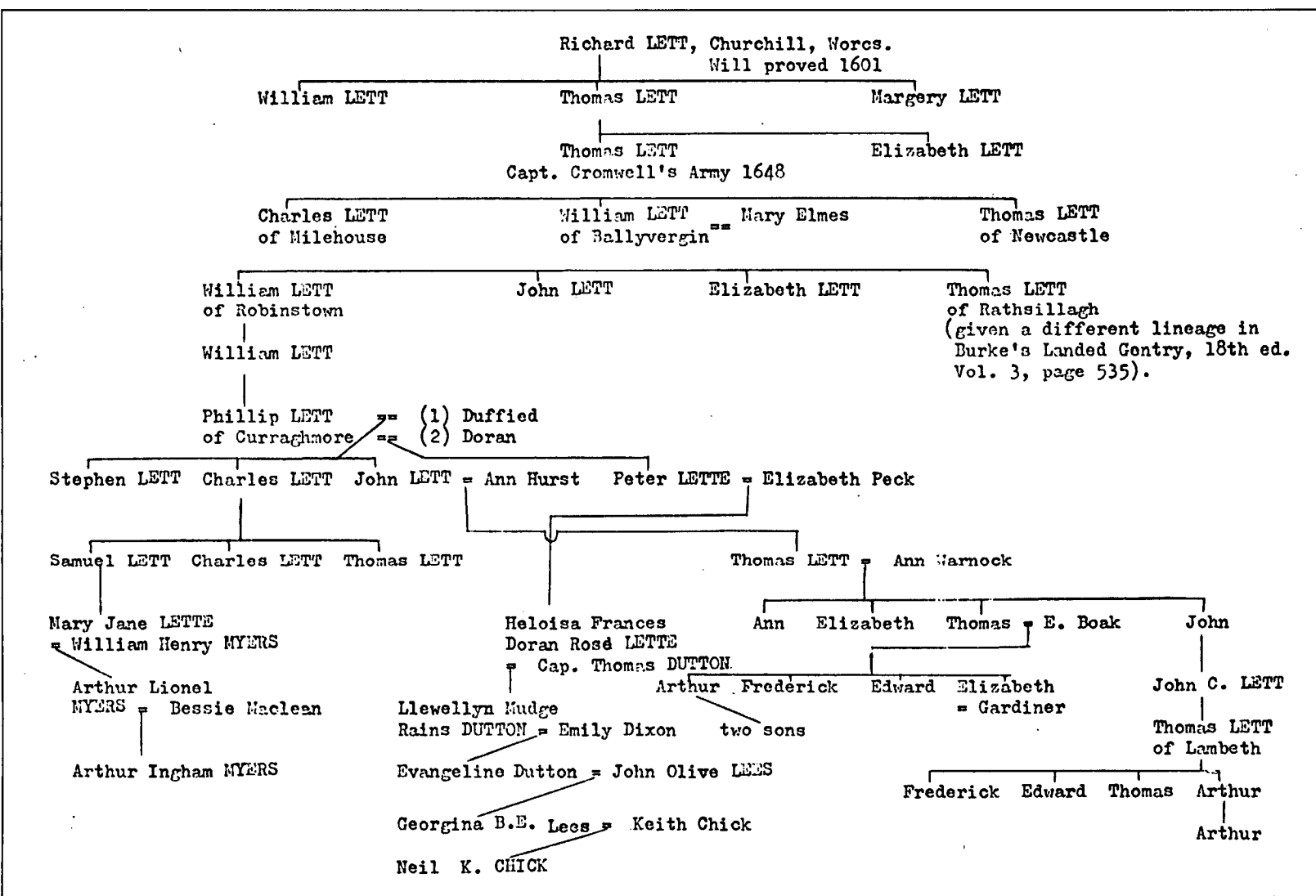


Figure 5.3 Tabular Pedigree: William Lett of "Ballyvergan", Wexford, Ireland

Love, David R. and Dulcie I. Love, 1980. *The Linke Families in Australia, 1838-1980. A History and Family Tree*. Adelaide: Lutheran Publishing House.

Recognizing the fact that it is futile to attempt to record more than four, or at the most five, generations of descendants in a single chart, Munschenberg sensibly produces the Schilling pedigrees in two sets. The first set, a single chart, lists the children and grandchildren while the second set records the remaining descendants by means of charts, each headed by one of the grandchildren of the pioneer. Thus all the known descendants, up to eight generations since the pioneer can be comfortably arranged. However, it is possible to give extensive pedigrees like this without the expensive typesetting required in the above, and still avoid the confusion illustrated by the Lett pedigree. Henderson's¹⁸ method is an adaptation of Burke's, with no innovations. Mowle's¹⁹ method adds to the usual careful indentation of the margin a most notable improvement: a boldface figure that indicates the number of generations since the family settled in Australia. Apart from this, it has all the faults of normal narrative pedigrees: there is a lack of places for life events, male lines precede female lines, irrespective of birth order: all socially and methodologically less than acceptable by today's standards. Having seen the weaknesses of a few systems, we will show once again how the hexadecimal system can come to the rescue. Note, however, that this time we are using the hexadecimal system to number *people* in a descending narrative pedigree rather than the *pages* of an ascending pedigree chart.

5.7 Descending pedigrees: (3) the hexadecimal method

The rules I have established are:

1. Let the children of the first ancestor to be listed in the pedigree be designated 1, 2, 3, etc. in true birth order, if known, rather than males and females separately as is traditional. If there are more than nine children, the tenth and later children can be designated by a single letter: A, B, C, etc., (A=10, B=11, etc.). This permits 35 children, from the sum of nine digits and 26 letters, far more than is likely to be needed. One would rarely need to go beyond the letter "L" (= decimal 20).
2. If birth order is not ascertainable then a choice can be made of two methods: wild-card symbols, such as "@", "#", "%", "&", "*", "§", "¶", etc., or the last twelve letters of the alphabet: "N" through to "Z".

¹⁸ Henderson, Alexander, 1941. *Henderson's Australian families: a genealogical and biographical record*, Vol. 1. Melbourne: A. Henderson.

¹⁹ Mowle, P.C. *A genealogical history of the pioneer families of Australia*. Sydney: Angus & Robertson, 1943, 1948, 1969 and 1978 editions.

3. Consider now the grandchildren of the ancestor. Persons in the second generation add their birth order number to that of their parent. The second child of a fifth child of the common ancestor bears the unique number "52". Three digits indicate the third generation. A six digit number indicates the sixth generation of descent. So, 36C5281 specifies an individual as being (reading from the right to the left) the first child of the eighth child of the second child of the fifth child of the twelfth child of the sixth child of the third child of the ancestor. In that pedigree, no matter how extensive it is, no one else can bear that number. The individual's position in the tree is absolutely defined in a code that specifies both the generation and the actual line of descent.
4. Where birth order has not been discovered at any point in the chain of descent then the identification number will include the wild-card symbol or high-end letter within the range: "N" through to "Z". Should at a later date the birth order be determined, the wild-card symbol or high-end letter can be replaced for that individual and all his descendants.
5. Typesetting such a pedigree in narrative form is very easy. The data can be stored in paragraphs commencing with the identification number. Most word processors have macros for sorting paragraphs automatically. This would sort the individuals into the correct order for printing. Indenting the margin is optional, and in extensive pedigrees, spanning many pages, of not much help. If an individual bears a five digit identification number, then his part of the record could be indented $(5-1) \times 2 = 8$ spaces from the left margin.

Ideally, each entry should contain information that would help unambiguous identification of the individual: the full name, surname first; date and place of birth; full names of the parents, including the maiden surname of the mother; date and place of christening if a birth record is unavailable; date and place of marriage; full name of spouse; date and place of death; and date and place of burial. To this could be added any other biographical data such as occupation, residences, properties. Where possible, source documents should be cited in corroboration.

It was the frequent habit of past generations to use a restricted repertoire of forenames (see Tables 9.1 and 9.2) and the same surname and forenames may recur many times in an extended pedigree (see Figure 11.1). For this reason, I have adopted the habit of adding a third (pro)nominal component to the surname and forenames: an indication of sex and birth-date, to differentiate persons of the same name. This is useful where the method of presentation is in index or biographical dictionary form, rather than narrative pedigree, as it enables individuals of the same name to be sorted automatically in the chronological order of their birth. This additional item consists of a letter, signifying the sex, *m* or *f* followed by an eight-

digit number comprising year, month and day, e.g. NICHOLAS, Edward m18390623, son of NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000, where paired zeros in the month and day parts signify that the month and day are unknown.. This readily differentiates two of the many men named Edward Nicholas who feature in the development of the district of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, to be discussed in Part 3 of this thesis. This methodology is elaborated on in the prefaces to volumes 1 through 5 of my *Van Diemens Land Heritage* series, which will be discussed further in chapter 11²⁰

²⁰ Chick, Neil, 1988. *Van Diemens Land heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 1. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 152pp.

Chick, Neil, 1989. *Van Diemens Land heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 2. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 154pp.

Chick, Neil, 1992. *Van Diemens Land heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 3. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 262pp.

Chick, Neil, 1998. *Van Diemens Land heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 4. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 339pp.

Chick, Neil, 2005. *Van Diemens Land heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 5. Hobart: Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc. and Family Connections. 329pp.

Part 2.
Some source documents
for Tasmania.

Introduction to Part 2

"The establishment of a settlement in Van Diemen's Land, perhaps ... hastened by the jealousy of a rival power, was at first chiefly intended to relieve Port Jackson."¹ The newly established encampment at Hobart Town would remain under the jurisdiction of New South Wales until 1825. "Probably no settlement started under more favourable auspices, and probably no settlement could have been more neglected by the English government."² Whereas David Collins, as Deputy Judge Advocate of the Port Jackson settlement, left a wealth of records for historians, as Lieutenant Governor of the Van Diemens Land settlement he left very little except for the despatches sent to and largely ignored by the Colonial Office in London. This dearth is a consequence of an act of arson perpetrated after Collins's death in March 1810, by his deputy, Lieutenant Edward Lord, R.M., whose lands and families are the subject of chapter 13 of this thesis. What has survived for the period 1803-1829 and published in the *Historical Records of Australia*, Series III, expressly excludes the particulars of convicts.

If the historian is to circumscribe the "Annals of the Poor" referred to by Sir Anthony Wagner in the quotation used as the superscription to this thesis,³ it is to unpublished records that he must turn. Part 2, which now follows, is a consideration of some of these records. Chapter 6 considers the mustering of the convict population for statistical purposes. These musters are a very small subset of the wealth of records concerning those who comprised the bulk of the population for many decades. Tasmanian vital records — of baptisms, burials and marriages — began even before Collins's expedition left England, and are discussed in chapter 7. Only a small proportion of this treasury of data has been converted into machine-readable form. In contrast, the civil registers of birth, death and marriage have been computerized from 1838-1899. They are discussed in chapter 8. Convicts still under sentence had to apply for permission to marry. These records are described in chapter 9, and their use to supplement the civil registration data is demonstrated. Without record linkage techniques their utility would be much reduced.

¹ West, John, 1852 (1971). *The history of Tasmania with copious information respecting the Colonies of New South Wales Victoria South Australia &c., &c., &c.* edited by A.G.L. Shaw. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. p29.

² Watson, Frederick, (ed.), 1921. *Introduction to Historical Records of Australia, Series III Despatches and papers relating to the settlement of the states.* Volume 1. Port Phillip, Victoria, 1803-1804. Tasmania, 1803-June 1812. [Melbourne]: The Library Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament, p xiv.

³ Wagner, Anthony, 1975. *Pedigree and progress: essays in the genealogical interpretation of history.* London: Phillimore, p146.

The four chapters just mentioned highlight a fact regarding the data upon which this thesis is based. There are sufficient raw facts in the more than 213,000 births and baptisms, 102,000 deaths, 56,000 marriages, 155,000 gravestone inscriptions, 180,000 metropolitan cemetery register entries, and 431,000 records linked to date to support half a dozen theses. However, a holistic view of these data demonstrates that no family or community reconstitution can be successfully completed from the records of a single community in isolation. Chapter 25 in Part 4 examines how deficiencies in the civil registration data for Hamilton can partly be addressed by using the ecclesiastical registers. This supplementation works both ways.

There are other classes of records that pertain to family and community reconstitution that have hitherto been largely neglected, especially in Australia. The records relate to the grant, purchase, inheritance and taxation of land, and the documents concerned frequently contain data essential for family reconstitution. They also allow, in aggregate, a clearer view of the spatial and temporal arrangements of dominance of certain families and estates in the economic and social life of communities. Some of these land records are discussed in chapter 10.

One of the impediments to successful family reconstitution in Tasmania is the high level of immigration and internal migration that is to be expected in a newly emerging colony. The *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index* project, which aims to document families begun elsewhere and completed on the island, and also families begun here but completed in mainland Australia or New Zealand, forms the subject of chapter 11. The subject of internal migration, which hitherto family reconstitution studies have inadequately addressed, is the principle topic of Part 4 of this thesis.

Contemporary narrative as an aid or adjunct to family and community reconstitution is addressed in chapter 12, using *Some recollections of a Van Diemens Land gum sucker*, by John James Dickenson, native-born son of a convict, who later emigrated with his father to Gippsland, Victoria. His narrative of travels on foot and on horseback also gives a brief glimpse from contemporary writing, at a principle theme of this thesis: internal migration. Record linkage techniques applied to this narrative greatly enhance its usefulness and interest.

6. *The 1811 colonial muster of Van Diemens Land & Norfolk Island*

6.1 The study of social structure from listings of inhabitants

One of the seminal papers in English historical demography¹ discusses the uses that can be made of nominal lists. Lists of payers of tithes, of hearth tax, catalogues of catechists — the list of demographically and sociologically useful types of manuscripts is considerable. The idea of such lists, and the controversies associated with their establishment and usage is well covered by Glass.² Early colonial Tasmania was established within the decade after the first effective British census, when such contentions were still at their height. The nature of the colony as fundamentally a convict settlement made such data collection both essential and relatively non-controversial.

Very early in the development of this investigation I sought for and transcribed a number of such listings: the 1811, 1818, 1819, and 1820 musters of the inhabitants of Van Diemens Land and Norfolk Island. Because these musters of the population predated the establishment of Van Diemens Land as a colony separate in jurisdiction from New South Wales, it was to the Archives Authority of New South Wales that I turned for copies of these listings. In keeping with the principal theme of this thesis: record linkage for family and community reconstitution, these documents have not been treated in isolation from one another.

It was not long before I learned of the existence of several versions of some of these listings, a fact that opened up the opportunity for comparisons to be made between the versions with the aim of determining a definitive edition. As work progressed I came to realize that this was a study of a magnitude suitable for a PhD thesis in its own right. For that reason I have reigned in my enthusiasm and restricted the discussion to the first of these musters, that of 1811 except where comparison with the other listings illuminates the principal theme.

I supplied some of my transcriptions to Irene Schaffer, and she has made use of them in a book devoted to early nominal lists for Van Diemens Land.³ I must state at the outset that her use of these lists has been uncritical. I hope to demonstrate,

¹ Laslett, Peter, 1966. The study of social structure from listings of inhabitants. Chapter 5 of Wrigely, E.A. (ed.), 1966. *An introduction to English historical demography*. London : Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

² Glass, D.V., 1973. *Numbering the people: the eighteenth-century population controversy and the development of census and vital statistics in Britain*. Farnborough: Saxon House.

³ Schaffer, Irene, (ed.) 1991. *Land musters, stock returns and lists: Van Diemen's Land 1803-1822*. Hobart: St David's Park Publishing.

through a discussion of the 1811 colonial muster of Van Diemens Land and Norfolk Island, that they cannot be accepted at face value.

6.2 Provenance of the 1811 muster transcripts

The manuscript of the 1811 colonial muster of Van Diemens Land and Norfolk Island held by the Archives Authority of New South Wales, has the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) accession number NARN4/1233.⁴ It was microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah as part of Film No. 952070 in the catalogue of the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Archives Authority of New South Wales' copy of this film (the usual form in which the manuscript is made available to the public) has the call number 1256. I am grateful to the Principal Archivist for permission to transcribe the original manuscript.

NARN4/1233 begins with the preface:

"An alphabetical list of the convicts and free persons residing in the settlements of Hobart Town, Port Dalrymple and Norfolk Island taken at a General Muster agreeable to the order of His Excellency the Governor in the year 1811 as also of those persons who are not actually convicts but have been so, with a continuation of such as may have appeared by musters taken subsequently to the above to have arrived in those settlements."

My transcript of NARN4/1233 has been converted into machine-readable form. This was corrected and edited by reference to the microfilm copy of the muster held at the Archives Office of Tasmania. This transcript has been computer-sorted into strict lexicographical order. A printout of this file was made for the purposes of checking every entry against other sources. The printout has been annotated with data from ships' indents, death registration, and burial registers. In addition the transcript of the 1811 muster made by Rumsey⁵ was checked and discrepancies noted. The lists of *HMS Calcutta* convicts which are housed in the Mitchell and La Trobe Libraries, were checked the same way, and Marjory Tipping's *Convicts Unbound*⁶ was searched profitably for data on the movements and life events of the

⁴ NARN is the acronym supplied by AACOBS and refers to the *Archives Authority of New South Wales*.

⁵ I have not been able to ascertain the provenance of Rumsey's transcript, held at the Archives Office of Tasmania.

⁶ Tipping, Marjory, 1988. *Convicts unbound: the story of the Calcutta convicts and their settlement in Australia*. Ringwood, Victoria: Viking O'Neil (Penguin Books).

founders of Hobart Town. The listings of the First, Second and Third Fleet convicts made by Ryan⁷ and others were searched. Copley's *Crimes of the First Fleet Convicts*⁸, and Flynn's detailed study of those who arrived on the Second Fleet⁹ were also searched for the light they might throw on the lives of individuals on those fleets who subsequently came to Van Diemens Land.

6.3 Mustering convicts and others

In the absence of automatic indexing techniques, our colonial administrators had to use what, to us today, are clumsy methods of record keeping. In NARN4/1233, the subjects of the 1811 muster were listed in broken lexicographical order. No attempt was made to group persons beyond the first letter of their surname. Within each letter of the alphabet, the sequence was by location and sex, with Hobart Town males followed by females, and then the inhabitants of Port Dalrymple and finally of Norfolk Island. This method is too clumsy for rapid searching and was not followed during the analysis. In the course of checking the data and comparing and linking NARN4/1233 with other documents, the data have been variously sorted by sex, by names as recorded, by names as interpreted, by ships' names, by location of muster and by length of sentence.

In the manuscript, the pages are numbered, even though many are left blank. In order to allow the researcher to refer back to the original, each entry has been assigned a sequence number referring to its listing order on the page.

Not all persons known to have been in Van Diemens Land in 1811 were included in this muster. The civil and military establishments, most of the free persons, and children are not recorded at all. For them, reference must be made to later listings. Researchers should also be aware of the possible variations in the spelling of surnames in the nineteenth century.

⁷ Fidlon, Paul G. & R.J. Ryan with Joyce Cowell, 1981. *The first fleeters: a comprehensive listing of convicts, marines, seamen, officers, wives, children and ships*. Sydney: Australian Document Library.

Ryan, R.J., 1982. *The second fleet convicts: a comprehensive listing of convicts who sailed in HMS Guardian, Lady Juliana, Neptune, Scarborough and Surprise*. Sydney: Australian Documents Library.

Ryan, R.J., 1983. *The third fleet convicts: an alphabetical listing of names, giving place and date of conviction, length of sentence and ship of transportation*. Cammeray, NSW: Castle Books (Horwitz Grahame)

⁸ Copley, John, 1982. *The crimes of the first fleet convicts*. Sydney: Angus & Robertson.

⁹ Flynn, Michael, 1993. *The second fleet: Britain's grim convict armada of 1790*. Sydney: Library of Australian History.

The following editorial conventions have been adhered to:

1. Surnames have been retained exactly as spelled, even if known to be incorrect. For example it was normal practice for colonial administrators to record the names of married women by their surnames at the time of sentence. A check against the ships' indents (documents to accompany the transportees, and supplied by the Home Office at first to the ship's captain and later to the surgeon) has revealed that this practice was normally adhered to. There are, however, cases of women being recorded under their married surnames and, for them, reference back to the ships' indents will of course fail. For example, there was no Mary Peck on the Neptune. Mary Frost was married to Joshua Peck on Norfolk Island in 1791 by Rev. Johnson but, like many such marriages there, no record has survived. Mary is listed in the muster by her married surname, Peck. Unfortunately there seems to be no consistency in the matter of recording female surnames in the musters, and this extends to children as well. Despite the long established British convention of recording children under the surname of the father, in the colonies there are many cases of recording children under the maiden surname of their convict mother, even though she had been legally married to their father in the colony.
2. In some instances a person may be recorded under two names (either different surnames or different given names or both). Where ascertainable, all aliases have been listed. The first alias is indicated by an equals sign "=" followed by the given name. The second listed name is given only a partial listing, and a *see* reference to the first alias. There is one instance of apparent duplication: John Cooper, convict per Matilda, who is listed on both lines 9 and 15 of page 15 of NARN4/1233. The entry on line 15 which lies between Robert Cooper and Richard Coleman alias Harris is clearly a duplicate of that on line 9 as all details are identical, and the ships' indent indicates there was only *one* person of that name on board. On the other hand, there were three men by the name of Thomas Williams on board HMS Calcutta which brought the first convicts direct from England to Van Diemens Land in 1804, two of whom were mustered in 1811.
3. In the transcription, names were copied exactly as in the manuscript, but during the process of linking NARN4/1233 with other documents it was thought prudent to standardize the spellings of forenames, contrary to usual historical practice. Given names that were abbreviated have been expanded,

according to the table given below. There may be a possibility of introducing error in this expansion, but the risk is outweighed by the greater ease in using the index.

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Expansion</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Expansion</i>
Dan ^l	Daniel	Elizt ^h	Elizabeth
Fr ^s	Francis	Cath ⁿ	Catherine
H ^y	Henry	Sus ^h	Susannah
Jno	John		
Jos, Jos ^h	Joseph		
Josa	Joshua		
R ^d	Richard		
Rob ^t	Robert		
Sam ^l	Samuel		
Tho ^s	Thomas		
W ^m , Will, Will ^m	William		

4. When the ships' indents were examined it was noted that the original manuscript of the muster is often wildly inaccurate in the recording of ships' names. There is no distinction made between the Pitt and the William Pitt, nor between the Marquis Cornwallis and the Earl Cornwallis. The Lady Juliana is frequently referred to as the Julian, or Ly Julian and the Admiral Gambier simply as the Gambier. The Albermarle is invariably spelled Albemarle. There are, in addition, a number of ships that are not listed in Bateson.¹⁰ These seem to be coastal vessels that brought convicts from New South Wales to Van Diemens Land, rather than vessels directly from England to the colonies. In the listing, ships' names have been transcribed exactly as written, but in the collated entry have been corrected to follow the standard of Bateson. Where possible, effort has been made to distinguish between trips made by the same vessel, as has been done for the applications of convicts for permission to marry, described in Chapter 9. Where the dates of trial make it obvious that a particular sailing was involved, this has been noted.
5. The place of trial as listed in NARN4/1233 is not always legible, nor is it consistent. In some instances the name of the county is recorded as the place of trial, and in others the city, borough or town is given. In many instances the actual name of the court is given, e.g. Old Bailey, often abbreviated to "OB". In most cases where the county name is given, the trial would have taken place at the Court of Quarter Sessions at the county seat, though reference to the original indents shows that there are exceptions.

¹⁰ Bateson, Charles, 1983. *The convict ships, 1787-1868*. 2nd ed. Sydney: Library of Australian History.

6. Where information is missing, illegible or seems not to be correct in NARN4/1233, it has been supplied, interpreted or corrected from other sources. This has been done most completely for the surviving members of Colonel David Collins' first settlement party on *HMS Calcutta* and the *Ocean*. For them, the list compiled in the Mitchell Library, Sydney, that gives each convict's particulars from original court papers held in various borough and county record offices in England, has been used to assess the accuracy of the muster. This has shown some instances of convicts who are recorded as having died on the journey from England or Ireland to the colony appearing alive and well in the muster. Conversely, there are persons listed in this muster as having come on a certain ship for whom no listing could be found in the indents. As well, the transport ship, as stated by some convicts, must be in error if it is known that it transported only convicts of the opposite sex! As study proceeds, these anomalies will no doubt grow in number.

There are many discrepancies between the different versions of the 1811 muster. It has not yet been possible to determine which version has priority, though there are hints that NARN4/1233 is the draft of the document supplied to the authorities back in England. There are even more discrepancies between the indents and the muster, particularly as to date of trial.

see TRUMPER, Richard TUCKER 24-1-1787 OCT 1789 1787 Middlesbrough Hobart Town NARN 4/1233 : 0709 119:1 Mary London 7 years 14 years Rumsey 29:13 65, 7 82, 35 NARN 4/4008A 89:15 R2:70
alias Wm WHITAKER UNDERWOOD M "Royal Admiral" 1790 Old Bailey Port Dalrymple NARN 4/1233 : 0719 126:1 aged 40 alias William WHITE rec 342, 4 347, 16 William Underwood aged 40 less base delivery 06 MAR 1799 14 years NARN 4/3999 pp 382:4 and 387:16 WRIAM, Zimran "Lady Nelson" R3:114 fiche 617 fiche 618
URAM M "Atlantic" Mar 1790 Launceston Norfolk Island NARN 4/1233 : 0720 128:1 Zimran 7 years

Figure 6.1 A sample of the annotated listing of the 1811 Muster. Notes were in coloured inks depending on the document with which the muster was being linked: green for indents, red for the musters, blue for printed sources, black for listings of the *HMS Calcutta* convicts and brown for movements to and from Norfolk Island. The circled numbers refer to Rumsey's transcript.

This is understandable, particularly for the many men and women who had arrived on the First and especially the Second Fleets in 1788 and 1790 respectively.

More than twenty years had passed since their arrival in the Antipodes; and even more since their trials and convictions. The passage of time may well have dimmed memories of what were painful events, especially for those who survived the hardships of the Second Fleet. A balanced discussion of the differences between the First and Second Fleets is given by Flynn.¹¹ To illustrate the manual record linkage process for the 1811 Muster, consider Figure 6.1.

6.4 Some *HMS Calcutta* convicts

Disparities between the sources as to place of trial are less easy to understand, as are differences as to ship of arrival. One hundred and forty-seven persons stated that the ship they arrived on was the *Calcutta*. The *Calcutta* or to give the vessel its correct name, *HMS Calcutta*, together with the *Ocean* brought the first convicts and free settlers direct from England to Van Diemens Land. Marjory Tipping's *Convicts Unbound*, already cited, is a goldmine of data on this expedition. Nevertheless, despite her meticulous research, there are some additional useful facts that my research has unearthed. A selection of these items follows:

Daniel Anchor at the 1811 muster was recorded as Dan¹ Anteus.¹² Tipping alleges that Robert Armstrong "died on 2 October 1851 after falling from a ladder while painting the house of Williams Sims ... while greatly intoxicated".¹³ However, the age given in the record of the burial, which took place the following day,¹⁴ is of a man age 49. This is far too young for the Robert Armstrong who was already aged 30 when tried on 13 January 1802 at the Middlesex Quarter Session, having been born at Whitechapel about 1770. Ages at death, though usually an estimate of the informant, and frequently in error, are rarely as erroneous as this.

Tipping was unable to provide a date of death for George Ashton. He was sentenced on 15 August 1801 at the Summer Assizes of the Palatinate of Lancaster to transportation for 14 years.¹⁵ He died on 17 July 1854, aged 84, in Hobart.¹⁶

¹¹ Flynn, Michael, 1993. *The second fleet: Britain's grim convict armada of 1790*. Sydney: Library of Australian History.

¹² NARN4/1233 p2: 7.

¹³ Tipping, 1988, page 250.

¹⁴ RGD34/02 : HO51/1959.

¹⁵ Tipping, 1988, p251 and NARN4/1233 p2: 8.

¹⁶ RGD35/04 : HO54/1376.

John Attenborough was only 15 at the time of his trial. He had left Van Diemens Land before the colonial muster of 1811 was conducted. He may be any one of the three boys called John Attenborough baptized in 1787 in the villages of Ruddington and Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, as recorded in the *International Genealogical Index* (IGI).

The data for James Austin,¹⁷ his cousin John Earle¹⁸ and George Bagley¹⁹ are in close agreement between their respective sources. The suburb of Austins Ferry within the City of Glenorchy is named after the location where James Austin's ferry left the western shore of the River Derwent to cross to Old Beach.

It is also likely that the George Bagley, son of Thomas Bagley and his wife Mary, christened 16 May 1779 at All Saints', Hereford²⁰ would become the 20 year old man tried at Hertfordshire Gaol Delivery for stealing sheep.

James Balance, who was 27 at the time of his trial at Stafford Gaol Delivery²¹ was married. His son, also James, who later died in infancy, was baptized 29 July 1802, four months after James Sr's sentencing, at Bilston, Staffordshire.²² What happened to his wife, Elizabeth is not known. She certainly did not accompany her husband to Van Diemens Land. He had been absent from England for 10 years when he married Hannah Edwards, convict per *Experiment 1*, on 27 July 1812 at St David's, Hobart.²³ There are no known descendants.

Francis alias William alias Edward Barnes was afterwards faithful servant to Rev. Robert Knopwood. As such he signed his name as witness to many marriages. He may have been either the William Barnes son of Richard Barnes and his wife Elizabeth and baptized at St Giles', Cripplegate, London in 1771²⁴ or the William Barnes son of William Barnes and his wife Elizabeth baptized the same year at St Botolph's, without Aldgate, London.²⁵

¹⁷ NARN4/1233 p2: 1.

¹⁸ NARN4/1233 p28:2; Rumsey p11: 25.

¹⁹ NARN4/1233 p8: 26 and NARN4/4004 p155: 9.

²⁰ IGI C 145941:4396.

²¹ NARN4/1233 p8: 26.

²² IGI C 010562: 0320.

²³ RGD36/01 : 1812/0118.

²⁴ IGI C025777 from GSU film 0380208.

²⁵ IGI C025551 from GSU films 0370932 and 0370933.

Tipping²⁶ says that, after punishment of 200-lashes in Hobart Town in 1807, William Marsh was not at the 1811 Muster. However his details²⁷ exactly match those of William Bell or Bellinger in the Norfolk Island component of that muster,²⁸ and there is no William Bell or Bellinger in any listing of the *HMS Calcutta* convicts. We can assume the men are one and the same, despite Tipping's doubts.²⁹ How he got from Hobart Town in 1807 to Norfolk Island in 1811 is not known. Nor is there any record of a William Bell or Bellinger or of a William March or Marsh in Schaffer and McKay's "*Exiled!...*",³⁰ so we do not know how he came back from Norfolk Island to Van Diemens Land in time to be mustered as William Marsh in Hobart Town in 1818.³¹

Tipping³² has David Belton's date and place of trial as 26 March 1802 at the Spring Assizes of Abington, Berkshire. At the 1811 Muster³³ he stated he was tried in July 1802. This is in agreement with the statement in the indent that he was aged 48 when he was tried at the Berkshire Gaol Delivery on 26 July 1802,³⁴ though since Tipping also used County court records, she may be right. She also correctly asserts that Edward Miller, free settler, sailed on the *Ocean*, not *HMS Calcutta*. It is worth quoting her remark that "Such discrepancies prove that after a time there was little discrimination between many of those who had arrived free and had become free."³⁵

John Birchall stated his sentence to have been 14 years at the 1811 Muster,³⁶ whereas the indent³⁷ and the court records cited by Tipping³⁸ agree he received sentence of death, commuted to transportation for life.

Tipping has Charles Brown, mustered in 1811,³⁹ advertising his intention to leave the colony and probably leaving the colony in 1819, though a Charles Brown aged

²⁶ Tipping, 1988, p294.

²⁷ NARN4/4004 p152: 13.

²⁸ NARN4/1233 p11: 3.

²⁹ Tipping, 1988, p248.

³⁰ Schaffer, Irene and Thelma McKay 1992. *Exiled! three times over: profiles of Norfolk Islanders exiled to Van Diemen's Land 1807-13*. Hobart: St David's Park.

³¹ NARN4/1235.2 p465: 15.

³² Tipping, 1988, p248.

³³ NARN4/1233 p8: 6.

³⁴ NARN4/4004 p152: 1.

³⁵ Tipping, 1988, p248.

³⁶ NARN4/1233 p8: 17.

³⁷ NARN4/4004 p153: 10.

³⁸ Tipping, 1988, p255

83 who died on 15 July 1863 at Hobart⁴⁰ may be him. If so then he either never left or left and returned, and his wife Catherine may have died 01 APR 1855 aged 66 at Hobart,⁴¹ as the ages at death fit for both parties.

Tipping⁴² alleges that John Davis “did not appear in any of the muster rolls”, whereas he was mustered in 1811.⁴³ Similarly she states on page 278 that Richard Grover did not attend the 1811 Muster, but he did.⁴⁴

Conversely, John Dawson appears in the 1811 muster twice.⁴⁵ One, aged 14, sentenced to transportation for 14 years on 24 March 1802 at Lancaster Gaol Delivery⁴⁶ whereas the other and older man has the date and place of trial as December 1801 at York. Both the Archives Authority of New South Wales version and Rumsey’s transcript of the 1811 Muster state that two men of this name were on HMS Calcutta, though only the younger actually sailed on it.

The 1811 Muster⁴⁷ lists Joseph Dixon without any further data. The indent for HMS Calcutta lists a Joseph Dixon, aged 25 when tried at Middlesex Gaol Delivery on 2 June 1802.⁴⁸ He survived into the period of civil registration, and both his death⁴⁹ on 11 January 1840 aged 61 and his funeral⁵⁰ found their way into the Registrar General’s records. There are many more cases of this sort.

Let us examine a few illustrative cases of discrepancies between the 1811 Muster and the indents, and linkage with other records:

Illustrating discrepancies as to name and place of trial:

From NARN4/1233 for Hobart Town, 1811		Linkage to other documents
<i>Surname</i>	Every	Avery
<i>Given names</i>	John	John
<i>Sex</i>	M	M
<i>Ship</i>	<u>Calcutta</u>	<u>HMS Calcutta</u>
<i>Trial date</i>	JUL 1802	27 JUL 1802

³⁹ NARN4/1233 p8: 22.

⁴⁰ RGD35/06 : HO63/4019.

⁴¹ RGD35/04 : HO55/1856.

⁴² Tipping, 1988, p267.

⁴³ NARN4/1233 p22: 21 and Rumsey p12: 7.

⁴⁴ NARN4/1233 p40: 10.

⁴⁵ NARN4/1233 p22: 5 and NARN4/1233 p22:17.

⁴⁶ NS 4/4004 p157: 8.

⁴⁷ NARN4/1233 p22: 18 and

⁴⁸ NARN4/4004 p169:9.

⁴⁹ RGD35/01 : HO40/0293.

⁵⁰ RGD34/02 : HO40/0328.

<i>Trial place</i>	Winchr	Southampton Gaol Delivery
<i>Sentence</i>	Life	Life
<i>Reference</i>	NARN4/1233 p28: 1	NARN4/4004 p168: 5

Remarks: Rumsey p4: 1; ML and LAT.
 •m 09 JAN 1815 aged 31, free, at St David's, Hobart Town <RGD36/01 : 1815/0170>
 •= Dann, Margaret (or Mary), convict per Catherine, aged 29
children: at least six according to Tipping p253:
 Avery, William m18151015 <RGD32/01 : 1816/00471>
 Avery, Edward m18170315 <RGD32/01 : 1817/00531>
 Avery, John m18190502 <RGD32/01 : 1819/00744>
 Avery, George Thomas m18210523 <RGD32/01 : 1821/01012> •i 05 OCT 1836 @ 15 at
 New Norfolk <RGD34/01 : NN36/4727>
 Avery Jane •i 20 AUG 1823 aged 0 at Hobart <RGD34/01 : HO23/0729>
 1 other child <Tipping (1988) p 252-3>
 His wife's death may be recorded at Hobart on 20 FEB 1847 aged 62 <RGD35/02 :
 HO47/1452>.

Illustrating discrepancies as to date of trial:

From NARN4/1233 for Hobart Town, 1811		Linkage to other documents
<i>Surname</i>	Briggs	Briggs
<i>Given names</i>	Benjn	Benjamin
<i>Sex</i>	M	M
<i>Ship</i>	<u>Matilda</u>	<u>Matilda</u>
<i>Trial date</i>	JUN 1788	25 JUL 1789
<i>Trial place</i>	Southn	Southampton, Hampshire
<i>Sentence</i>	7 years	7 years
<i>Reference</i>	NARN4/1233 p8: 3	NARN SZ115 p189: 24

Remarks: Rumsey p1: 9.
 Not listed in Ryan 3.
 "Exiled!..." pp6, 8, 17, 216.
 Arrived 28 NOV 1807 at Hobart Town from Norfolk Island per Lady Nelson.
 •m1 03 DEC 1810 at St David's, Hobart <RGD36/01 : 1810/0062>
 •=1 McCloud, Ann (daughter of John McCloud and Mary Potter).
 She married (2) Staples, — . <not traced>
 She •d 05 JUN 1877 aged 84 at Hobart <registered as Ann Staples, RGD35/09 :
 HO77/0524>
 He •d 11 AUG 1843 aged 85 at Hobart <RGD35/01 : HO43/1759>
 •» no issue.

Illustrating discrepancies as to date and place of trial:

From NARN4/1233 for Hobart Town, 1811		Linkage to other documents
<i>Surname</i>	Brown	Brown
<i>Given names</i>	George	George
<i>Sex</i>	M	M
<i>Ship</i>	<u>Matilda</u>	<u>Matilda</u>
<i>Trial date</i>	AUG 1786	16 AUG 1787
<i>Trial place</i>	Morpeth	Northumberland Assizes
<i>Sentence</i>	7 years	7 years
<i>Reference</i>	NARN4/1233 p8: 5	NARN SZ115 p91: 2

Remarks: Rumsey p1: 11.
 Ryan 3 p13 has place of trial as Norfolk <a misreading of Morpeth?> Morpeth is a
 borough town 24 km north of Newcastle-on-Tyne in the county of Northumberland.
 There are several marriages possible, but in the absence of data on age, linkage is
 ambiguous.

Illustrating discrepancies as to name and place of trial:

From NARN4/1233 for Hobart Town, 1811		Linkage to other documents
<i>Surname</i>	Burrows	Burrows
<i>Given names</i>	Rd	Richard Cornelius
<i>Sex</i>	M	M
<i>Ship</i>	<u>Scarboro</u>	<u>Scarborough 2</u> (2 nd Fleet)
<i>Trial date</i>	MAR 1786	17 JUL 1787
<i>Trial place</i>	Northn	Northampton Assizes
<i>Sentence</i>	7	7
<i>Reference</i>	NARN4/1233 p8:16	
Remarks: Rumsey		
"Exiled...": with wife and 4 children left Norfolk Island for Hobart per <u>City of Edinburgh</u> , SEP 1808.		
Flynn p182-3.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •m 1796 at Norfolk Island •= COLE, Elizabeth (alias Tucker, Elizabeth, widow) •m 25 FEB 1810 at St David's, Hobart <RGD36/01 : 1810/0049> •= COLE, Elizabeth •» 1. Burrows, Richard Cornelius m17980000 2. Burrows, Ann f18000000 3. Burrows, John m18030000 4. 5. •d 27 FEB 1818 drowned with 11 others when his ferry capsized. <<u>Hobart Town Gazette</u>, 28 FEB 1818 p2c1> •i 10 MAR 1818 aged 59 at St David's, Hobart <RGD34/01 : HO18/0267> 		

The lives of many persons listed in the 1811 muster have been able to be elaborated in some detail. A typical example is that of Benjamin Briscoe, for whom the 1811 muster shows only one significant deviation from the indent, and that is for place of trial. Since nearly all Middlesex trials were held at the Old Bailey alias London Gaol Delivery, even this discrepancy is not significant.

From NARN4/1233 for Hobart Town, 1811		Linkage to other documents
<i>Surname</i>	Briscoe	Briscoe
<i>Given names</i>	Benjamin	Benjamin
<i>Sex</i>	M	M
<i>Ship</i>	<u>Calcutta</u>	<u>HMS Calcutta</u>
<i>Trial date</i>	APR 1802	28 MAR 1802
<i>Trial place</i>	Midsx	London Gaol Delivery
<i>Sentence</i>	7 years	7 years
<i>Reference</i>	NARN4/1233 p9:2	NARN4/4004 p159:6.
Remarks:		
Rumsey p3: 15.		
Tipping p258.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •b ~1781 [Umbrella-maker; convict per <u>HMS Calcutta</u>; farmer of Clarence Plains, TAS] •of Stepney, (a suburb of London), standing 5' 6" tall and of fair complexion. •t 28 APR 1802 at the Middlesex Quarter Sessions the for stealing a pocket-book containing two £1: 0: 0 bank notes from one James Barton (a clerk to a Mr Callaghan of St Swithin's Lane). He was then aged 21; so would have been born c 1781. •s to transportation for seven years. After this he was held at Poultny and on the hulk <u>Captivity</u> at Portsmouth. He was transported to the settlement at Sorento, Port Phillip on the <u>HMS Calcutta</u>, Captain Woodriff, arriving at 17 October 1803. After the abandonment of Sorento he was with the second settlement party to Hobart in either the <u>Lady Nelson</u> or the <u>Ocean</u>, arriving in January or February 1804 at the River Derwent. He is mentioned as being "on the stores" in the 1803-1804 Victualling list <HRA III, vol 1; p80>. He was suffering from scurvy and in the general hospital at 		

Hobart Town on 10 November 1804. <CO201 / 35 reel 17 p186>. He absconded from a labour gang in 1807 without sufficient excuse, for which offence he received 300 lashes at the orders of a court presided over by Rev. Robert Knopwood, the Colonial Chaplain.

•m 24 OCT 1808 at St David's, Hobart <RGD36/01 : 1808/0029>

•= Gooding [or Goodwin], Sarah [or Maria] . Neither bride nor groom could sign their names. The witnesses were Francis Barnes, servant to Knopwood, and Lieut. Edward Lord, Royal Marines, who became acting Lieut. Governor when Col. David Collins, R.M. died in 1810. Sarah had embarked with her parents, brothers and sisters, from Norfolk Island on 26 December 1807, per *HMS Porpoise*, arriving in the River Derwent 22 days later on 17 JAN 1808. He received a land grant of 50 acres in the district of Clarence Plains after the expiry of his sentence, from Gov. Lachlan Macquarie, about 1811. That same year he appeared in the Muster of persons who were or had been convicts, at Hobart Town. His wife was not listed, under maiden or married name so the inference is that she was a free person. This is confirmed by her being listed among the free women in the General Muster of Hobart Town in 1818 as Sarah Briscoe née Goodwin, spouse of Benjamin Briscoe. <NARN4 / 1235.2> At this muster they were listed as having four children off the stores. In 1815 Benjamin was signatory to a petition for the establishment of a Criminal Court at Hobart Town. <CO 210 / 78; reel 36; pp. 106-113>. He was also Mustered in 1818; and was listed as being "off the stores" <Bonwick Papers, box 4; p833>. Like his namesake son, Benjamin Briscoe Sr was drowned.

•d 24 SEP 1819 when he was a passenger in Uriah Allender's ferry, which overturned while crossing between Sullivans Cove and Kangaroo Point (now Bellerive). Allender had been a fellow convict on the *HMS Calcutta*.

•» 3 sons and 4 daughters:

1 Briscoe, Mary Ann f18090000 <NS 282/8/1 : 00083; RGD32/01 : 1809/00079>

2 Briscoe, Eliza f18131012 <RGD32/01 : 1820/00808; NS 282/8/1 : 00717>

3 Briscoe, William m18130000 <NS 282/8/1 : 00256; RGD32/01 : 1813/00294>

4 Briscoe, George m18130000 <NS 282/8/1 : 00257; RGD32/01 : 1813/00295>

5 Briscoe, Benjamin m18150623 <RGD32/01 : 1815/00424; NS 282/8/1 : 00343> (•d 11 JAN 1817 aged 1 <RGD34/01 : HO17/0225>)

6 Briscoe, Frances f18161101 ? <RGD32/01 : 1816/00495>

7 Briscoe, Ann Elizabeth f18170727 <RGD32/01 : 1817/00571; NS 282/8/1 : 00489> see @0005-21-2=1 in VDLH 5 (in press).

Not all the record linkage is reflected in the 1811 Muster database on the CD-ROM. This is the consequence of the collapse of the original linkage file at the time of a computer system upgrade. Fortunately the annotated hard copy has been retained, a sample of which is shown in Figure 6.1, and in due course the linkage file will be restored completely.

Because of the nature of the convict experience and the severe sex imbalance in the population of the first half of the nineteenth century, such musters and lists and the fragments that survive of the censuses conducted in that period are especially valuable. They have been regularly accessed for the writing of family histories, but because of their fragmentary nature they have not yet been utilized for community reconstitution. Approximately sixty-five thousand men and women were transported directly to Van Diemens Land, and many thousands more convicts and emancipists came from New South Wales. The appropriation lists that describe the dispersal of individual convicts around the island into assignment are another completely under-utilized resource for community reconstitution. The great

majority of such persons did not marry. Many of them, as well as thousands who did marry, left the island as soon as they were able, as shall be described in chapter 9.

7. Ecclesiastical and cemetery records

7.1 Anglican baptismal registers

Civil registration of life events did not begin in Tasmania until the third quarter of 1838,¹ following the model established in England on 1 July 1837.² Prior to that date, baptisms were recorded in church registers. These began when Reverend Robert Knopwood, chaplain to the intended colony, recorded the baptism on board *HMS Calcutta* of Thomas, son of Samuel Wiggins, colonial marine, and of his wife Susannah née Welch, on 26 June 1803, at 26° 16' South Latitude, 33° 38' West Longitude in the South Atlantic.³ Knopwood's diary entry of 11 June 1803 records the boy's birth just after the vessel crossed the Equator off the coast of West Africa.⁴ The span of time between birth and baptism, of just over a fortnight, is rather short for the period. After the expedition landed and the settlement was well established, settlers in the outlying districts would often wait months or even years after the birth of a child before having it baptized. Cases of three or more children from the same family being baptized on the same day are commonplace.

The register, with the Archives Office of Tasmania accession number NS 282/8/1, is a composite, as are hundreds of English parish registers of the period, recording baptisms, burials and marriages within the one volume, but without pre-formatted data fields.⁵ Thus actual dates of births and death have to be sought from other sources. NS 282/8/1 is the first volume of the registers of what was to become the parish of St David's, Hobart Town.

General dissatisfaction with the standard of recording of baptisms in England led to the passing of Sir George Rose's Act in 1812.⁶ This required the use of pre-printed baptismal registers, which allowed for the recording of the date of the child's baptism, the names of the parents, their abode, the father's quality, trade or profession, and the name of the officiating clergyman. Since English law applied to the colonies, this form of recording began to be adopted in Hobart Town soon

¹ Gardner, David E. & Frank Smith, 1953. *Genealogical research in England and Wales*, Salt Lake City: Bookcraft, Volume 1, p46.

² A fuller account of the history of the GRO is found in Nissel, M. 1989. *People count; a history of the General Register Office*. London: HMSO.

³ NS282/8/1, p110.

⁴ Nicholls, Mary (ed.), 1977. *The diary of the Reverend Robert Knopwood, 1803-1838*. Hobart: Tasmanian Historical Research Association, p8.

⁵ Herber, Mark D., 1997. *Ancestral trails: the complete guide to British genealogy and family history*, London: Sutton Publishing and The Society of Genealogists. Chapter 7.

⁶ Glass, D.V., 1973. *Numbering the people: the eighteenth-century population controversy and the development of census and vital statistics in Britain*. Farnborough: Saxon House. Chapter 4.

afterwards, in 1814. However, the Act was without teeth, and its adoption in England and Wales, as with the colonies, was sporadic, with many clergy continuing to use the old style of recording. Baptismal records for Launceston begin in 1811 and are sketchy up until 1819. Reverend Robert Knopwood, M.A. *Cantab.*, in the south of the island, may have been indiscriminate in his spelling, but Reverend John Youl in the north was rather more interested in establishing himself as a landowner and pastoralist than he was concerned with the cure of souls, if we can judge from the scrappy nature of the records he left of his ecclesiastical duties. After 1820, date of birth began to be recorded as well as the date of baptism, though outlying parishes, such as St Peter's Hamilton, used other forms of pre-printed register that did not have a field for date of birth, until well into the twentieth century.

Family reconstitution from parish register data is best accomplished for those areas of good record keeping, and stable, non-mobile populations. Tasmania is not such a place. First, it has a long history of in-migration, voluntary and otherwise. There were also periods when out-migration exceeded natural increase. Such periods included the early 1850s following the discovery of gold in Victoria. The out-migration of the mid 1860s followed, activated by the Otago gold rush in New Zealand⁷ and continued by the agricultural depression of that decade following the establishment of heavy tariffs to protect local agriculture in Victoria and New South Wales. The early 1890s also saw a slowing of population growth as a consequence of the collapse of the Bank of Van Diemens Land on 3 August 1891. It might have been prolonged by world-wide depression following the financial panic of 1891, but for the discovery of gold and copper at Mt. Lyell.⁸ Thus many families established in Tasmania during the nineteenth century have branches in other Australian states and New Zealand. Many of the families discussed in Part 3 of this thesis are so distributed. This introduces a problem which can only be solved by the integrated efforts of many family historians, and there is no certain guarantee that even those efforts will be adequate to determine, for example, the completed family size of many couples married in Tasmania who completed their families elsewhere. Furthermore, as will be indicated in Part 4 of the thesis, Tasmania experienced very significant internal migration, especially during the period of progressive alienation of land from the crown, from the 1860s to the early decades of the Twentieth

⁷ Kellaway, R.G., 1999. Tasmania and the Otago Gold Rush 1861-1865. *Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Papers and Proceedings*, 46 (4): 213-229.

⁸ Blainey, Geoffrey, 1954. Population movements in Tasmania, 1870-1901: an interpretation of the Tasmanian Censuses of 1861, 1870, 1881, 1891 and 1901. *Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Papers and Proceedings*, 3: 62-70.

Century by which time virtually all land suitable for agriculture had been alienated from the Crown. The land records suitable for incorporation in family and community reconstitution studies are discussed in chapter 10.

7.2 Roman Catholic baptism registers

Another difficulty, not restricted to Tasmania, is the problem of religious diversity. Itinerant priests performed early Roman Catholic baptisms. One such, in the 1820s, was Father Conelly, whose notes survive. Other records have been lost. Roman Catholic parish registers began with the establishment of St Joseph's, whose baptism registers date from 1836. In outlying districts, St John's, Richmond registers began in 1839. Launceston registers, from the Church of the Apostles, do not commence until 1845, though there was a significant Roman Catholic presence in the district much earlier. Roman Catholic registers of baptism were written in (usually bad) ecclesiastical Latin. This form of recording retained the normal English spelling of surnames, but converted the Christian names to their inflected Latin form, though frequently mishandling the suffixes that determine case.

As an example, one among many that could be cited, we find in the Registrar General's transcripts of the baptism register of St Joseph's, Hobart Town, record of one Guillelmus Georgius Kellet, son of Thoma and Isabella.⁹ The family who knew him as William George, son of Thomas and Isabel Kellett, would search the records under W for William in vain. To facilitate searching, in my transcripts of the Roman Catholic records, I also include the English form of all Latinized names, enclosed in square brackets.

Roman Catholic records at the University of Tasmania were returned to the newly enlarged Catholic Archives at Mount St Canice, Sandy Bay at the time of closure of the University Archives.

7.3 Protestant non-conformists and Jews

The baptism records of the Methodists (both Primitive and Wesleyan, which remained separate organizations in Tasmania until as late as 1902) are another important source. The Hobart Wesleyan baptismal records commenced in 1821, and the Paterson Street, Launceston registers date from 1834. For outlying communities there were circuit preachers, following the model established in America by Francis

Asbury, a follower of John and Charles Wesley, and adopted at the Annual Methodist Conference in 1795. The baptismal records of these circuit riders are less complete, and are listed in Appendix 1.1.

Presbyterian baptismal registers began in Hobart and Launceston in 1823, and this denomination is numerically significant in the inland districts of Bothwell (1829), Evandale (1839) and Oatlands (1854). The Presbyterians underwent several divisions and recombinations, and these are reflected in the registers that have survived.

Independent Christian groups were established rather later than the denominations already described. Davey Street, Hobart, Congregationalist baptism registers date from October 1857, but, southern Tasmanian Congregationalists had established a circuit system similar to that adopted by the Methodists, and Brighton, Richmond and other country districts were served from December 1841. Recording of baptisms at the Tamar Street Independent chapel, Launceston, began in 1843.

Although disbelievers in the requirement that infants be baptized, the Baptist churches accept the ordinance of baptism for persons who can be considered accountable for their own actions. Baptist registers commenced in Launceston in January 1841.

Jewish congregations were established in the two main urban centres. Records of Jewish births in Hobart date from 1834, and the Launceston Synagogue records date from a few years later.

Many families cannot be reconstituted by reference to the records of one denomination. Several prominent families, for example the Shoobridge family given in Part 3, which are associated with the history in Tasmania of the Society of Friends (Quakers), had recourse to the ministry of the Anglicans, Congregationalists and Methodists, the over-riding factor being propinquity — they pragmatically used the closest clergyman. This occurred despite the fact that the strict Quaker doctrine did not accept the necessity of the sacrament of baptism. The records of the Society of Friends have recently been transferred to the Archives Office of Tasmania following the closure of the University of Tasmania Archives.

⁹ RGD32/01 : 1829/03121.

7.4 Registrar General's Department transcripts

More than 8800 of the nearly 11,000 baptismal records in RGD series 32 cover the years prior to the establishment of civil registration of births, deaths and marriages in 1838. These were transcribed by the Registrar General's Department officers from church registers after 1838. Access to the church registers continued up until 1933, mostly for the cities of Hobart and Launceston and some of the larger country towns. The effort to extend the coverage of birth events to fill gaps in the civil registers from the entries in church registers was neither systematic nor successful. The large rural districts of Westbury and Hamilton are notable for their non-inclusion in this attempt. The case of Hamilton is elaborated on in chapter 25. The Registrar General's Department ceased actively to extend its transcripts of registers of baptisms in 1933. I have heard anecdotes from civil servants (made vague as to nominal information as a consequence of their oaths of confidentiality) that many applications for passports, Old Age and other pension benefits, to this day, have to rely upon church registers because the births were never registered.

7.5 Baptism records and record linkage

With the advent of computer technology and record linkage techniques, it is now possible to complete what the officers of the civil registry were not able to do. With the establishment of the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, to be discussed in chapter 8, the civil registers up to and including 1899 have been computerized. The degree to which the civil registers underestimate the number of births for the whole colony has yet to be determined, but for the local study area of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, this problem is addressed in chapter 25. As a first step in accomplishing this end, I refer the reader to Appendix 1.1 which is an abbreviated summary the baptism registers that are accessible at the Archives Office of Tasmania and the Archives of the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston. After transcription of these baptism registers, and record linkage it should be possible to get a better answer. The answer will not be perfect, of course, because just as not all births were registered, neither were all children baptized. Furthermore, not all baptisms were recorded in a register, and not all registers have survived.

7.6 Burial registers and inquests *post-mortem*

Since the Registrar General's Department ceased in the 1930s actively to extend its registers of deaths by accessing the parochial burial registers, a significant but undetermined number of deaths of individuals born during the nineteenth century remain unrecorded by the state. After the establishment of the Archives Office of Tasmania, the number of parochial burial registers lodged for preservation has rapidly increased and, were the Registrar General's Department to wish to do so, supplementation and validation of the civil records would now be much easier than before.

Other substitutes for the civil death registers include the registers of the civil cemeteries, principally Carr Villa in Launceston and the Southern Regional Cemetery Trust, which have become available in the last two years. There are also the surviving headstones in hundreds of churchyards and public and private graveyards and cemeteries. All these are included as appendices on CD-ROM.

The holding of inquisitions *post-mortem* to inquire into cause of death result in two types of record. The actual decision of the coroner's inquests are found in record series SC195 at the Archives Office, whereas where the death certificate was made out by the coroner, this fact is usually stated on the certificate. See Figure 8.6.

7.7 Cemeteries, burial grounds and *TAMIOT*

Early in the history of the then Genealogical Society of Tasmania, I established a set of standards for the transcription of cemetery data.¹⁰ These standards have been followed with reasonable faithfulness by the dauntless teams of transcribers and indexers who, braving blackberries and black snakes over the past quarter of a century, have located, transcribed, and indexed more than 155,000 monumental inscriptions. An example of a transcription card is shown in Figure 7.1.

These inscriptions have been compiled and published on microfiche as *TAMIOT: Tombstone and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania*.¹¹ There are now more than 60,000 interments at Carr Villa Launceston,¹² and more than 120,000 at the Southern

¹⁰ Chick, N.K., 1979. *Methods of cemetery transcription*. Genealogical Society of Tasmania Occasional Paper No. 1. 28pp.

Chick, N.K., 1980. Cemetery transcription standards. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 1: 70-78.

¹¹ Wall, James R., 1980. The "Tamiot" Project. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 1: 19-21.

¹² Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc., Launceston Branch, 2003. *Carr Villa Memorial Park, Launceston, Tasmania*. Launceston: Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc.

Regional Cemetery Trust's facilities at Cornelian Bay and Kingston, and these records have been published, both on CD-ROM.¹³

Of course, being copies of copies, these published indices have errors in them, despite the vigorous efforts to keep the records clean.

In Loving Memory of FREDERICK BINGHAM DEARLY LOVED HUSBAND OF LAURA FATHER OF AUDREY, HILDA, IRIS & GEOFF PASSED AWAY 29 TH APRIL 1970 AGED 75 YEARS LAURA EMMA BELOVED WIFE AND MOTHER OF ABOVE DIED 18 TH APRIL 1977 AGED 82 YEARS RE - UNITED.	
Continued on card #	
Remarks:	
Cemetery: ST. MATTHEW, ROKEBY	
Division	/Plot #
Transcribed by: MW	Prime index card 2 Secondary cards 4 Register card 2ndry Ref. cards Typed Date: 8 DEC 1979 Proof-read Index made
Verified by: SW	
University of Tasmania Historical Demography Project. © Neil K. Chick	

CL 3 00140

Figure 7.1 Cemetery Transcription Card

¹³ Southern Regional Cemetery Trust, 2003. *Southern Regional Cemetery Trust, Hobart, Tasmania, CDROM Search, 1872-2003 Database*. Hobart: SRCT.

To establish an orderly transcription of memorials, each of the then 49 Local Government Areas (LGAs) was assigned a two-letter code, given in Table 7.1 and located on the map in Figure 7.3. It would be as wrong to amend these LGA codes to correspond to the current reduced number of LGAs as it would be if the *International Genealogical Index* (IGI) were to use 21st century jurisdictions when recording 17th century christenings and marriages.¹⁴ A two digit number is added to the LGA code to specify each of the cemeteries in that LGA as they were successively transcribed. This four-character identifier uniquely specified the cemetery. Initially, memorials were transcribed into notebooks, but from 1980, each memorial was transcribed onto an old-style standard computer punch card which had been pre-printed on the back, as shown in Figure 7.1. The cards allow for the fact that many memorials, especially the large box tombs of prominent pioneer families, record many interments. Similarly the precise location of the memorial could be specified, along with the initials of the transcriber and verifier, and the date of transcription. The example given records two interments, and so two primary index cards resulted, but names of four other relatives are inscribed, so additional secondary cards were needed.

Brock	Olive Evelyn			20 July 1883	2		
link		href					
	Grave Elizabeth						
Brock	Sarah Ann	b.		14 Feb 1845	40		23943
link		href					
	Grave Thomas & Mary I.						
Brock	Thomas	b.		16 Jun 1818	70		Grave Elizabeth
link		href					
	Ch: Thomas John Herbert & Sarah Ann						
Brock	Vincent Clyde	b.		11 Mar 1949	59		
link		href					

Figure 7.2 Entries in the TAMIOT index, three showing secondary data.

Two facts should be noted here. Since the increase in access to personal computers, the primary index cards have been dispensed with, and direct entry from the transcription cards to a database has replaced them. Secondary information is now recorded as a remarks field for the primary entries in the TAMIOT database, and is sortable by that field. With the cards, each stage in the indexing process could be traced, but most of the TAMIOT project workers have abandoned this tracing for database entry. A screen image from the database is shown in Figure 7.2

¹⁴ Chick, N.K., 1984. The International Genealogical Index: origins, uses, limitations, future. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 5: 3-18.

Table 7.1, below, shows the very large number of burial grounds which have been recorded in Tasmania. It should be noted here that several hundred more, frequently with single interments, or just a few, have disappeared without trace over the years. For the persons interred in these lost graveyards, unless their death or burial was recorded in civil or ecclesiastical registers, knowledge of them is unlikely to be recoverable.

The latest development in the recording of memorial data has been the acceptance by the Tasmanian Government Department of Education and the Arts of the application by the Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc. for funding to record, in digital format, an image of every surviving headstone in the state.¹⁵ This application was prompted by the realisation that many headstones were being vandalised. This project is now under way, but it will be several years before it can be completed and a set of CD-ROMs of digital images published.

Table 7.1 Letter-prefix codes for pre-1994 Tasmanian local government areas and number of burial grounds recorded to date (Key to Figure 7.3)

Code	Local Government Area	Cems.	Code	Local Government Area	Cems.
BE	Beaconsfield	6	LI	Lilydale	11
BO	Bothwell	9	LN	Launceston	20
BR	Brighton	12	LO	Longford	23
BU	Burnie	8	LT	Latrobe	12
BY	Bruny	12	NN	New Norfolk	16
CT	Campbell Town	19	OA	Oatlands	22
CH	Circular Head	23	PC	Port Cygnet	6
CL	Clarence	14	PE	Penguin	5
DL	Deloraine	17	PO	Portland	10
DV	Devonport	9	QU	Queenstown/Lyell	3
ES	Esperance	21	RI	Richmond	7
EV	Evandale	10	RO	Ross	9
FL	Flinders Island	0	RR	Ringarooma	12
FN	Fingal	18	SB	Spring Bay	13
GL	Glenorchy	9	SC	Scottsdale	8
GM	Glamorgan	22	SL	St Leonards	7
GO	Gormanston	1	SO	Sorell	13
GP	Green Ponds	10	ST	Strahan	4
GT	George Town	12	TA	Tasman	12
HA	Hamilton	12	UL	Ulverstone	17
HO	Hobart	8	WA	Waratah	5
HU	Huon	15	WE	Westbury	19
KE	Kentish	13	WY	Wynyard	15
KB	Kingborough	25	ZE	Zeehan	9
KI	King Island	8		Total number of recorded cemeteries	=591

¹⁵ Astley-Bogg, Peter, 2004. Heritage photography (eHeritage Project). *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 24 (4): 205-207.

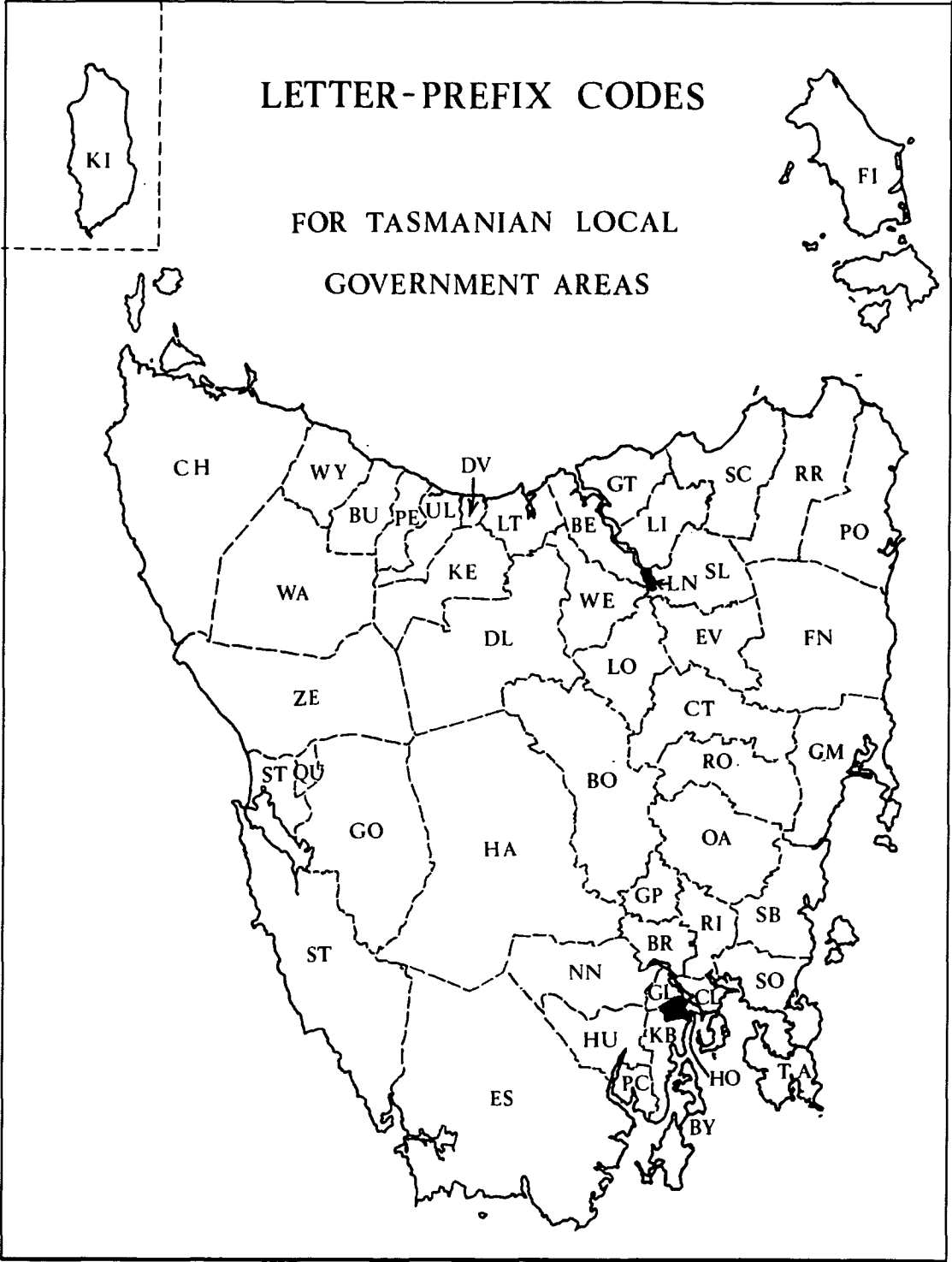


Figure 7.3 Letter-prefix codes for Tasmanian local government areas, based on the boundaries in use, 1906-1994.

This project has the added advantage of accurately recording the type of stone used, the style of carving, lettering, and ornamentation, surrounds, wrought iron work, and the

scriptural, adulatory or cautionary verses typical of headstones erected especially in the Victorian era, very few of which have been recorded in print.¹⁶

What has yet to be done is a computerized transcription of the death and burial registers deposited in the Archives Office of Tasmania. This should be undertaken as soon as possible. In order to prepare for an orderly transcription and the subsequent linkage of burial data to other records, I have prepared an inventory of registers, which is given in Appendix A1.2.

¹⁶ For example: Lord, Richard, 1976. *Inscriptions in stone: St. David's burial ground, 1804-1872. A record of some early history of Hobart Town from the head stones of Van Diemen's Land's first cemetery.* Battery Point: St George's Church

Emberg, Joan & Buck Emberg, [1977]. *Gravely Tasmanian: A friendly guide to some Tasmanian graveyards.* Volume 1. Illustrated by George Richardson. Launceston: Mary Fisher Bookshop.

Emberg, Joan & Buck Emberg, 1978. *Gravely Tasmanian: A friendly guide to some Tasmanian graveyards.* Volume 2. Illustrated by George Richardson. Launceston: Mary Fisher Bookshop

Emberg, Joan & Buck Emberg, 1979. *Gravely Tasmanian: A friendly guide to some Tasmanian graveyards.* Volume 3. Illustrated by George Richardson. Launceston: Mary Fisher Bookshop

8. *Civil Registration and the Tasmanian Pioneers Index*

8.1 Establishment of civil registration

The early colonial authorities in Van Diemens Land relied upon the incumbents of the local churches to record life events. The news reached Hobart Town in 1838 of the establishment of civil registration of births, deaths and marriages in England and Wales on 1 July 1837. The then Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemens Land was Sir John Franklin, a very forward-looking man. As founder of the first Society for scientific study outside of London with a royal charter, he was without doubt aware of the events in England leading up to the establishment of civil registration there and was quick to adopt the same policy in the colony. The Act was in effect from 1 September 1838. A recent study on the development of civil registration by Rebecca Kippen is instructive reading on the stages through which civil registration was organized.¹ New South Wales was not to follow until 1855, and also adopted the English model, whereas Victoria in 1856 imitated the far superior system developed the year before in Scotland. In 1838 there were just five registration districts: Hobart, Launceston, Avoca, Brighton, Oatlands. Local registries were progressively established in towns around the colony as the population expanded and more districts were settled. See Table 8.1. These district registries were required to furnish transcripts of their registers quarterly to the General Registry in Hobart.

8.2 Microfilming, releasing and indexing the registers

The late Mrs Lilian Watson, the late Honourable Douglas Clark — former minister of the Crown in the Bethune Government — James R. Wall and myself were delegated by the then Genealogical Society of Tasmania to confer with the Solicitor General, the Hon. Brian Miller and Archives Office staff. Our purpose was to secure the transfer of the Registrar General's nineteenth century files to the Archives Office of Tasmania to facilitate their preservation and their access to the general public in microform. The Genealogical Society of Utah (G.S.U.) was then approached to microfilm them. Mr Neville Gilmore of the G.S.U. did the microfilming.

I then commenced transcription, having already obtained permission to do so from Mrs Mary McRae, then Principal Archivist. For logistical and costing reasons,

¹ Kippen, Rebecca, 2002a. An indispensable duty of government: civil registration in nineteenth century Tasmania. *Tasmanian Historical Studies*, 8 (1): 42-58.

transcription was onto 125mm x 75mm index cards, completed examples of which are given in Figures 8.1-8.6. The first records transcribed were of parish records transcribed by the Registrar General's staff between 1838 and 1933. The examples cited below thus are of records that predate the Act of 1838.

[NAME:] REES		! Maria Salacia	
SEX: F	BORN 23 JUN 1824	AT Sea.	
	CHR. 08 SEP 1824	AT St. David, Hobart	
FATHER:	REES	Philip	
MOTHER:		Elizabeth	
Father's Occupation		Father's Residence	
REMARKS: Parents married in England.			
REFERENCE: NS 282/8/2			
Page: [26]		SERIAL ENTRY:	
University of Tasmania Historical Demography Project		No. 01246 Birth or Christening Entry Form No. 1 © Neil K. Chick	

Figure 8.1 Christening index file card.

University of Tasmania Historical Demography Project	NAME:	YOUNG	! Allan	sign. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	MARRIED:	10 MAR 1818	AT St. David, Hobart	
	TO:	JOIS	Mary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	By Banns <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / Licence <input type="checkbox"/>	BY: KNOPWOOD	Robert	
	Bride <input type="checkbox"/> / Groom <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Residence:		
	Aged 35 Free <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / Convict <input type="checkbox"/>	per:		
	Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> / Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupation:		
	Born:	AT		
	Father:			
	Mother:			
Witness:	CAPON	Thos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Witness:	BUSH	David W.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
REFERENCE:	NS 282/8/1		SERIAL ENTRY:	
Page: 220			Number: 00232	

Figure 8.2 Marriage entry card for a groom.

For this marriage a card was needed for the bride, but apart from the nominal and numerical data needed to link the two cards, information on the groom's card was not duplicated on that for the bride.

University of Tasmania Historical Demography Project

NAME:	JOIS	sign.
MARRIED:	10 MAR 1818	AT Fr. David, Hobart
TO:	YOUNG	Allan
By Banns	<input type="checkbox"/>	Licence <input type="checkbox"/>
Bride	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Groom <input type="checkbox"/>
Aged	26	Free <input type="checkbox"/> / Convict <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>
per:	Canada	
Occupation:		
Born:	AT	
Father:		
Mother:		
Witness:		
Witness:		
REFERENCE:	NS 282/8/1	SERIAL ENTRY:
Page:	220	Number:
		00232

© Neil K. Chick. Marriage Entry Form Number 1.

Figure 8.3 Marriage entry card for bride.

University of Tasmania Historical Demography Project

NAME:	YOUNG	Mory
TYPE OF PRIMARY RECORD EXTRACTED:	The above name is a secondary name, occurring in a primary nominal record concerning	
Birth	<input type="checkbox"/>	PRIMARY NAME: JOIS
Christening	<input type="checkbox"/>	DATE OF EVENT: 10 MAR 1818 AT Fr. David, Hobart
Marriage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RELATIONSHIP TO PRIMARY NAME: Same
Death	<input type="checkbox"/>	REMARKS: Bride of Allan YOUNG
Burial	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Inquest	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Headstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will/Admin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Deed	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letter	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SOURCE REFERENCE:	NS 282/8/1	PRIMARY SERIAL ENTRY:
Page:	220	NUMBER: 232
		SECONDARY SERIAL ENTRY:
		NUMBER:

© Neil K. Chick. Secondary Name Entry Form

Figure 8.4 Secondary card from a marriage entry.

In addition, for this marriage, a card was needed for the bride's new married surname to link back to her maiden name. Such a secondary card, shown in Figure 8.4 would be required for many types of vital records, and so the left side of the card lists the range of such records, with the Marriage box ticked.

University of Tasmania Historical Demography Project

NAME:	JACKSON	!	Anthony
DIED:	21 DEC 1825	AT	
BURIED:	24 DEC 1825	AT	Hobart
Plot No.		Funeral From:	
Undertaker:			
Plot was Purchased by:			
INQUEST:		AT	
Cause of Death:	Killed, blasting stone.		
INFORMANT:			
KIN:			
	Convict		
REFERENCE:	NS 282/8/2	SERIAL ENTRY:	
Page:	35	Number:	00933

Death/Burial/Inquest Entry Form
© Neil K. Chick

Figure 8.5 Card for an entry in a burial register,

University of Tasmania Historical Demography Project

NAME:	BRACKENBURY	!	Sarah
DIED:	24 JUL 1866	AT	@ 50 @ 55
BURIED:	27 JUL 1866	AT	St. Matthew, Rokeby
Plot No.		Funeral From:	
Undertaker:			
Plot was Purchased by:			
INQUEST:		AT	
Cause of Death:	Dis. Suddenly. Disease of the Heart		
INFORMANT:	STRACHAN R. Coroner, Clarence Plains		
KIN:	St. Rokeby; Husband a labourer.		
	Lady		
REFERENCE:	NS 334/5	SERIAL ENTRY:	
Page:	9: 129	Number:	
→ RG-D 22: 264 06 AUG 1866			

Death/Burial/Inquest Entry Form
© Neil K. Chick

Figure 8.6 Card showing linkage of data between a burial register and a civil death entry following a coronial inquest post mortem.

Early investigations into record linkage are illustrated by the Figure 8.6, which ties the civil registration of death to the corresponding record of the funeral, and highlights the frequent discrepancies that are revealed during record linkage. The burial register data are shown in ink and the coronial inquest *post mortem* data are given in pencil. Such inquests were usually held in the local pub, with the corpse present, and a jury of twelve men just and true. The coroner was frequently a local landowner who also held appointment as a Justice of the Peace.

A few years after the microfilming of the Tasmanian nineteenth century vital records was secured, a committee led by Ian Davenport of Melbourne was

convened to replace the faulty indexes developed by Registry staff in the nineteenth century. These were compilations in broken lexicographical order: RGD38/1 for baptisms; RGD39/1-9 for births; RGD 40/1 for burials; RGD 41/1-5 for deaths; RGD 42/1 for pre Civil Registration marriages; and RGD 43/1-8 for marriages 1839-1899. Robert Saunders coordinated the Tasmanian section of the project, and the participant indexers, of whom I was one, are listed in the footnote.²

This effort was part of an Australian Bicentennial project sponsored by Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to produce a computerized vital records index for Australia. This index was to cover records of New South Wales for the period 1788-1888, Victoria (1837-1888), Tasmania (1803-1899) and Western Australia (1841-1905). The *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* data were compiled onto a series of 5.25" floppy disks that were aggregated and published on microfiche in 1993 by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, in association with the Archives Office of Tasmania, which retains Crown copyright. A CD-ROM version was also published the same year, unfortunately with a database program of high sophistication and low user-friendliness. This database was combined with those from the other states mentioned above and published as the *Australian Vital Records Index* by Intellectual Reserve, Inc., the publishing arm of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The *Australian Vital Records Index* uses a far friendlier computer program, but some useful data have been stripped for reasons of space and uniformity with the data from the other states, which is unfortunate. Tasmania was unique in permitting the actual civil registers to be used, whereas the other states allowed only computerization of their own manuscript indexes.

It is thus no longer necessary to use the films of the Tasmanian Registrar General's Department's own defective indexes. The *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* which has replaced the Tasmanian Registrar General's Department's own indexes only gives the Archives Office of Tasmania series numbers: RGD32 for baptisms, RGD33 for births, RGD34 for burials, RGD35 for deaths, RGD36 for pre-civil registration marriages and RGD37 for marriages after September 1838. My validation of the index has added volume numbers, for reasons I will now describe.

² Alison Anderson, Christopher Barnard, Merran Barnard, Dianne Barr, Catherine Batten, Emma Bender, Wayne Bender, Barry Betts, Loma Birrell, Beverley Burns, Elaine Burton, Karen Burton, Pamela Bye, Betty Calverley, Gail Challis, John Chick, Neil Chick, George Christie, Gladys Crofts, Ann Doble, Francie Docking, Maxine Doran, Shirley [Betty] Fletcher, Marilyn Gibson, Neville Gibson, Thelma Grunnell, Bronwen Gugliotti, Elaine Halbwirth, Albert Harris, Michelle Harriss, Yoke-Mei Ho, Richard Howie, Brian Howroyd, Kathleen Johnson, Beryl Jones, June King, Florence Lean, Barbara Mann, John Marsh, Geraldine Mullock, Gordon Pash, Helen Paul, Ronwyn Paul, Beverly Perkins, Penelope Prebble, David Read, Mary Read, Wendy Roussety, Lynette Saunders, Robert Saunders, Villy Scott, Robyn Smith, Joan Stephens, Joseph Stephens, Ben Terry, Jennifer Terry, Robert Terry, David Thomasson, Judith Thomasson, Trisha

In the process of validating the data in the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, it soon became apparent to me that there were several serious difficulties in using the index for record linkage and family reconstitution purposes. First, the indexes to baptisms and births, deaths and burials did not have a unique reference for each record. This was a historic consequence of the establishment of the original registration districts and the system of folio numbers used. In 1838 there were just five registration districts: Hobart, Launceston, Avoca, Brighton, Oatlands. Table 8.1 shows the years in which each registration district represented in the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* was established. Establishment was usually by dividing an existing district, but sometimes by name change. For example, registration of vital events in the settlements around Great Oyster Bay have been variously dealt with by Registrars at Hobart, Waterloo Point, Great Swan Port, Spring Bay and Portland. Some districts have been amalgamated as a consequence of population change and local government boundary change. Others suffered a change of name, like Morven, which became Evandale. Theoretically, no part of the colony was omitted, and many births were registered by letters sent to the local or general Registrar from outlying districts. We have yet to determine how many such distant births went unrecorded.

Table 8.1 Years of establishment of registration districts in Tasmania during the period covered by the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*:

1838 Hobart, Launceston, Avoca, Brighton, Oatlands
1839 Hamilton and Waterloo Point (the latter afterwards renamed Great Swan Port)
1841 Horton (Circular Head district)
1843 Great Swan Port (later became Glamorgan)
1844 Bothwell, Campbell Town, Tasman Peninsula, Port Sorell
1845 Longford
1846 Richmond
1847 Clarence
1848 Fingal, Morven (Evandale), New Norfolk, Norfolk Island, Westbury
1849 Spring Bay
1851 Campbell Town
1856 Deloraine, Emu Bay, Franklin, George Town, Glamorgan, Kingborough, Port Cygnet, Sorell, Victoria-Huon,
1859 Esperance
1866 Green Ponds
1867 Ringarooma
1875 Ulverstone
1879 Portland
1880 Beaconsfield
1881 Sheffield
1887 Evandale, Mersey
1888 Strahan, Waratah

1889 Port Frederick 1894 Lilydale, Zeehan 1895 Ross 1897 Lyell, Wynyard
--

A more complete description of these registration districts is given in Table 27.5. Each vital record was assigned a folio number as it was entered into the local registers. At the general registry office, the monthly or quarterly returns of births, deaths and marriages were arranged in alphabetic order of registration district and a new folio number was applied (in later years by a mechanical stamp). The policy adopted for marriages was to apply a single sequence of folio numbers for the whole colony, so folio references are unique and unambiguous.

A different policy was adopted for births and deaths. There were three sequences: Hobart; Launceston; and Country districts. In later years the last two were amalgamated for numbering purposes. Thus the birth of Lucy Martha Atkins, which occurred on 23 November 1887 at Evandale to William Atkins and Amy Atkins née Stephens, was not registered until 1888, and was assigned the central registry folio number of 1416/88, being the 1416th sequential entry for the year 1888. The same folio number occurs for the birth of Gladys Wray Hewitt, on 25 March 1888 at Hobart to Robert Douglas Hewitt and Sophie Hewitt née Wray. Registry office staff differentiated between the two by applying the affix H to the Hobart entries, L to Launceston entries and C for all other country registrations of birth, but the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* makes no distinction.

The situation for deaths was somewhat different and worse. In the early decades of civil registration, each country registration district's numbers were retained. This resulted in unfortunate ambiguity. The folio number 36/50 for a death in 1850 could thus refer to the death of William Thomas Smith aged 0 on 25 February 1850 in the Clarence district, and Sarah Ann Wilson aged 0 on 25 January 1850 in the Hobart district. The affixes C and H would differentiate them as with the birth folio numbers, but it could not differentiate between more than one death in country districts given the same folio number. Two such cases among hundreds are Thomas Hillhouse who died aged 60 on 8 October 1844 at Campbell Town and Mary Trotter who died aged 62 on 9 April 1844 at Spring Bay. Both records bear the folio number 10/44C, being the 10th entries in the registers for 1844 in their respective country districts. Clearly, some other system was to be preferred. The *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* lists the series numbers but *not* the volumes, and so its discriminatory power was inadequate.

For baptisms and births, the solution was to prefix the folio numbers with both the series and the volume numbers applied to the registers when they were surrendered to the Archives Office of Tasmania. Baptism transcripts end with the last entry in RGD32/4: the baptism of Francine Angele Jean, born 5 November 1919 at Green Ponds, daughter of Richard White and his wife Blanche Sidonia, maiden surname not recorded. For births, the series and volume numbers begin with RGD33/1 with the late registration at Hobart of the birth of Robert Young on 20 August 1825 to Thomas Young and Janet Young née Campbell. Births records end with the last entry in RGD33/87 of the birth of Cyril Francis Morrison on 24 November 1899 to John Morrison and Alice Bricknell at Zeehan. Some Hobart birth register volumes contain in excess of 10,000 entries, so the reference numbers for births and baptisms needed to accommodate five digits for the folio part.

To facilitate computerized manipulation of the new identification numbers, the order of elements has been altered and the folio number part is packed with zeros as needed. Thus the birth record of Robert Young, above, now has the identifier RGD33/01 : 1838/00001, and Cyril Francis Morrison is identified by RGD33/87 : 1899/03259. The order of elements is (1) series, (2) volume, (3) year, (4) sequence or folio number.

For burials and deaths, as explained, there was still the ambiguity problem within country areas. This was solved by substituting a two-letter code that identifies the district for the first two digits of the year. Thus Thomas Hillhouse who died aged 60 on 8 October 1844 at Campbell Town bears the new identifier RGD35/17 : CT44/0010 (CT being the code for Campbell Town) and Mary Trotter who died aged 62 on 9 April 1844 at Spring Bay is identified by RGD35/18 : SB44/0010 (SB being the code for Spring Bay). Some other solution will be required for 20th century records.

Marriage identification numbers have the same form and order of elements. Thus the marriage of John Hickman, convict per Woodford with Catherine Parrott, convict per Eliza 1 on 16 November 1831 at Hobart, bears the identification number RGD36/02 : 1831/1628. The new identification numbers have more discriminatory power than the old, but fully retain their information content.

In Table 8.2 which follows, I reproduce the finding aids I developed to assist my validation of the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*.³ This will enable the reader to follow up any of the many references to births, deaths and marriages in the footnotes and the

³ Chick, Neil, 2002. *The Archives Office of Tasmania: a guide for family historians*. Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Research Note Series, No. 7., 4th edition.

family trees in Part 3 and the Appendices. After finding the folio part of the reference, the reader can then identify on which of the 84 reels of microfilm the entry lies.

Table 8.2 Using the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* to access the Files of the Registrar General of Tasmania.

Baptisms

If the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* reference number lies between

<i>First entry</i>	<i>Last entry</i>	<i>Ask for</i>
<i>Year/folio and</i>	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>RGD Film</i>
1803/00001	1861/05667	RGD32/01
1861/05668	1933/07557	RGD32/04

Births, Hobart

If the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* reference number lies between

<i>First entry</i>	<i>Last entry</i>	<i>Ask for</i>
<i>Year/folio and</i>	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>RGD Film</i>
1833/00001	1847/02121	RGD33/01
1847/02122	1854/00470	RGD33/02
1854/00471	1860/03174	RGD33/05
1860/03175	1868/09897	RGD33/07
1868/09898	1877/02643	RGD33/09
1877/02644	1884/01872	RGD33/11
1884/01873	1889/01392	RGD33/13
1889/01393	1894/00440	RGD33/16
1894/00441	1899/03259	RGD33/20

Births, Launceston and Country Districts

If the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* reference number lies between

	<i>First entry</i>	<i>Last entry</i>	<i>Ask for</i>
	<i>Year/folio and</i>	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>RGD Film</i>
Launceston	1838/00001	1851/00631	RGD33/20
Launceston	1851/00001	1852/00336	RGD33/24
Country	1838/00001	1851/00631	RGD33/24
	1851/00632	1857/00971	RGD33/29
	1857/00972	1860/01751	RGD33/35
	1860/01752	1863/01727	RGD33/38
	1864/00001	1867/00192	RGD33/42
	1867/00193	1870/00284	RGD33/45
	1870/00285	1873/00454	RGD33/48
	1873/00455	1876/00562	RGD33/51
	1876/00563	1879/00680	RGD33/54
	1879/00681	1881/01684	RGD33/57
	1881/01685	1883/02760	RGD33/59
	1883/02761	1885/03359	RGD33/62
	1885/03360	1887/03679	RGD33/64
	1888/00001	1889/03507	RGD33/67
	1889/03508	1891/02842	RGD33/68
	1891/02843	1893/00995	RGD33/72
	1893/00996	1895/00178	RGD33/75
	1895/00179	1896/02445	RGD33/79
	1896/02446	1898/00099	RGD33/82
	1898/00100	1899/00198	RGD33/85
	1899/00199	1899/03259	RGD33/87

Burials

If the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* reference number lies between

<i>First entry</i>	<i>Last entry</i>	<i>Ask for</i>
--------------------	-------------------	----------------

	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>RGD Film</i>
	1803/0001		1933/2543	RGD34/02
<u>Deaths, Hobart</u>	If the <i>Tasmanian Pioneers Index</i> reference number lies between			
	<i>First entry</i>		<i>Last entry</i>	<i>Ask for</i>
	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>RGD Film</i>
	1838/0001		1843/1794	RGD34/02
	1843/0795		1863/4969	RGD35/05
	<i>First entry</i>		<i>Last entry</i>	<i>Ask for</i>
	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>RGD Film</i>
	1865/1970		1885/2544	RGD35/07
	1885/2545		1892/1568	RGD35/10
	1892/0001		1899/1348	RGD35/14

Deaths, Launceston and Country Districts

Be aware that — unlike for births and marriages — there is no single unique folio number for a death occurring in Launceston and country districts, so it is necessary to pay close attention to the place of registration of the event.

	If the <i>Tasmanian Pioneers Index</i> reference number lies between			
	<i>First entry</i>		<i>Last entry</i>	<i>Ask for</i>
	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>RGD Film</i>
Launceston	1838/0001		1852/	RGD35/16
Country	1838/		1856/0082	RGD35/18
	1856/0083		1861/0515	RGD35/25
	1861/0516		1866/0086	RGD35/30
	1866/0087		1870/0235	RGD35/35
	1870/0236		1874/0690	RGD35/39
	1874/0891		1878/0501	RGD35/43
	1878/0502		1882/0752	RGD35/47
	1882/0753		1886/1160	RGD35/51
	1886/1161		1890/0566	RGD35/55
	1890/9567		1893/0321	RGD35/59
	1893/0322		1896/0907	RGD35/62
	1897/0001		1899/0282	RGD35/66
	1899/0283		1899/1205	RGD35/68

Marriages (all districts)

	If the <i>Tasmanian Pioneers Index</i> reference number lies between			
	<i>First entry</i>		<i>Last entry</i>	<i>Ask for</i>
	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>RGD Film</i>
	1803/0001		1838/0249	RGD36/01
	1838/0250		1843/0554	RGD37/01
	1843/0555		1846/0235	RGD37/03
	1846/0236		1848/2217	RGD37/05
	1848/2218		1851/0187	RGD37/07
	1851/0188		1853/0055	RGD37/10
	1853/0056		1854/0779	RGD37/12
	1854/0780		1857/0793	RGD37/13
	1858/0001		1860/0081	RGD37/15
	1860/0082		1862/0240	RGD37/19
	1862/0241		1864/0485	RGD37/21
	1864/0486		1867/0079	RGD37/23
	1867/0080		1869/0400	RGD37/26
	1869/0401		1871/0571	RGD37/28
	1869/0572		1874/0217	RGD37/30
	1874/0218		1876/0428	RGD37/33
	1876/0429		1878/0473	RGD37/35
	1878/0474		1880/0419	RGD37/37
	1880/0420		1882/0257	RGD37/39
	1882/0258		1883/0866	RGD37/41
	1883/0867		1885/0397	RGD37/42
	1885/0398		1886/0964	RGD37/44

1886/0965	1888/0600	RGD37/45
1888/0601	1890/0158	RGD37/47
1890/0159	1891/0808	RGD37/49
1891/0809	1893/0083	RGD37/50
1893/0084	1894/0745	RGD37/52
1894/0746	1896/0268	RGD37/53
1896/0269	1897/0104	RGD37/55
1897/0105	1897/0894	RGD37/57
1897/0895	1898/0620	RGD37/58
<i>First entry</i>	<i>Last entry</i>	<i>Ask for</i>
<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>and Year/folio</i>	<i>RGD Film</i>
1898/0621	1899/0320	RGD37/60
1899/0321	1899/1146	RGD37/61

Can we use the identification numbers in order to construct statistical tables for life events in Tasmania? The registrars in the nineteenth century did so, and these are the basis of the tables published annually in parliamentary papers and other volumes. They are not to be relied upon other than as estimates. Not only were numerous events not recorded at all, rendering the totals in the published tables underestimates, but a rather smaller, and as yet undetermined number of events was recorded more than once. Take the birth of Robert Young mentioned above. Not only is his birth found in RGD33/01 : 1838/00001 but his baptism is found in RGD32/01 : 1826/02144. Similar duplications between deaths and burials occur. There are also numerous cases where a birth is registered in more than one district, all other particulars except date of registration and informant being identical in the original records. The same is true for some marriages, one suspects because services were performed at two locations by clergy of two denominations, and each submitted their certificates which were duly registered, despite the fact that this was contrary to the intent of the civil law, and breached canon law.

Since the official statistics on population after 1838 were based on the counting of the birth, marriage and death certificates, it necessarily follows that the statistics are wrong, failing to account for duplications. Nevertheless they are still underestimations because many events were never registered, as will be proved in the discussion in chapter 25.

We also need to ask ourselves how successful were the attempts of the Registrar General's Department to fill in the gaps in the civil registers of birth and death by transcribing data from ecclesiastical registers of baptisms and burials? This work commenced with the transcription of pre-registration registers that comprise the volumes of the series RGD32, RGD34 and RGD36, and seems to have been abandoned in the late 1920s or early 1930s. We cannot yet answer the question. Whereas the Anglican parishes in Hobart and Launceston complied fully, there are

rural areas quite unrepresented in these volumes. Early registers in Westbury and Hamilton were not transcribed. Later registers in Oatlands were destroyed by fire. Some Independent clergy were decidedly negligent. Many Roman Catholic churches did not keep burial registers for decades.

What is clearly required is a systematic transcription of the 2,750 church registers in the Archives Office, a project which will require many more than the 100,000 man hours consumed in transcribing the Registrar General's records for the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*. I have compiled lists of these registers (given in abbreviated form in Appendices 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) arranged by locality, to facilitate this project which was commenced in mid 2004.

In addition to the central registry's registers that were used to compile the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, there are a number of local registry books that have found their way into the Archives Office of Tasmania, usually at the time of amalgamation of local government areas in 1994. These local registers are listed in Appendix 1.4. A thorough comparison between the original records in the local registry offices and the transcripts forwarded to the general registry and the church registers would also be informative, and this has been attempted for Hamilton, as described in part in chapter 7 and in more detail in chapter 25. It is probable that the different versions of the civil registers will be less at variance between themselves than the civil and ecclesiastical versions of the registers from 1803 to 1838, but this remains to be tested. Certainly many baptisms of Aborigines that are recorded in the church registers are omitted from the civil register copies, a reflection of official attitudes at the time.

9. *Applications by convicts for permission to marry*

Official permission was required before a prisoner of the Crown could marry.¹ The *Applications for Permission to Marry* are a class of documents filed in the Archives Office of Tasmania record series CON45/1 and CON52/1 through CON52/7. They comprise both applications of persons still under sentence for permission to marry, and applications of free persons to marry convicts. These record series had been indexed by Archives Office of Tasmania staff on 28,286 75mm x 125mm cards that are arranged in alphabetical order in 22 drawers in the Archives Office Search Room.

The earliest application in CON45/1 dates from August 1829 with the request of John Harris, convict per Countess of Harcourt to marry Mary Weslake, convict per Borneo. They were married on 10 August in Hobart.² There are close to 1,400 records in this volume, from August 1829 to 1832. Then there is a year's gap before the seven volumes of CON52 begin. The last entry in CON52/7 was on 9 October 1858, five years after the last convict ship arrived in Van Diemens Land, when Jeremiah Reed, convict on the Hyderabad 2 applied to marry Eliza Tonkin, free person. This was refused. The gap of a year between CON45/1 and CON52 exists because the applications for that period have not survived. An attempt has been made to fill it by manual linkage between the convict lists and the actual marriages, but the results have yet to be tested for completeness.

It has been standard advice to family historians for the few decades since the index cards were produced that an application for permission to marry frequently provides the only record of marriage or cohabitation for persons whose actual certificate of marriage has not survived — or was never made out. For this reason I obtained permission from the State Archivist to computerize this index.

9.1 Transcription

In indexing the applications, cards were produced for each of the parties to the intended marriage. The writer computerized these cards using *Filemaker Pro 5* database software in 2002 and 2003. The process of linking the applications to the Registrar General's transcripts of marriage certificates proceeded concurrently with

¹ Eldershaw, P.R., 1965. *Guide to the public records of Tasmania. Section 3: The convict department record group*. Hobart: State Library of Tasmania, p. 37.

² RGD36/01 : 1829/1281.

transcription. The writer used his own incomplete full transcription of the record series RGD36/1 through RGD36/3 and RGD37/1 through RGD37/62, begun in 1977. This transcription was supplemented by reference to the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, a database described in the previous chapter. The linkage was manual, and was performed in order to get an idea of what proportion of the applications was successful. Almost two-thirds (64.48 percent) of applications for permission to marry can be matched with a marriage record in the Registrar General's Department files, even though in many cases there were multiple applications before one was successful. A typical record from the resultant database is as follows:

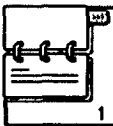
Layout #1	
	Surname1 HART GivenNames1 Thomas Ship1 <input type="text" value="free"/> Surname2 BEARD GivenNames2 Ann Ship2 <input type="text" value="Harmony"/> Date 28 AUG 1835 References CON 52/1 p076 Link <input type="text" value="RGD 36/02 : 1835/2060"/>
Records : 29012	
Found : 4	
Unsorted	
<p>Round brackets show comments from <u>original</u> record () Square brackets show variant spellings from linked records [] The remark 'free' may also mean 'free by servitude', i.e. <u>former</u> convict. The remarks '[1 of 2]' etc. mean there were 2 (or more) of that name. The remarks '[1 or 2]' etc. mean persons of this name sailed on more than one vessel of this name.</p>	

Figure 9.1 A typical entry from the *Applications for Permission to Marry* database.

On completion of the first iteration of entry to the database, it was seen that the names of many ships were incomplete. Many vessels made more than one voyage bringing convicts to Van Diemens Land, and some names were used by more than one vessel. Early in its history, the Convict Department developed a system of numbering vessels, that through time and in various hands was adhered to with greater or less felicity. There were four voyages of the *Emma Eugenia*, all transporting women, and two of the *Duchess of Northumberland*, the first carrying men, and the second women. As an extreme example, there were seven voyages by ships named *Asia*, the first six transporting only males, and the last voyage only women. The convention was established to refer to a male convict on the *Asia* by the number of the voyage, 1 through 6, but to refer to the women's ship just as *Asia*. Of the 442 ships represented in the *Convict Applications for Permission to Marry*, 344 had only one sailing, 65 had two, 23 had three, seven had four, and ships named *Asia* had seven sailings. Bateson has further data on each of these ships: tonnage,

where built, captains, surgeon superintendents, and details of the voyage.³ Many of these vessels, in addition to their convict cargo, also had military personnel and other passengers on board.

The applicants for permission to marry were largely ignorant of this convention of numbering ships, and for the 98 ships that had more than one sailing, usually the ship number is absent from the convicts' applications and their corresponding index cards. The potential for ambiguity increases with the number of sailings, a subject we shall return to later.

9.2 Validation

When the first cycle of sorting of the cards was completed, it was suspected that there were numerous cards that did not have a matching entry for the other party. This was confirmed when a duplicate of the database was produced, with the order of applicants reversed. The two files were compared and 727 additional records were made. The disparity is understandable — as the applications were originally indexed, the task being fitted into the diverse work schedules of many staff members, a second card was not made out for 2.5 percent of applications. Some discrepancies were found between card pairs, and these were evaluated and corrections made, particularly in the spelling of names of the parties. Many cards would list more than one application. Sometimes the ship's name would be given in full on one card but not on the other. Sometimes the duplicate card would not list all the sources of information.

The next stage in the data validation process saw the names of all convicts compared with entries in the Archives Office's own computerized *Tasmanian Convicts*,⁴ which was the product of a joint project of the Archives Office of Tasmania staff and members of the Genealogical Society of Victoria. This database had been compiled using the *Microsoft Access* database system. *Access* has the facility to apply the Russell-Soundex name-coding system, described in chapter 4. Using *Tasmanian Convicts* enabled voyage numbers to be added to ships' names for thousands of records.

There remained at the end of this lengthy process some 364 anomalous entries. Of these, 72 had ambiguities that were able to be resolved, while 307 records could

³ Bateson, Charles, 1983. *The convict ships, 1787-1868*. 2nd ed. Sydney: Library of Australian History.

⁴ Archives Office of Tasmania, 2000. *Tasmanian Convicts: The complete list from the original records*. CD-ROM database. Hobart : the author.

not be matched with a person on the ship stated in their application. So we must presume that the applicant either could not remember or deliberately falsified the name of the ship he or she had sailed on. Curiously, 113 persons listed with a convict ship's name could not be matched with *any* entry in *Tasmanian Convicts*.

Why would a convict record the wrong ship's name on an official application? Given the stigma associated with transportation, why would a free person list himself or herself as a present or former prisoner of the Crown if this were not the case? The database field for ship of arrival may instead state that the person was 'free' which could mean that the person arrived free, or was free by servitude, that is, an 'emancipist' and some applicants so described themselves. In addition, the terms 'pass holder' and 'ticket-of-leave' were used by persons still under sentence but who were no longer dependent upon government stores, though not by persons whose sentence had expired. The application would then be processed which would involve a Convict Department clerk matching the name of the applicant with that recorded in one of the volumes that became the Archives Office of Tasmania record series CON 31 for males and CON40 for females. If the match could not be made, permission would be refused. Yet a marriage did take place for half of those applications for which no match could be found in *Tasmanian Convicts*.

For example, consider the application of Sarah Appleby — who stated that she was transported on the *Emma Eugenia*, a ship that made four voyages — and of Andrew Imrie, free person, which was dated 17 June 1851.⁵ There are no matches in *Tasmanian Convicts* for Sarah Appleby, yet we find a marriage for Andrew Imeri (note spelling variation) aged 25 and Sarah Appleby, aged 26 on 23 July 1851 in the registration district of Morven (present-day Evandale).⁶ A search of the birth and christening records transcribed by the Registrar General's Department was also made. This located the births of a daughter to Sarah Appleby: Mary Ellen Appleby, born out of wedlock on 17 February 1850 and registered at Launceston,⁷ and of a son: James Imeri, born 29 December 1851 and registered at Morven,⁸ born five months after the marriage.

Similarly, Mary Ann Baldy, who stated she arrived on the *Margaret*, applied to marry one Peter Harrison, free, in July 1847.⁹ There are no matches for Mary Ann Baldy in the lists for the *Margaret*. Using Russell-Soundex matching, we find that a

⁵ CON52/3 p242 and CON52/4.

⁶ RGD37/10 : 1851/0863.

⁷ RGD33/25 : 1850/02651.

⁸ RGD33/29 : 1852/00351.

⁹ CON52/2 p382.

Mary Blade arrived on the *Martin Luther*, and a Mary Bold arrived on the second voyage of the *Aurora*, but both of these arrivals postdate the application. We find on linking with the marriage records that a Peter Hanson (note spelling variation), adult, married Mary Ann Baldy, adult, on 24 August 1847 at Launceston.¹⁰ No children were found for this marriage in the Tasmanian records.

It is hard to postulate what the truth might have been in these and many other cases. CON45/1 and CON52/1 through CON52/7 are indexes to letters of application which have not themselves survived. I can only suppose that the Convict Department clerks who were responsible for the indexing of them, or the Archives Office staff who made out the cards, or the writer in computerizing them — or all three — made some errors along the way.

9.3 Sources of spelling variation.

We need to know why the completed index to *Convict Applications for Permission to Marry* contains so many variant spellings. In the applications, 18.6 percent of surnames had variant spellings after the matching of the convict and marriage records. Some of these are tabulated in Table 9.1. The first entry, in bold face is the surname as it appears in the record of a marriage. The alternative spellings come from the application/s for permission for that marriage or from the record of surnames of children born to it. Table 9.1 also illustrates how English speaking record keepers had particular difficulty dealing with Scots and Irish Gaelic surnames. The extreme case so far found is of eighteen linked records for the one family unit which yield fourteen different spellings of Mary McAuskin's surname. It is very likely that some of these variations are due to errors in transcription during the creating of the indexes upon which Table 9.1 depends.

Table 9.1 Some variant spellings of surnames

Beaven [Beahan or Beven or Biven or Bearan or Bevan]
Bennworth or [Benniworth] or Benneworth or Beneworth or Bennyworth or Pennyworth
Borruston [Boraston or Bursten or Bouston or Borreston or Borrison or Boriston]
Bury [Berry or Bary or Beaureau or Burey]
Calaghan [Callagan or Calahin or Calaghin]
Caplin [Capling or Capeland or Capelin or Copeland]
Culling [Collins or Colling or Cullan or Cullen or Collier or Cooling]
Edyrear [Edyvan or Adgren]
Effie [McFie or Aphey or Hayphey or Heyfa of Afey or Heafey or Healey]
Gunning [Guning or Gunnen or Gonning or Gunnin or Gunner or Gunnan]
Hannigan [or Gaggin or Hanghegan or Haughegan or Galhahan or Geohegan or Galegan or Geoghan or Groghan]
Hawriga [Hirugan or Horrign or Horagan or HorO'Day or Canarr]

¹⁰ RGD37/06 : 1847/1228.

Hehir [O'Heir or Eyre or Hair or O'Hea]
Hinchey [Hinchy or Henston or Hanchion or Huchon or Hinchon or Henshaw]
Holmes [Hulme or Homes or Hainge]
Hopson [Thompson or Hohn or Hopson or Hobson or Robson]
Howis [Harris or Harriss or Houisee or Howiss or Howes or Howeis]
Inchbald [Inchbold or Inchbowl or Inchbould]
Kenna [Canarr or Kennagh or Kinnear or Connell or McKenna or Canaa]
Lavender [Cavander or Lecorden or Tavener or Teniston or Tivedon or Tiverden]
Leveston [Loverton or Liverton or Leverton or Levertone or Leverstone or Lawston or Levington]
Loddon [Lauden or Lodden or Langdon or Laughton or Lawton or Lauton or Lorton]
Magarichan [or Magavehian or Magaughian or McGathure or Megehan or Magrahan or McGahan]
McAuskin [McAnslan or Maccoslin or McCoglin or McCuslin or McCaulslie or Macaslin or Coslin or Ausline or McCoslin or Macanslin or McAustin or Maccousline or McAuslin]
McDonnell [Donnelly or Macdonald]
McGovern [or Magonernon or McGowran or McGoverin or McGoveran or McGovan or Macgovan]
McNulty [McNulty or Macnalty or Macanelty or McNalty or Macinalty]
Meehan [Moran or Mehan or McKean or Mahorn or Maheen or Mahane]
Reavely [Ravelly or Reveley or Reeveler or Rigby or Rieveley or Reilley or Revelley or Reolley or Revley]
Rowlands [Robins or Rawlins or Raulings or Ralings or Rawlings]
Sally [Scatty or Skelly or Seally or Sealley or Kelly]
Sheey [Sheehy or Shery or Sheeny or Shehy or Sheahy]
Staines [or Stanes or Styles or Stynes or Stines or Stynas]
Wratt [Rait or Wratt or Batt or Wrett or Ratte or Wiatt or Whrette or Whrute or Meett or Ratt or Whratte]

About 7.5 percent of forenames had variants after matching. Why are there such large and different levels of variation? This question is best answered by an examination of Tables 9.2 and 9.3 which allow comparison of the 20 most common forenames for each gender. English forenames in the nineteenth century came dominantly from a relatively restricted repertoire, mostly of Norman-French, Anglo-Saxon, Irish and biblical origins. There are, however quite distinctive differences between the genders as to naming behaviour in that female forenames are much more likely to be vary *for the same person* between the classes of records under examination. To cite an example: Norah Daley, a convict who arrived on the *Lord Auckland* applied on 10 August 1852 for permission to marry Patrick Donnelly who arrived on the *Elizabeth & Henry*.¹¹ No ships' numbers are given in the application. They married on 11 September 1852 at New Norfolk.¹² He was aged 34 and she 46 — so of course there was little likelihood of success in a search for children to this marriage, and indeed not one was found. In the record of marriage, her forename is recorded as Nora, which is phonetically identical to the forename given in the application. But on checking their entries in *Tasmanian Convicts*, we find her listed as Honora Daley, a transportee on the *Lord Auckland 3*, and him as

¹¹ CON52/5 p105.

¹² RGD37/11 : 1852/1172.

Patrick Donnelly on the *Elizabeth & Henry 1*. The Russell-Soundex name-coding algorithm differentiates between Honora and the other spellings (Nora and Norah = N600, but Honora and Honorah = H560) and so would fail to link the convict record with the marriage record.

Table 9.2 Frequency of male forenames in the Applications

Rank	Male forenames	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %
1	John	2776	9.568	9.568
2	William	2363	8.145	17.713
3	James	1516	5.225	22.938
4	Thomas	1487	5.125	28.063
5	George	920	3.171	31.234
6	Henry / Harry	589+3=592	2.040	33.275
7	Joseph	534	1.841	35.115
8	Charles	512	1.765	36.880
9	Robert	440	1.517	38.397
10	Edward / Edwin / Edmund	383+19+20=422	1.455	39.851
11	Samuel / Sam	366+2=368	1.268	41.119
12	Richard	335	1.155	42.274
13	Michael	208	0.717	42.991
14	Patrick	181	0.624	43.615
15	Daniel	152	0.524	44.139
16	David	145	0.500	44.639
17	Peter	127	0.438	45.076
18	Francis	122	0.421	45.497
19	Frederick	112	0.386	45.883
20	Isaac	79	0.272	46.155

It should be immediately apparent from Table 9.2 above, and Table 9.3 which follows, that there are far fewer equivalent, pet and nicknames among the 20 most common male forenames than for the equivalent ranking female forenames. Only three forenames out of 20 for the males are groups of frequent alternate use: Harry replaces Henry three times; Edwin or Edmund, though they are valid and distinctive names on their own, are used interchangeably with Edward 39 times, and the abbreviation, Sam, replaces Samuel twice. In contrast, only four forenames out of twenty for the females stand alone: Charlotte, Caroline, Martha and Emma, and of these Caroline is found as an alternative name for women elsewhere called Catherine at least 13 times, so argument could be made that these two names should be conflated. Even more common is the use of Margaret as a substitute for Mary and vice-versa. Among the men, John and James are frequently substituted for each other. We should emphasize that we can be sure in nearly all instances that the matched entries refer to the *one* person because the addition of the third nominal item: ship's name to surnames and forenames, vastly increases the discriminating power of the data.

Table 9.3 Frequency of female forenames in the Applications

Rank	Female forenames	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %
1	Ann/Hannah/Nancy	2561+240+23=2824	9.734	9.734
2	Mary/Maria	2415+239=2654	9.148	18.881
3	Elizabeth/Eliza	1159+505=1664	5.735	24.617
4	Margaret/Peggy	1138+11=1149	3.960	28.577
5	Jane/Janet/Jean	805+108+85=1008	3.474	32.051
6	Sarah/Sally	877+10=887	3.057	35.108
7	Catherine/Katherine	806+7=813	2.802	37.911
8	Ellen/Helen/Eleanor/Nelly	598+76+63+2=739	2.547	40.458
9	Bridget/Biddy	449+18=467	1.610	42.067
10	Susan/Susannah/Susanna	158+61+5=224	0.772	42.839
11	Harriet/Harriett	115+50=165	0.569	43.408
12	Charlotte	151	0.520	43.929
13	Caroline	148	0.510	44.439
14	Rose/Rosannah/Rosanna/Rosina	78+25+22+14=139	0.479	44.918
15	Martha	128	0.441	45.359
16	Honora/Norah/Honor/Honorah/Honorina	63+31+25+6+2=127	0.438	45.797
17	Frances/Fanny	80+47=127	0.438	46.234
18	Emma	123	0.424	46.658
19	Johanna/Johannah/Joan	109+7+5=121	0.417	47.075
20	Isabella/Isobel	117+3=120	0.414	47.489

From these data we can conclude that, in 93.6 percent of applications, the forenames will be drawn from this restricted set of 40 names/name-groups (or 70 names if taken individually). It is an acknowledged fact that women, servants, children and the poor are less likely to appear in official records of pre-industrial times.¹³ This being the case, it might be considered a reasonable hypothesis that women might be less likely than men to behave consistently when it came to stating their names, both in written documents, and in the verbal attestations which became written documents at the hands of civil and ecclesiastical officials. The data strongly support this hypothesis.

9.4 Convicthood as contraceptive?

There are other informative data that can be derived from the *Convict Applications for Permission to Marry* that relate to fertility and migration. The number of entries in the database was finalized at 29,012, representing 14,506 applications. Of these 18,708 (9,354 couples) can be matched with a record of actual marriage. The actual number of marriages was 8,462, which shows us that about 10.5% of applicants

¹³ MacFarlane, Alan in collaboration with Sarah Harrison and Charles Jardine, 1977. *Reconstructing historical communities*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p207.

made more than one application. When an attempt was made to match the brides and grooms of these marriages with the parents of children found in the birth registers and the admittedly incomplete transcriptions of the baptism records, 5,073 of these 8,462 marriages, or 59.95% proved to be childless. This is an extraordinarily high figure.

What are the components of this convicthood effect on fertility? Of these 8,462 convict marriages, 3,653 (43.17%) have an actual age at marriage in the record. A further 1,005 (9.88%) state the bride to be adult, and another 60 (0.7%) state the bride to be a minor: under the age of 21.

Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation was derived for these data. The correlation between the stated age of the bride at the time of marriage and the proportion of brides of that age whose marriage was childless was very high, which was expected. For those brides, aged from 15-46 who were under sentence at time of marriage, $r=0.9658$ and for those who stated they were free (which includes those who were freed), $r=0.9398$. Both are significant at the $\alpha<0.0001$ level. See Table 9.4:

Table 9.4 Childlessness of marriages that had been approved after application/s by convicts for permission to marry

Age of bride	Convict brides	Free/d brides	Childless convict Brides	Childless free/d Brides	%Child-less convicts	% Child-less free/d	Diff.
15	19	18	3	3	15.79	16.67	-0.88
16	50	44	13	13	26.00	29.55	-3.55
17	87	65	19	13	21.84	20.00	1.84
18	155	101	50	34	32.26	33.66	-1.41
19	202	69	82	18	40.59	26.09	14.51
15-19	513	297	167	81	32.55	27.27	5.28
20	362	85	132	22	36.46	25.88	10.58
21	535	104	239	37	44.67	35.58	9.10
22	593	80	298	28	50.25	35.00	15.25
23	488	48	270	20	55.33	41.67	13.66
24	429	41	236	17	55.01	41.46	13.55
20-24	2407	358	1175	124	48.82	34.64	14.18
25	377	30	205	15	54.38	50.00	4.38
26	395	48	223	24	56.46	50.00	6.46
27	281	31	186	17	66.19	54.84	11.35
28	347	43	226	34	65.13	79.07	-13.94
29	200	22	133	17	66.50	77.27	-10.77
25-29	1600	174	973	107	60.81	61.49	-0.68
30	369	39	267	22	72.36	56.41	15.95
31	99	15	76	11	76.77	73.33	3.43
32	150	23	121	19	80.67	82.61	-1.94
33	139	17	92	10	66.19	58.82	7.36
34	107	16	82	14	76.64	87.50	-10.86
30-34	864	110	638	76	73.84	69.09	4.75
35	119	12	86	9	72.27	75.00	-2.73
36	100	9	83	6	83.00	66.67	16.33
37	66	13	57	11	86.36	84.62	1.75

Age of bride	Convict brides	Free/d brides	Childless convict Brides	Childless free/d Brides	%Child-less convicts	% Child-less free/d	Diff.
38	70	9	63	8	90.00	88.89	1.11
39	61	4	53	3	86.89	75.00	11.89
35-39	416	47	342	37	82.21	78.82	3.49
40	144	27	130	26	90.28	96.30	-6.02
41	28	2	27	2	96.43	100.00	-3.57
42	40	6	38	5	95.00	83.33	-1.19
43	28	6	23	5	82.14	83.33	-1.19
44	22	1	21	1	95.45	100.00	-4.55
40-44	262	42	239	39	91.22	92.86	-1.64
45	18	1	18	1	100.00	100.00	0.00
46	16	2	16	2	100.00	100.00	0.00
47	15	4	15	4	100.00	100.00	0.00
48	14	5	14	5	100.00	100.00	0.00
49	12	1	12	1	100.00	100.00	0.00
45-49	75	13	75	13	100.00	100.00	0.00
50-54	27	6	27	6	100.00	100.00	0.00
55-59	11	4	11	4	100.00	100.00	0.00
60-64	2	0	2	0	100.00	100.00	0.00
≥ 65	3	2	3	2	100.00	100.00	0.00

9.5 Convicts, emancipists and emigration

Table 9.4 also needs to be considered in the light of the time period over which the *Applications of Convicts for Permission to Marry* were being compiled. The Californian and Victorian gold rushes were contemporaneous. Many former convicts, both single persons and newly married couples, emigrated, especially to Victoria. Not a few of those who left had sentences that were still current! The incentives, metaphorically, and in the case of those still under sentence, literally, to escape from the "Botany Bay of Botany Bay"¹⁴ were considerable. A consequence was the active effort made, especially for the north of Van Diemens Land, to recruit free, experienced agricultural labourers from the southeastern counties of England to replace them. Thus began the Launceston Emigration Aid Society.¹⁵

Another consequence is that Table 9.4 must be considered to be an artifact. The record linkage process that has found so many couples to be childless did so *not* because they had no children at all. It did so because the children of many such couples cannot be located in the records of Tasmania. The numerous progeny and descendants of the Tasmanian pioneer families discussed in Part 3 that were born in Victoria, and many such in the Appendices to this thesis, support that conclusion. It

¹⁴ West, John, 1852 (1981). *The history of Tasmania with copious information respecting the Colonies of New South Wales Victoria South Australia &c., &c., &c.* edited by A.G.L. Shaw. Sydney: Angus & Robertson, p30.

¹⁵ Green, Kevin, 1994. *Immigrants recruited by the Launceston Immigration Aid Society, 1855-1862.* Hobart: K.A. Green.

was the interest in their Vandemonian convict ancestors that incited many members of the Genealogical Society of Victoria to participate in producing the CD-ROM index to the Tasmanian Convict Records.¹⁶ No systematic attempt has yet been made to identify every emigrant family from Van Diemens Land and, after 1856, from Tasmania, in the Victorian, New South Wales or West Australian parts of the *Australian Vital Records Index*.¹⁷

Thus, as we shall see further in Part 3, even as many families of the local study area cannot be fully reconstituted from the records of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, so these families and many other Tasmanian families cannot be fully reconstituted from the Tasmanian records alone. Furthermore, any future and more sophisticated demographic and sociological analysis of the Tasmanian family reconstitution data must proceed with this caveat very firmly in mind.

9.6 Criteria for marriage

Why would an application for marriage be refused when it was in the interests of the authorities to redress the serious imbalance in the ratio of males to females? The authorities regarded marriage as having an ameliorating effect on the inherently socio-pathological nature of the convicts.¹⁸ This subject has been thoroughly investigated by Anne Summers¹⁹ and Portia Robinson,²⁰ among others. (There existed a kind of circular reasoning on the part of the colonial officials and the clergy. Because convicts had been convicted of crimes, they were therefore *ipso facto* depraved. Rev. John Youl's testimony to the Bigge Inquiry on the depravity and dissipation of the convicts in the northern settlement is evidence of this habit of thought.²¹ Conversely, the fact that the Lieutenant Governor, William Sorell was openly living with his mistress, Mrs. Kent, and passing her off as Mrs. Sorell,²² while

¹⁶ Archives Office of Tasmania, 2000. *Tasmanian convicts: the complete list from the original records*. CD-ROM database. Hobart: the author.

¹⁷ Intellectual Reserve Inc., 1998. *The Australian vital records index*. Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 4 CD-ROMs.

¹⁸ HRA III, 3: 365, 442.

¹⁹ Summers, Anne, 1975. *Damned whores and God's police: the colonization of women in Australia*. Ringwood: Penguin.

²⁰ Robinson, Portia, 1982. *The women of Botany Bay: a reinterpretation of the role of women in the origins of convict society*. St Leonards, N.S.W.: Macquarie Library. and

Robinson, Portia, 1985. *The hatch and brood of time. A study of the first generation of native-born white Australians 1788-1828, Vol. 1*. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

²¹ HRA III, 3: 443.

²² HRA III, 3: 681-685. For a fuller discussion of official double-standards, see Alexander, Alison, 1989. *Governors' ladies: the wives and mistresses of Van Diemen's Land governors*.

entertaining clergy at Government house is evidence for an underlying hypocrisy in late Georgian society which extended right up to the debased monarch, George IV, himself. Lieut. Edward Lord's conduct with convict, Maria Risely is discussed in chapters 13 and 16).

Some of the answers to the above rhetorical question are found by examining the convict's Conduct records.²³ To start, marriage of serving convicts was regarded as a privilege to be earned. Assigned servants had to have a reasonably clean record. Women who were frequently drunk and disorderly, insolent, or "on the town" were routinely refused. Despite the official disapproval of prostitution, it thrived. Then there was the problem of previous marriages to consider. There were several options. For a person transported for life and thus forbidden to return home on pain of execution of a commuted death sentence, English law provided that after a period of seven years the spouse remaining in England could remarry, because the transportee was considered to be "as good as dead". Similarly, the convict could apply in Van Diemens Land, if his or her record in the colony was good, to have the spouse sent out to the colony at Government expense. Or he could marry again in the colony even though his first spouse was still alive in England, without the colonial remarriage being considered bigamous. There are many such cases, even among those sentenced to transportation for just seven years. Testimony before the Bigge Commission of Enquiry by Rev. Robert Knopwood and Rev. John Youl confirms official ecclesiastical acceptance of the practice.²⁴ Indeed the late Lloyd Robson estimated that a quarter of convicts transported to New South Wales and Van Diemens Land were married.²⁵ This estimate for Tasmania has been revised by John Williams.²⁶

Whether formerly married or not, convicts under a seven year sentence were permitted to marry after three years, and those under a fourteen year sentence could marry after six or seven years. For those who met the criteria: the well behaved, even these time limits were often relaxed. It was all at the Governor's pleasure.

Hobart: Tasmanian Historical Research Association, and Alexander, Alison, 1999. *Obliged to submit: wives and mistresses of colonial governors*. Hobart: Montpelier Press.

²³ For males arriving during the Assignment System, 1803-1843, the conduct records are found in series CON31, and for females for the same time period the conduct records are found in CON40.

²⁴ Testimony by Rev. R. Knopwood: *HRA III*, 3:366. Testimony by Rev. J. Youl: *HRA III*, 3:445.

²⁵ Robson, Lloyd, 1965. *The convict settlers of Australia*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.

²⁶ Williams, John, 1989. Irish convicts in Tasmania. *Bulletin of the Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies*, 2 (3): 19-29.

And permission granted could be and sometimes was revoked and the marriage annulled, as Dianne Snowden has pointed out in a recent article.²⁷ For the intransigent and for recidivists, applications might be made repeatedly to marry the one person and repeatedly refused. Then there are the curious cases where (usually a woman) there was a string of applications over a five year period, for permission to marry a string of men (usually free) which were all refused. Sometimes though she would eventually win her man, often a convict or an emancipist.

9.7 Women on the Atwick

Take for example the women on the Atwick. These were a rather wild lot of 150 female prisoners who arrived on 31 January 1838 after a fast 115 day voyage from London. For them 155 applications for permission to marry survive. Over three years Elizabeth Foster applied to marry four different men, two free and two under sentence and married John Scott, convict per Katherine Stewart Forbes on the second attempt. There is one recorded child. Christine Gilmore made no fewer than seven applications and succeeded on the last of four for free man, John Battersby. By then he was 40 and she 26. There are no children recorded in the registers of Tasmania, Victoria or New South Wales. Catherine Grant over a period of six years was refused for Henry Grimston and Robert Williams, and twice for Henry Arberry (or Arbury) by whom she had a son Henry through a prenuptial conception. Jessie Mitchell made four attempts over five years and failed all. Agnes Campbell Robinson, aged 26 married George Farris, 42 and free, after four attempts over five years. The conduct records of all these women are colourful. But not all were disreputable, disorderly and disillusioned. Of the Atwick women, half never married in Van Diemens Land. 33 women married convict husbands at their first attempt, and 10 married free men at their first attempt. Similar discussions could be given for the women on other vessels. Many, like Atwick convict, Rachael Horton, who once cannily stated she was transported on the Gilbert Henderson, with a much milder group of women, had large families, as shown in Figure 9.2.

²⁷ Snowden, Dianne, 2004. Convict marriage: "the best instrument of reform". *Tasmanian Historical Studies*, 9: 63-71.

Layout #1

Records: 56727

Found: 1

Unsorted

Surnames

Given names

Groom/birth

#

Thelwall [Shelwell or]

Frederick

GL it

Condition

Sex Age Status m 20

ship

conditional pardon [Earl St Vincent]

Occupation

#

Horton

Rachael [Rachel]

BL it

Endelac

Sex Age Status f 34

ship

Gilbert Henderson [Atwick]

POccupation

Marriage

m

05 Feb 1844

at Launceston

LAUN

RGD 57/03 : 1844/0753153

Witnesses

Remarks

Officiator

Relig

by

T&G

Other records

CON 52/2 p191, 199

Family

1844/0753

Round brackets show comments from original record

Square brackets show variant spellings from linked records

The remark 'free' may also mean 'free by servitude', i.e. former convict.

Children

Thelwall, - f18460414

Thelwall, Charles m18480528

Thelwall, John m18491210

Thelwall, William m18511223

Thelwall, Rachel f18540609

Thelwall, - f18560703

Thelwall, - m18590812

Thelwall, Martha f18611221

Thelwall, Albert m18640507

RGD 33/25 : 1846/01223

RGD 33/25 : 1848/02071

RGD 33/25 : 1849/02560

RGD 33/28 : 1852/03428

RGD 33/31 : 1854/00603

RGD 33/33 : 1856/00764

RGD 33/36 : 1859/01195

RGD 33/39 : 1862/00033

RGD 33/41 : 1864/00196

Figure 9.2 Family of Frederick Thelwall/Shelwell/Thelwell and Rachel/Rachael Horton, who variously stated she was a convict on the Gilbert Henderson and the Atwick.

9.8 Time of Marriage

For the period 1829 to 1859, 63.8 percent of successful applicants succeeded in marrying in the year of their application, 79 percent within a year of applying, 95.8 percent within two years, 97.7 percent within three years and 98.4 percent within four years. There was considerable unevenness in the rate of arrival of female convicts. When a comparison is made between the number of female convicts arriving per year and the number of female convicts marrying, strong similarities are revealed. Comparing year by year yields a Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation of $r=0.6658$, which is significant at the $\alpha<0.001$ level. Comparing the number of marriages the year after the convict women arrived has a correlation coefficient of $r=0.8126$. This drops a little for a two year delay to 0.7811, but rises to the highest level, $r=0.8553$, for a three year delay, significant at the $\alpha<0.0001$ level, then drops off with each additional year of offset. From these statistics we can infer that the rules were largely being followed. We shall return to the question of timing of marriage in chapter 26.

9.9 Convicts and Catholics

What proportion of all marriages was of persons who were or had been convicts? This cannot be determined just from the marriage records except for a few years of records by Rev. Robert Knopwood, colonial chaplain before the arrival of

Lieutenant Governor George Arthur in 1825. He routinely recorded the ship of arrival for a period of years. During this period many Roman Catholic convicts, if they were to marry at all, were obliged to marry in the established United Church of England and Ireland. Many of those who were of Irish extraction chose to "live in sin" rather than submit to what they thought were the "unauthorized and ineffectual ordinances of excommunicants"! Those who had children outside of marriage rejoiced at the arrival of Father Philip Conelly in 1826, who regularized their unions and baptized their children. His records from 1826 to 1836 were entered into the volume that has become NS 746/1 in the Archives Office of Tasmania. The marriages were transcribed after 1838 into volume 1 of RGD36 and the baptisms into RGD32/1. There are even a few burials that found their way into RGD34. However, many unions, births of children and burials went unrecorded.

We may yet be able to determine the number roughly by counting the female convicts who embarked from Irish ports, but significant numbers of Irish men and women were convicted in Lancashire and even further afield, and can only be identified by the "Irishness" of their surnames. Insightful comments on the Irish convicts, the greater number of whom were Roman Catholics, are given by John Williams.²⁸ Being Roman Catholic and convicts, they were doubly discriminated against.

Ignoring the poorly recorded period around 1833, the lowest percentage of those marrying who were convicts is 29.81% in 1843, which is just before the rapid rise in female convict numbers, and again in 1849 following the cessation of transportation to New South Wales. The highest percentage occurred in 1851 when fully two thirds of all recorded marriages are shown by my record linkage techniques to have at least one of the partners under sentence. This figure of 66-67 percent, derived from the *Applications for Permission to Marry*, thus understates the marriages of persons who had once been convicted. This year is also three years after the peak arrival of 687 female convicts in 1849. There were many marriages of free persons who had once been convicts, but who were both now free. For them, permission was not required, only a marriage license from the Registrar of the Anglican Diocese if affordable,²⁹ or endurance of the delay required by the publications of banns.

What proportion of the marriages in the local study area of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse involved those who were or had been convicts? Answers to questions

²⁸ Williams, John, 1983. Irish female convicts and Tasmania. *Labour History*, No 44.

Williams, John, 1989. Irish convicts in Tasmania. *Bulletin of the Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies*, 2 (3): 19-29.

²⁹ These records are at the Archives Office of Tasmania in class NS373/1-3.

like these can only be found through family reconstitution and record linkage, and results of my investigations are discussed in Part 4 of this thesis.

10. Land records

One can think of few people whose economy is not supported by the land upon which they reside. For that reason, the records of land transactions: purchases, mortgages, leases, sales and inheritances, form an important but relatively neglected field in family and community reconstitution. The reasons for this neglect are many and varied. The principal reason is that the law dealing with land is complex. In searching in the Tasmanian documents, older ones especially, for the activity of ancestors and others dealing with land, the specialist and formulaic language used means that one is sometimes left unsure whether they bought or sold! Most significantly the sheer volume of such records, even for a small part of Tasmania, altogether precludes full analysis by a single scholar. Like the vital records discussed in chapters 7 and 8 that demonstrate that family reconstitution cannot be undertaken solely from small jurisdictions because families move across boundaries, so we discover quickly that the more successful dealers in land had properties in many land districts. This chapter provides essential background information on the record sources that are one of the frameworks supporting the reconstitution of families and communities given in Part 3 of this thesis and its analysis in Part 4.

10.1 Land records from 1803-1827

From the commencement of settlement in 1803, the proclamation of annexation of Van Diemens Land in the name of King George III vested all lands in the Crown. The concept of *Terra nullius* prevailed — that the land was empty. The Tasmanian Aboriginal peoples may have believed in communal custodianship, a concept almost completely alien to the European settlers. Prior to the reforms of Lieutenant Governor George Arthur, most land transactions in Van Diemens Land went largely unrecorded by the government. Information about some land grants to settlers at this time have found their way into printed sources,¹ and these have been searched

¹ Burn, David, 1840-1842. (facsimile of 1973). *A picture of Van Diemens Land. A facsimile of a work published in "The Colonial Magazine" 1840-41.* Hobart: Cat & Fiddle Press.

Evans, George William, 1822 (facsimile of 1967) *A geographical, historical and topographical description of Van Diemen's Land....* London: John Souter. (Melbourne: William Heinemann).

McKay, Anne, (ed.), 1962. *Journals of the Land Commissioners for Van Diemen's Land 1826-28.* Hobart: University of Tasmania in conjunction with The Tasmanian Historical Research Association.

McKay, Thelma, (ed.), 1991. *Index to early land grants, VDL, 1804-1823.* Kingston, Tasmania: the author.

with profit. Indexes to original land grants were consulted in the Deeds Office and the Archives Office of Tasmania. The sites of many early transactions subsequent to original grant were usually pubs, and the currency of sale frequently liquor. There was no competent solicitor in the colony until 1821 when George Walter Cartwright hung up his shingle.² Thus the vast majority of early dealings have disappeared without a trace. The ex-convict clerks who laboriously wrote out the documents were innocent of the complicated body of real property law evolved by the courts of England. Added to this fact was the dearth of surveyors properly trained to measure and lay out the boundaries of land. There was also no formal organization to record such charts and written deeds of grant, purchase, or lease. This concatenation of factors led to ample opportunity for secret and fraudulent conveyancing.

In due course, a committee of solicitors was constituted as a Caveat Board under the jurisdiction of the Tasmanian Supreme Court for the resolution of disputes over land, and the records of this Board³ are essential for disentangling some of the complexities of Tasmanian land transactions.

Exceptions to the lack of early records are the grants of land to members of the civil establishment.⁴ Later free persons and some former prisoners of the Crown can be identified in the sources named and the records of the colony of New South Wales of which Van Diemens Land was a part until 1825. The best source of information on the pre-Arthur period lies in the records which found their way into what became the Colonial Secretary's Office⁵ and the Lands and Surveys Departments.⁶ Most of this is correspondence between those who aspired to settle

McKay, Thelma, (ed.), 1994. *Register of land grants, VDL, 1824-1832*. Kingston, Tasmania: the author.

Ryan, R.J., 1981. *Land grants 1788-1809: a record of registered grants and leases in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island*. Sydney: Australian Documents Library.

The Historical Records of Australia, Series III.

² George Walter Cartwright married Sarah Ann Alvirez on 17 June 1826 at Hobart <RGD 36/01 : 1826/0895> and they were the parents of nine children. His family was proud of what he did, for when he died on 16 July 1866 at the age of 73, his headstone boldly announces his profession. <TAMIOT CB 38/1004:2>.

³ Record series SC 285 at the Archives Office of Tasmania.

⁴ Lieutenants Leonard Fosbrook and James Michael Johnson, Matthew Bowden (assistant surgeon), three members of Lieutenant Governor Collins' civil establishment, and Edward Millar, free settler, were the first grantees on 15 August 1804.

⁵ Record class CSO in the Archives Office of Tasmania.

⁶ Record series LSD1 at the Archives Office of Tasmania. An unfortunate reorganization and binding of these records early in the twentieth century resulted in a lack of correspondence between the department's original indexes and the newly bound volumes. This has severely inhibited the use of this enormous class of records.

in the island and sought grants of land commensurate with their capital, and the endorsement of English officialdom in the form of a letter of recommendation.

10.2 1827-1862 Old law or general law system

Lieutenant Governor George Arthur established the Deeds Office in November 1827. This enabled an increasing degree of order to emerge out of chaos. Registration of land transactions became compulsory. The parties to a deed of conveyance when they sold their land, or of mortgage when they borrowed money with their land as security for the loan, were required to lodge copies or “Memorials” with the Registrar of Deeds, John Beamont. These were then endorsed and bound into the hefty volumes of parchment which encumber the shelves in the vault of the Deeds Office today. John Marrison says that the “system of central land dealings registration closely follows that established in the West Riding of Yorkshire at Wakefield in 1704.”⁷

The memorials recite the names, occupation or status, and addresses of the parties to the transaction, its date, and the names, status and address of witnesses. The “old law” system required the recitation of the parties to and the registered number of previous transactions concerning the land so that it is possible to trace back the legal entitlement to landed property to its initial alienation from the Crown through successive searches. Along the way one encounters the names of previous owners, those who provided finance at a particular rate of interest, and purchase prices. Frequently spouses and children are named and if female and married, usually also the name of the son-in-law. The names of previous parties, be they owners in full or part — for whom the proportion of their interest in the estate is stated — lenders, guarantors, heirs, administrators, assigns and trustees are frequently named. Where such documents impinge upon the legal process, requisite details from wills, or in their absence letters of administration, dates of death, marriage settlements, life insurance policies and other legal instruments are quoted or referred to. All these facts are useful in providing information that is frequently missing from church and civil vital records. Finally there is a description and, if one is lucky, a map of the land that was the subject of the transaction and the reason for the existence of the memorial.

Unfortunately, to access this wealth of data fully requires that the memorials be fully indexed, which of course they are not. Only the names of the principals to the transaction appear in the indexes, together with the area of the land and the name of

⁷ Marrison, John, 1986. Tasmanian land records. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 7 (1): 5-11.

the Land District in which it is found, the date of registration, and the volume and folio number assigned to the memorial on registration. There is usually an indication as to the type of document. The indexes indicate whether it is a conveyance, a mortgage, a further charge (that is second or subsequent mortgage), a transfer or reconveyance of mortgage or the appointment of a new trustee or establishment of power of attorney — the appointment of a person or persons to act on an absent principal's behalf. To perform the sort of indexing and subsequent analysis for the hundreds of thousands of deeds in the Deeds Office as recommended by Alan MacFarlane and his colleagues is altogether beyond the scope of any single study.⁸

The Deeds, or memorials as they term themselves, follow a conventional layout, whether they are double elephant size parchments of the 1830s or any of the succession of other formats down to the bound foolscap and A4 volumes of more recent years. Conveyances of land commence with the date of the Deed, and the list of the parties involved, together with their place of residence and occupation. They list at least one “independent” witness to the memorial and his residence and occupation, most frequently a legal clerk. Then follows a statement of the intention of the deed, which incorporates the deed's operative clause, and it is this clause, usually in the form “And this now memorializing indenture witnesseth...” which states the nature of the actual transaction. The intention and even the operative clause are often cloaked in legalistic verbiage, but hidden among the obfuscations are frequently items that are essential to family and community reconstitution. After the operative clause comes a description of the land, and a statement of the consideration or price paid.

Whereas the statement of intention often was useful in determining familial relationships between parties to the present and former transactions and substantially enhanced the reconstitution of many families, the description of the land often led to frustration. Statements of the form “... bounded on the east by a straight northerly line of 15 chains 25 links along land originally granted to William Smith but since granted to Alexander Reid and now in occupation by Francis Foxham ...” are useful but they often lead us to search land charts on which these names no longer occur. The announcement of a map of the land concerned to be presented overleaf often leads to dashed expectations on turning the page. This is because the deeds in the Deeds Office are *copies* of the original, and often the legal

⁸ Macfarlane, Alan in collaboration with Sarah Harrison and Charles Jardine, 1977. *Reconstructing historical communities*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, especially chapter 3.

clerk lodging the copy of the deed for registering could not be bothered transcribing the map/s.

In the course of following the fortunes of many families in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse district that are elaborated on in Part 3 of this thesis, I encountered many problems in using the land records. Many parcels of land were received by grant by the Brock, Nicholas, Bethune, Gellibrand and many other families because they possessed capital. Search for these could be successful in the Land Grants Index after 1835. Contemporary records in the Colonial Secretary's Office often indicated that the grantee had possession of the land long before the date of the grant. Sometimes the grant was made to trustees, rather than to the original applicant if by then he (or rarely, she) was deceased. Purchases of land before 1827 by unregistered conveyances could not, of course, be located.

Land was also obtained by inheritance, and many deeds refer to wills or in their absence, letters of administration, which had to be registered, and are thus indexed under the name of the deceased person and his or her heir/s. And, of course, one encounters exactly the same problems in the indexes to the records, and in the records themselves, as one encounters in the records of births, deaths and marriages: variations in spelling of names, and different persons of exactly the same name transacting in land. Thus one finds numerous transactions by eleven related men named Edward Nicholas. In the indexes they are not differentiated but listed together, though terms like junior and senior are sometimes given. To make matters worse, the forenames William, George and Henric are nearly as frequent as Edward in the Nicholas family, but only careful analysis of the Deed can determine to which Edward or William or George or Henric Nicholas the document applies — and then not always. Figure 10.1 is an abbreviated family tree of the Nicholas family which shows the repetition of a limited range of forenames over six generations.

Failure to deal adequately with this ambiguity problem has afflicted other writers on the lands and families of Tasmania's Midlands, particularly Karl von Stieglitz,⁹ who was rather indiscriminate in his acceptance of some of the oral

⁹ For example: von Stieglitz, K.R., 1947. *Longford past and present: with notes on Perth, Pateena and Illawarra*. Launceston: Telegraph Printery.

von Stieglitz, K.R., 1948. *A history of Campbell Town and the Midland pioneers*. Launceston: Telegraph Printery.

Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1949. *A short history of Ross with some tales of the pioneers*. Launceston: Telegraph Printery.

von Stieglitz, K.R., 1953. *Richmond: the history of its people and places*. Launceston: Telegraph Printery.

von Stieglitz, K.R., 1958. *The history of Bothwell and its early settlers at the Clyde in Van Diemen's Land*. Launceston: Telegraph Printery.

histories supplied to him, and even the much more careful Bethell¹⁰ was not immune.

In those cases where land was transferred without encumbrances, search for a deed can be a thorny problem. Often a property remained in family ownership for many years (or even several generations) after the original owner's death. Only when the land was sold, or a mortgage on it was taken out, would it become necessary for the original owner's (and subsequent owners') will to be registered. To cover this possibility it was often necessary to search the Deeds Office Wills Index¹¹ and also the Supreme Court of Tasmania Probate Index¹² at the Archives Office of Tasmania for many years after the death of the original owner.

There were several cases, as will be related in Part 3, where an owner took out a mortgage over his land, and where he defaulted in payment. It was necessary in tracing the ownership of the property from this point onwards to search under the name of the person who loaned the money (the Mortgagee). Mortgagees had power to sell the land from under the owner if he defaulted. In the case of some of the minor landholders whose land transactions were traced, it was apparent that the owner had just walked off the land. This was especially true for the period of the Victorian gold rush and the agricultural depressions of the 1860s and 1890s. At a later date a new owner could claim the land *by possession*, and in a subsequent dealing would recite his length of residence since the previous owner to substantiate his claim.

von Stieglitz, K.R., 1960. *A history of Oatlands and Jericho*. Launceston: Telegraph Printery.

von Stieglitz, K.R., 1962. *A history of New Norfolk and the Derwent Valley*. Launceston: Telegraph Printery

von Stieglitz, K.R., 1963. *A history of the Hamilton, Ouse and Gretna*. Launceston: Telegraph Printery.

von Stieglitz, K.R., 1967. *A history of Evandale*. Launceston: Birchalls.

¹⁰ Bethell, L.S., 1958. *The story of Port Dalrymple: life and work in Northern Tasmania*. Hobart: Government Printer.

Bethell, L.S., 1959. *The valley of the Derwent*. Hobart: Government Printer.

¹¹ Reference to the wills at the Deeds Office is given in the form DOW Volume/folio number.

¹² Record series AD906 at the Archives Office of Tasmania is the index to records relating to the granting of probate from 1825 to 1989. The wills from 1825 to 1999 are found in record series AD960, as are ancillary documents relating to probate matters from 1825 to 1950. The index to letters of administration is found in record series AD907 for the period 1825-1989, and the actual letters for the period 1825-1997 in record series AD961. For a more detailed treatment of this subject, see Chick, Neil, 2002. *The Archives Office of Tasmania: a guide for family historians*. 4th edition. Hobart: Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc.

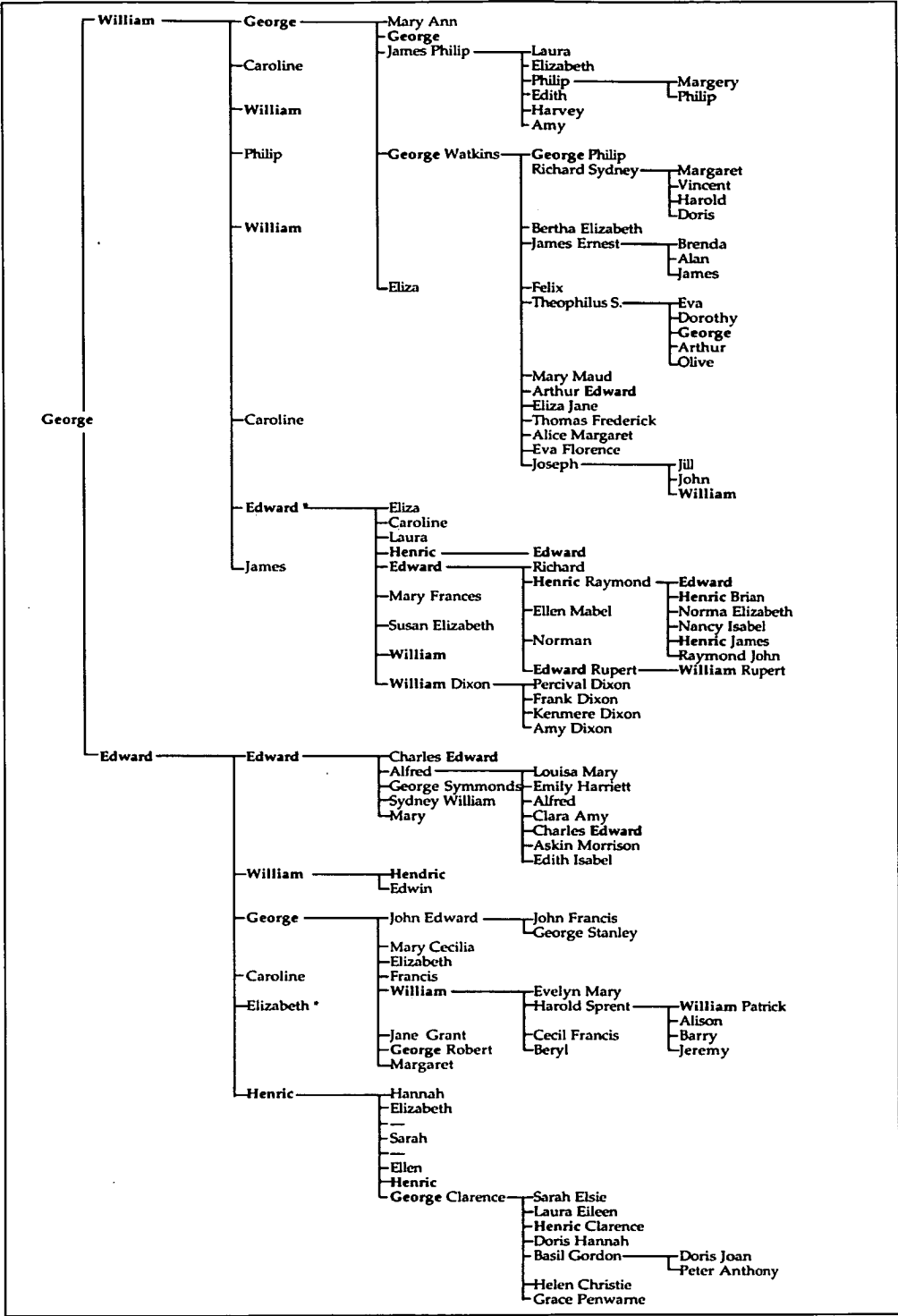


Figure 10.1 An abbreviated family tree of the Nicholas family of Bothwell, Hamilton, and Ouse, showing repeated use of a limited range of forenames, which the indexes to deeds do not differentiate between, causing ambiguity problems in reconstitution.

10.3 The Torrens system, 1862 to date

In 1857, Robert H. Torrens of South Australia succeeded in having his system of land registration adopted by his colony's government. Considering the usual

inertia of government administrations, Tasmania was remarkably quick in taking up the system with Parliament passing the Real Property Act in 1862. Whereas under the old law the original deeds remained in the hands of the principals and now are goodness only knows where, and only copies, frequently incomplete, were lodged and registered, with the Torrens system the reverse is true. More significantly the principal difference between the old law and the Real Property Act is that under the old system the title to land was the sum of all previous separate dealings or deeds, for a statutory period, which presently is a minimum of twenty years. A Torrens title, on the other hand, is a single instrument on which all dealings are registered, a copy of which is held by the owner, and the original is housed at the Lands Title Office and guaranteed by the government. In all cases a plan of the land is given.

Both systems now operate side by side, though the intention is gradually to convert all land registrations under old law to the Torrens system. Because Torrens titles usually lack the genealogically useful data already described, much less use has been made of them in this project. Where such use has been made, it is apparent that many transactions involved purchase or sale of land under *both* systems. Indexes to the Lands Titles Office holdings refer to the principals, date, and the registered number of the instrument that has the form CT (for certificate of title) volume / folio. The volume number of the earlier volumes is given in Roman numerals, e.g. CT xcvi/72 but for consistency in this thesis they are all given as Arabic numerals, e.g. CT98 f72.

10.4 The spread of settlement

Land alienation proceeded like spreading ripples up the valleys of the Derwent, Coal, Clyde and Jordan rivers in the south of the island, and the Tamar, South Esk, Lake, Elizabeth and Meander rivers in the north. It spread rapidly along the lowland Midlands corridor joining the pioneer settlements of Hobart and Launceston, taking advantage of the open park-like nature of the vegetation that was a consequence of rainfall normally less than 600mm per annum and of Aboriginal burning. In addition there were two other foci. These were the wet and difficult lands on the far northwest coast where the Van Diemens Land Company struggled with and then abandoned the raising of sheep for wool, and the drier and more fertile lands on the east coast between Spring Bay and Oyster Bay.

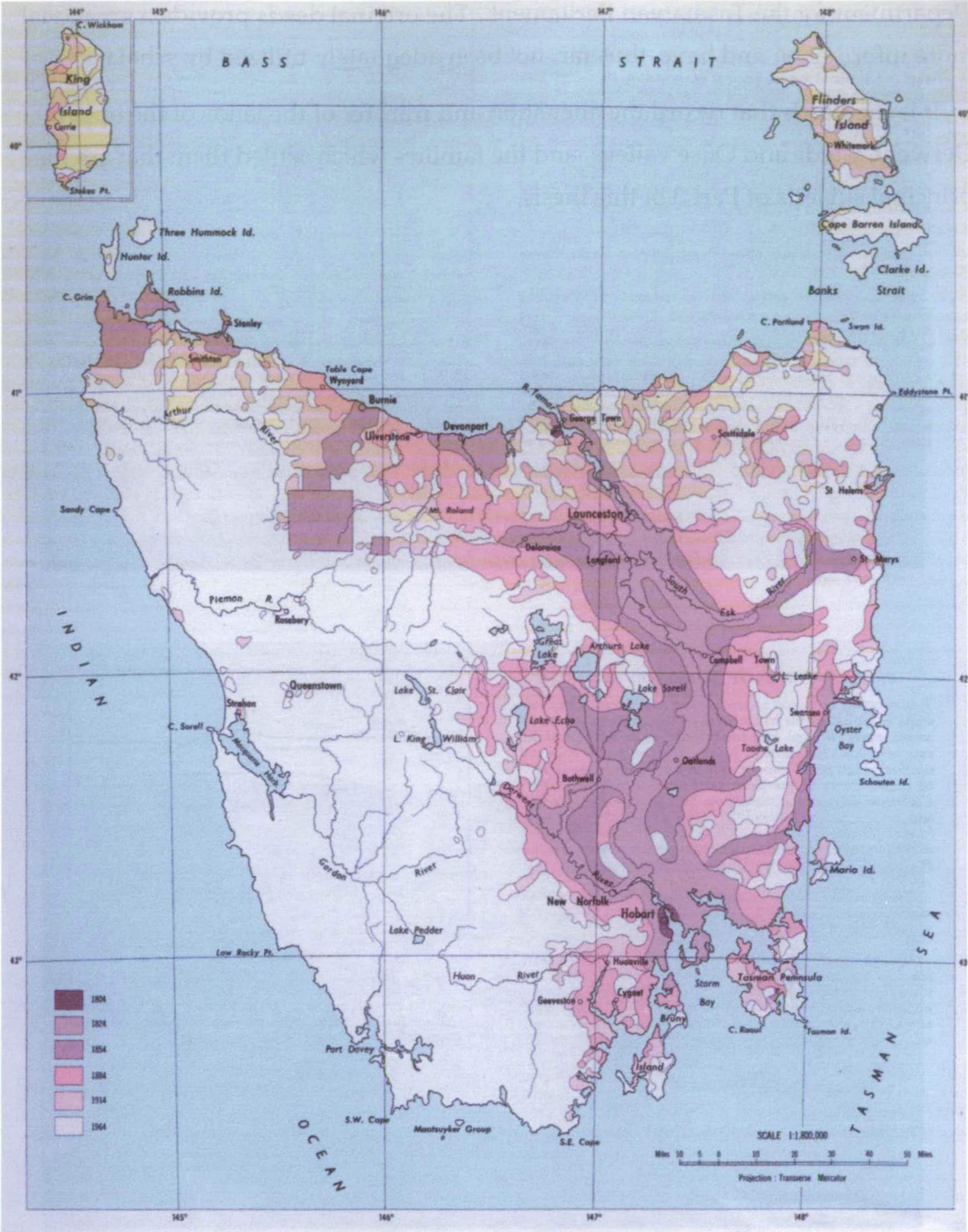


Figure 10.2 Alienation of land from the Crown.¹³

This spread was succinctly summarized by the late Peter Scott in an article published in the *Atlas of Tasmania* in 1965, the principal map from which is reproduced overleaf, at a scale smaller than the original, as Figure 10.2 above. Scott derived the map from the annual summaries produced by the Lands and Surveys

¹³ Scott, Peter, 1965. Land settlement. Pp. 42-45 (in) Davies, J.L., (ed.), 1965. *Atlas of Tasmania*. Hobart: Lands and Surveys Department.

Department for the Tasmanian Parliament. The original deeds provide a great deal more information and have, thus far, not been adequately utilized by scholars.

It is the deeds that record the alienation and transfer of the lands of the upper Derwent, Clyde and Ouse valleys, and the families which settled them that are the principal subjects of Part 3 of this thesis.

11. *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index*

There is a justifiable reluctance among researchers who use the records of the past when it comes to using secondary source material. Section 7.7 bemoans the fact that many of the modern finding aids are copies of copies of copies with inevitable risks of errors. Nevertheless when it comes to finding what genealogists call “strays”, secondary sources are essential. The strays sought by the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index* project are the records of pioneer Tasmanian families commenced or completed outside the island for which a record linkage and family reconstitution project using only Tasmanian source material would inevitably give incomplete and misleading results. This chapter attempts to be both a report on work in progress, and an explanation of the format adopted in the family trees given in Part 3 of this thesis. The format used is adapted from that used for volumes 3-5 of my *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index*,¹ (VDLH) with the exception that outline trees are not given. Manually drawn trees of the kind used in the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index* project are just too time-consuming to produce in the current context of thesis deadlines.

11.1 What is the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index*?

The *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index*² was established in 1985 to collect and publish data on Tasmanian pioneer families, with particular emphasis on strays: those who were born outside the island and migrated here, and who were born in Tasmania but emigrated and died elsewhere. It was hoped that collection of data on strays would materially assist the reconstitution of Tasmanian families and

¹ Chick, Neil, 1988. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 1. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 152pp.

Chick, Neil, 1989. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 2. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 154pp.

Chick, Neil, 1992. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 3. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 262pp.

Chick, Neil, 1998. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 4. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 339pp.

Chick, Neil, 2005. *Van Diemens Land Heritage: a biographical and genealogical index of the families of Tasmania, 1803-1878*. Interim ed, first series: family records, Vol. 5. Hobart: Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. and Pedigree Press. 329pp.

² Chick, Neil, 1985. *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index — history and prospects*. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 6: 83-102.

communities. The project was supported initially by the Tasmanian Family History Society, Inc. and its predecessor, the Genealogical Society of Tasmania.

In its final form, however, the Index will be a computerized biographical and genealogical dictionary of the whole population of Tasmania, between 1803 and 1878. Many family listings will go well past 1878, with appropriate safeguards of reduced data to protect the privacy of the living, as discussed below. An integrated edition will subsequently combine the information from the published family records series and transcribed registers and lists into a single fully cross-referenced, alphabetical sequence, using computer technology and nominal record linkage algorithms.

The submissions to the family records series range from very sketchy genealogical records of single family units to extensive, well-documented multi-generation pedigrees. As compiler, I substantially amplified many of the listings in VDLH 3-5 and provided documentation for most of the assertions in them.

11.2 Who can be the subject of a main entry?

The subject of a main entry in the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index* — the ancestor if you like though main entries are not restricted to such — must have been an adult (over 15 years of age) resident in Van Diemens Land (Tasmania) at some time during the period 1803 - 1878. They may include any of the following:

1. Each HEAD of a Tasmanian household, whether male or female, if born before 1878;
2. Each MALE Tasmanian resident who reached at least his 15th birthday before 1893 whether or not he married;
3. Each SINGLE ADULT FEMALE who arrived in Tasmania before 1893, without her parents, and who never married;
4. Each WIDOW who arrived in Tasmania before 1893;
5. Each MARRIED WOMAN whose husband's name is unknown, arriving before 1893.

Those submitting data were asked to use the forms shown in Figures 11.1 and 11.2.

Help the Van Diemens Land Heritage Index @ a project of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania, Inc. All rights reserved. © 1987

Family Record				Office Use Only
1 SUBJECT: Spouse No. <input type="checkbox"/> of <input type="checkbox"/>				Hn
SEX: <input type="checkbox"/> Aliases and Nicknames:				Hp
FATHER:		MOTHER:		
EVENT TYPE	DayMonthYear	Parish, Town, County or State, Country	Source of Data	
Born:	at			Hb
Christened:	at			Hx
First Marriage:	at			Hm
Died:	at			Hd
Buried:	at			Hi
arrived <input type="checkbox"/> Date departed <input type="checkbox"/>	bySHIP:	at to		Ha
Subject's other spouses: Number, & Name, Date, Place:				H2
If CONVICT, Tried at for				Hc
Date Sentenced:		Length of Sentence: Where stationed:		Hs
Ticket of Leave:		Condit. Pardon:	Free Pardon:	Hp
Tick one If Member of Army <input type="checkbox"/> Navy <input type="checkbox"/> Marines <input type="checkbox"/> Merchant Marine <input type="checkbox"/>				H4
Joined:		at		H5
Units, Ranks:		Campaigns, Awards:		H6
Discharged:		at		H7
Religion:				He
Education:				Ho
Occupations:				Ha
Activities:				Hr
Residences:				Hi
Properties:				HA
Portrait or Photograph ? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> If insufficient room for Biographical Data, attach a sheet giving more detail YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Published Biography:				
2 SPOUSE: Spouse No. <input type="checkbox"/> of <input type="checkbox"/>				24
SEX: <input type="checkbox"/> Aliases and Nicknames:				Sn
FATHER:		MOTHER:		Sp
Born:		at		Sb
Christened:		at		Sx
Died:		at		Sd
Buried:		at		Si
arrived <input type="checkbox"/> Date departed <input type="checkbox"/>		bySHIP:	at to	Sa
Spouse's other spouses: Number, & Name, Date, Place:				S2
Religion:				S3
Education:				Sr
If CONVICT, Tried at for				Sc
Date Sentenced:		Length of Sentence: Where stationed:		Ss
Ticket of Leave:		Condit. Pardon:	Free Pardon:	Sp

Figure 11.1 Subject entry form for the Van Diemens Land Heritage Project.

CHILDREN OF THIS UNION (in birth order)

Van Diemens Land Heritage IndexFamily Record Form

Child No.	CHILD'S SURNAME, Forenames	SPOUSE'S SURNAME, Forenames	Office Use ONLY		
Sex	EVENT	DayMonthYear	Parish,Town,County or State, Country	Source of data	
1	sex				ns
	(✓) Born or christened?		at		bc
	First Marriage		at		m
	(✓) Died or buried?		at		di
2	sex				ns
	(✓) Born or christened?		at		bc
	First Marriage		at		m
	(✓) Died or buried?		at		di
3	sex				ns
	(✓) Born or christened?		at		bc
	First Marriage		at		m
	(✓) Died or buried?		at		di
4	sex				ns
	(✓) Born or christened?		at		bc
	First Marriage		at		m
	(✓) Died or buried?		at		di
5	sex				ns
	(✓) Born or christened?		at		bc
	First Marriage		at		m
	(✓) Died or buried?		at		di
6	sex				ns
	(✓) Born or christened?		at		bc
	First Marriage		at		m
	(✓) Died or buried?		at		di
7	sex				ns
	(✓) Born or christened?		at		bc
	First Marriage		at		m
	(✓) Died or buried?		at		di
8	sex				ns
	(✓) Born or christened?		at		bc
	First Marriage		at		m
	(✓) Died or buried?		at		di
Remarks:					R1
					R2
					FR
If Child is the Subject of a Family Record, Tick Box: CHILD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8					
Family Recorded by:				phone	If more than 8 children Continue on Page(4)
Address:				postcode	Tick box. (✓)

Pin all further papers here

A donation of \$2.00 or upwards, per entry, to help defray administrative, data entry, record linkage, and printing costs would be greatly appreciated.

Mail your ENTRIES to
Van Diemens Land Heritage,
PO Box 6406, Hobart,
Tasmania, 7001, Australia

The Van Diemens Land Heritage Index
© is a project of the Genealogical
Society of Tasmania, Inc.
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Figure 11.2 Children's entry form for the Van Diemens Land Heritage Project.

11.3 Limits imposed by personal privacy

Why were these dates chosen? In 1988 when the project began, 1878 was selected as a cut-off birth-date for a main entry for ethical reasons: to minimize the risk of invading the personal privacy of the living. The logic behind this decision is as follows. It was assumed that any person born before 1878 would now be dead, and that any person who married before 1893 would also now be dead. There should be

no problems about invasion of personal privacy in the publications of genealogical and biographical data concerning such persons.

Persons submitting entries that included more than just the name of any living descendant of a main entry therefore were requested to obtain permission to publish these extra personal details from that descendant. If such permission was not expressly stated on the family record forms that are shown in Figures 11.1 and 11.2, I limited the data to be published on living persons to their names, the names of their spouse, and the number of children born to that marriage.

Submitters were asked to make their entries as complete as they could, using the form shown in Figure 11.1 for the principal and his or her spouse. Figure 11.2 is the form used to record details of a couple's children. A continuation form of similar format was provided for those families with nine or more children. Submitters were asked to check each data item carefully, and list the sources if possible. It was hoped this would assist with subsequent record linkage. The amount of source citation supplied was disappointing. Therefore, in volumes 4 and 5, unlike previous volumes, systematic attempts were made to verify the correctness of the information supplied, which accounts for some of the delay between publication of volumes following volume 3.

11.4 Arrangement of Entries

The form of entry followed in Volumes 1 and 2 of this series was not followed in volumes 3 to 5, at the request of users. Many readers found it difficult to follow the multigenerational pedigrees. Such an arrangement also required there to be a separate name index. In volumes 3-5, each family was shown therefore in a simplified outline tree, giving the names only of parents, children and spouses. All the biographical and genealogical information supplied for persons in the trees was gathered together into a single, alphabetically arranged sequence. This, of necessity, requires each person to take his or her place in the alphabet, and thus families were split up. There was also redundancy of information as the parentage had to be given for every child, and the children listed for each parent. Marriages also had to be listed twice, once for each spouse.

Another change from volumes 1 and 2 was the removal of the large quantities of open space in the biographical entries. There was no distinction between the way in which the founding father (or mother) and their descendants were shown in the biographies. Each entry had a reference back to the outline tree or trees so the

person's position in the family or families could be ascertained. This was in the form of a number beginning with the symbol ®, as explained below.

It may be helpful to compare the old and the new formats. A part of the listing of the family of Peter Lette (Family No. 20 in Volume 2) will serve as an example of a lineage ordered listing, using indented data on the spouse:

"LETTE, Peter Lemonde

Mariner, merchant and pastoralist of "Curraghmore", Co. WEX IRL;
Dacca, Bangladesh; Launceston, TAS, and "Curramore", White Hills, TAS.

b 29OCT1776, "Curraghmore", WEX IRL

to LETT, Phillip : of "Curraghmore", WEX IRL

& LETT, ----- Doran

a (earliest documented) 21 MAR 1817, Port Dalrymple, TAS *per Hunter*

ex Dacca, Bengal [Bangladesh]

m ~1810, Launceston, TAS? <no record survives>

to Peck, Elizabeth

b 20 JUL 1793, Port Jackson, NSW

to PECK, Joshua

Convict on the First Fleet, *per Charlotte*

& PECK, Mary Frost

Convict on the Second Fleet *per Neptune*

c 01 SEP 1793, St Phillip, Sydney, NSW

a 17 JAN 1808, Hobart, TAS

per Porpoise

m 2 FEB 1837, St John, Launceston, TAS

to STEPHENSON, Henry George

d 12 MAY 1864, "Curramore", White Hills, TAS

i 14 MAY 1864, Cypress Street, Launceston, TAS

d 03 APR 1833, "Curramore", White Hills, TAS

i 08 APR 1833, Cypress St., Launceston, TAS

and had issue: 8 sons and 2 daughters, viz:

•1 **Lette, Mary Ann**

b ~1812, near Dacca, East Bengal (Bangladesh)

c

a 21 MAR 1817, Launceston, TAS

per Hunter

m 24 SEP 1836, St John's, Launceston, TAS <NS748/4 : 444>

to CAPE, John «0002•6

: Merchant and pastoralist, of "Clonmines", Patersons Plains and Launceston, TAS

b 15 JUL 1809, Walworth, SRY ENG

to CAPE, William <ADB 1:209>

& CAPE, Mary Ann Knight

a 15 MAY 1822, Hobart, TAS

<Hobart Town Gazette, 15 MAY 1822 p2c1>

per Denmark Hill

d 08 AUG 1891, Launceston, TAS

i 10 AUG 1891, Cypress St., Launceston, TAS from St Paul's, Launceston, TAS

d 18 MAY 1881, Launceston, TAS <1881:309>

i 20 MAY 1881, Cypress Street, Launceston, TAS

and had issue: 3 sons and 7 daughters, see 0002•6•1 - 0002•6•A" ...

In the format used in volume 3-5, these entries are no longer in lineage order, and the spouse has equal status with the main entry and several others of this lineage look like this, retaining the double-column format.

"LETTE, Peter Lemonde #17761029 [Mariner, merchant and pastoralist of "Curraghmore", Co. WEX IRL; Dacca, Bangladesh; Launceston, TAS, and "Curramore", White Hills, TAS •a (earliest documented) 21MAR1817 at Port Dalrymple, TAS per Hunter ex Dacca, Bangladesh] •b 29 OCT 1776 at "Curraghmore", WEX IRL •to LETT, Phillip : farmer, of "Curraghmore", WEX IRL •& Doran, — •m ~1810 at Launceston, TAS <no record survives> •= Peck, Elizabeth •d 03 APR 1833 at "Curramore", White Hills, TAS •i 08 APR 1833 at Cypress St., Launceston, TAS •» 8 sons and 2 daughters : LETTE, Mary Ann (1812-1881) William Doran (1814-1859) Heloisa Frances Doran Rose (1817-1895) Rollo (1818-1818) Peter Lemonde (1819-) Rollo Mitchell (1821-1882) Caesar Colclough (1823-1858) George Chambers (1825-) John Maximus (1827-1897) Henry Elms (1829-1892) @0002-20.

Peck, Elizabeth #17930720 [•a 17 JAN 1808 at Hobart, TAS per Porpoise] •b 20 JUL 1793 at Port Jackson, NSW •to PECK, Joshua : Convict on the First Fleet, per Charlotte •& Frost, Mary : Convict on the Second Fleet per Neptune •c 01 SEP 1793 at St Phillip's, Sydney, NSW •m1 ~1810 <no record survives> •=1 LETTE, Peter Lemonde •m2 19 FEB 1838 at St John's, Launceston, TAS <RGD36/03 : 1838/4200> •=2 STEPHENSON, Henry George •d 12 MAY 1864 at "Curragh-more", White Hills, TAS •i 14 MAY 1864 at Cypress Street, Launceston, TAS •» 8 sons and 2 daughters : LETTE, Mary Ann (1812-1881) William Doran (1814-1859) Heloisa Frances Doran Rose (1817-1895) Rollo (1818-1818) Peter Lemonde (1819-) Rollo Mitchell (1821-1882)

Caesar Colclough (1823-1858) George Chambers (1825-) John Maximus (1827-1897) Henry Elms (1829-1892) @0002-20=.

Lette, Mary Ann #18120000 [•a 21 MAR 1817 at Port Dalrymple, TAS per Hunter ex Dacca, Bangladesh] •b ~1812 near Dacca, East Bengal (Bangladesh) •m 24 SEP 1836 at St John's, Launceston, TAS <NS748/4 : 444> •CAPE, John •d 18 MAY 1881 at Launceston, TAS <1881:309> •i 20 MAY 1881 at Cypress Street, Launceston, TAS •» 3 sons and 7 daughters : CAPE, un-named daughter (1837-1837) Henry Leslie (1838-1896) Rollo Albert (1840-1907) Louisa Frances (1842-1907) Elizabeth Mary (1844-1916) Emily Rosina (1845-1929) Alice Jane (1847-1926) William Percy (1849-1923) Rosa Isabel (1852-1921) Clara Alma (1855-1934) @0002-20-1 and @0002-06=.

CAPE, John #18090715 [Merchant and pastoralist, of "Clonmines", Patersons Plains and Launceston, TAS •a 15 MAY 1822 at Hobart, TAS <HTG 15 MAY 1822 p2c1> per Denmark Hill] •b 15JUL1809, Walworth, SRY ENG •to CAPE, William <ADB 1:209> •& Knight, Mary Ann •m 24 SEP 1836 at St John's, Launceston, TAS <NS748/4 : 444> •= Lette, Mary Ann •d 08 AUG 1891 at Launceston, TAS •i 10 AUG 1891 at Cypress St., Launceston, TAS from St Paul's, Launceston, TAS •» 3 sons and 7 daughters : CAPE, un-named daughter (1837-1837) Henry Leslie (1838-1896) Rollo Albert (1840-1907) Louisa Frances (1842-1907) Elizabeth Mary (1844-1916) Emily Rosina (1845-1929) Alice Jane (1847-1926) William Percy (1849-1923) Rosa Isabel (1852-1921) Clara Alma (1855-1934) @0002-06 and @0002-20-1."

At the end of each biography in VDLH there was a reference number (or several) which links the biography to the outline tree/s. For example John Cape, above, appears in two trees, and so has two reference numbers. As an example, the reference number @0002-20-1= is made up as follows:

@0002 signifying volume two of the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index* series;
-20 the 20th outline tree in the volume;

-1=. the spouse of the 1st child in the tree.

The hexadecimal system of numbering descendants is followed, as explained in chapter 5. In this thesis, since only some representative families are selected for presentation, only the lineage order information is given, e.g. 26A3, meaning the third child of the tenth child of the sixth child of the second child of the founding father. Other families are recorded in the appendices on the CD-ROMs.

11.5 What facts may be recorded in the VDLH Index?

1. Biographical data (•o) listing occupation, land acquisitions, properties owned, civil distinctions, etc.
2. Type of Event , e.g. birth (•b), christening (•c), marriage (•m), divorce (•div), death (•d), burial (•i) , inquest post mortem (•q), trial (•t), sentence (•s) ticket of leave (•tl), departure (•l), arrival (•a), pardons (•fp etc), literacy, etc.
3. Date of Event.
4. Place of Event.
5. Source of information enclosed in angle brackets.

Brief biographical data on each person in the *VDLH* series can be included in the spaces provided, under the headings given on the Family Record Form. The first of the biographical areas on the Family Record Forms allows very brief details on a convict record if the subject or spouse was convicted. If the subject was a soldier, or sailor, contributors were asked to include what they knew of his service in the spaces provided. The section on religion, education, occupations activities, residences, properties, etc. on the Family Record Forms has deliberately been left unstructured. It was hoped that contributors would include as much or as little as they felt the life of the subject required. If there was insufficient room, contributors were asked to attach a sheet.

11.6 Standards and Conventions

11.6.1 Names:

All names are printed with the SURNAME first, then Forenames, e.g.

SMITH, William; Smith, Josephine

All MAIDEN SURNAMES are in lower case. As an example, take the case of
Wilson, Mary Ann.

On her first marriage she becomes

SMITH, Mary Ann née Wilson.

On 2nd marriage she becomes:

JONES, Mary Ann née Wilson formerly SMITH

In the biographies of each volume of the Interim Edition, Mary Ann Wilson would be listed at least three times, once by each surname. Her full entry would be given under her maiden name. The other entries would be "see entries" referring to the maiden name entry.

All forenames are written in the usual manner e.g.

Margaret, Alasdair, etc.

11.6.2 Dates

All dates are recorded like this: 21 JUN 1815 not 21.6.1815, or 21/6/1815, or June 21, 1815, or 6/21/1815. Months are abbreviated: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC, with xxx used sometimes if the month is not known. Calculated Dates are indicated by placing a "c" before the year, e.g. c1855. Approximated Dates are indicated by placing a tilde "~" before the year, e.g. ~1855, or else written 1855-56.

11.6.3 Placenames

Placenames, when known, are given in order of increasing size of jurisdiction; i.e.

(1) Parish within a town, or rural property within a district, if this is necessary to provide enough locational detail, e.g. **St Andrew's**, Holborn, LND ENG; **St Phillip's**, Sydney, NSW; "**Curraghmore**", White Hills, TAS.

(2) Town within a County or State; e.g. **St Andrew's**, **Holborn**, LND ENG; **St Phillip's**, **Sydney**, NSW; "**Curraghmore**", **White Hills**, TAS; **Gympie**, QLD.

(3) County or State within a Country or Nation; e.g. **St Andrew's**, **Holborn**, **LND**, **ENG**; **St Phillip's**, **Sydney**, **NSW**; "**Curraghmore**", **White Hills**, **TAS**;

(4) Country or Nation, e.g. **St Andrew's**, **Holborn**, **LND ENG**;

Abbreviations for Australian jurisdictions are used: NSW, VIC, TAS, WA, SA, QLD, ACT, NT. The Chapman codes are used for abbreviating counties in Britain, though in this thesis the county names are usually written out in full for ease of reading. It must be pointed out that many entries are derived from *The Tasmanian*

Pioneers Index and have the place of registration recorded instead of the **actual** place of the event — a procedure to which I strenuously objected at the time the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* was being planned. For example a birth may have occurred at Bishopsbourne, but in *The Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, the volumes of VDLH and this thesis the place will be recorded as Longford!

11.6.4 Sources of information

If no source of information is given by the compilers of the family records in the VDLH index, we can assume that the data are based on family knowledge which may or may not be correct. Wherever possible, the source of the data was listed, enclosed in angle brackets: <.....>. This will thus help those who may wish to retrace the compiler's research steps. It will also assist the computerized record linkage and family reconstitution. Three items will often be needed to describe documents in official care:

(1) The PLACE where the data are held, e.g. **NARN** (Archives Authority of NSW) or **PROVIC** (Public Records Office, Victoria) or **CRO Essex** (County Records Office, Essex) or **BM** (British Museum) or **PCC** (Prerogative Court of Canterbury) etc. For Tasmanian data the Archives Office of Tasmania is assumed, and the abbreviation **AOT** is omitted. Other Tasmanian data sources include **SRCT** (Southern Regional Cemetery Trust); **CV** (Carr Villa Memorial Park); and **DO** (Deeds Office).

(2) The Document Series Number, e.g. **4/1233** or **CSO 1/1234/2564** or **NS 282/8/1** or **LSD 1/236/24** etc.

Un-numbered documents will have this item omitted from the source of information statement.

(3) The Folio Number and Page number.

If we can also add the item number on the page, we will do so. Thus a full reference might look like any of these: <**NARN4/1233 p46:3**>; or <**NS282/8/1 p356:2**>; or <**CSO1/123/12345**>; or <**SC195/69: 9944**>; or <**PRO London WO 76/138**>; or <**CRO Essex PR 3242/34: 645**>; or <**TAMIOT Ha06/10002:1**> (an entry from the Tombstone and Memorial Inscriptions of Tasmania database); or <**SRCT 105214**> an entry from the register of the Southern Regional Cemetery Trust; or <**CVB 2056**> or <**CVC 1095**> entries from the Carr Villa, Launceston burials or cremations registers, respectively.

In this thesis, for Registrar General's Department records, **Series, volume, year** and **folio** numbers are listed, whereas in the published volumes, only the years and

folio numbers were given. Thus <RGD33/09 : 1867/00476> is preferable to the more often used folio reference 476/67, which is ambiguous. (Does 67 mean 1967 or 1867? Is it the 476th entry in volume 67, or the other way round?) All folio numbers are left-packed with zeros, to make up five digits for births/baptisms, and four digits for marriages and deaths/burials. This was done to conform to my computerized indexes to the RGD records, as described in chapter 8. The place name should direct the reader to the right **series number** of the microfilms of the RGD records to search, using Table 8.2.

The place will be omitted in the case of parish registers that are still in the custody of the parish. We will just write <PR, p32: 358> for example. Private sources may also be noted, e.g., journals, diaries, letters, family Bibles and manuscript family histories, though the last two sources need to be used critically, as their compilers may have succumbed to contemporary social pressures in attempting to silence the “rattling of skeletons in closets”. For Newspapers, magazines and other published sources, the *Name*, place of publication, date and sometimes also page will be given, e.g. <Mercury, Hobart 25 JUN 1873, p2>. But <Sydney Morning Herald, 01 JAN 1880, p3> omits the place since that is already given in the title.

In addition there are references to the International Genealogical Index, compiled by the Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. These source entries are given in the form <IGI C 135420 : 1235> etc. for christenings, and <IGI M 135420 : 1235> etc. for marriages, as entered from the controlled name extraction program, and <IGI 7523528 : 99> for entries submitted by the public, in this case an entry submitted as the 99th sheet processed in batch 28 on the 235th day of 1975. For further discussion on the IGI see my paper of 1984.³

11.6.5 *Marriages*

Either subject or spouse or any of the children may have been married more than once. Where multiple marriages are known, they will be listed in chronological order, e.g. •m1 07 APR 1872 at placename followed by •=1 and the first spouse's name. This would then be followed by •m2 19 FEB 1895 at placename followed by •=2 and the second spouse's name.

For the early period many marriages were not recorded. The symbol •≠ if followed by a name is used to indicate a known *de facto* or common law marriages.

³ Chick, N.K., 1984. The International Genealogical Index: origins, uses, limitations, future. *Tasmanian Ancestry*, 5, 3-18.

If no name follows the •≠ symbol, the person is known not to have married. If the sense requires it, the term *liaison* or *de facto* may be used.

11.6.6 Gender

This is indicated by capitalization of male surnames, and lower case of female maiden surnames. Furthermore, a birth code is used comprising *m* for male or *f* for female followed by eight digits for year, month and day of birth.

11.6.7 Cross references

Where an individual was mentioned in more than one volume of Van Diemens Land Heritage, each entry was cross-referenced to the other volumes. There was also cross-referencing between family trees. In the family trees given in Part 3 of this thesis, cross-referencing is also given.

11.6.8 The editorial process.

Some explanation of the editorial process used in producing the later volumes of *VDLH* seems appropriate, as this process has been largely (though not slavishly) followed in producing the family trees in Part 3 of this thesis.

A birth code was added after the subject's name by converting the birth date. E.g. 24 JUL 1848 becomes *m18480724* for a male and *f18480724* for a female, so enabling several persons of the same name to automatically find their right position in a alphabetical name index in chronological order. This has been followed in this thesis, in preparation for when I publish a book on the lands and families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts.

In *VDLH* 3-5 and this thesis, the full names of parents were added to each of the children's records to enable cross-referencing between the children's and the parents' records. *VDLH* 1 and 2 did not need this. In *VDLH* 3-5 cross-references of married to maiden names were added, and from names with no data to the person closest connected to them. Since biographies are given in lineage order in this thesis, such cross-referencing from married to maiden names is not required, and persons without additional data are not supplied with their own entry. Such cross-referencing will be added when these family trees are later published in alphabetic sequence.

In *VDLH* 3 the names of the children and their years of birth and death were added to the parents' records to enable cross referencing from the parents' to the children's records. This was not needed in *VDLH* 1-2, nor is it needed in this thesis. In *VDLH* 4-5 and this thesis, such cross-referencing is replaced by the birth code.

I have produced an integrated, Tasmania-wide biographical index, for the period 1803-1899 of which the computer file *0•Composite* in the Appendices is a stripped-down database version. As with many entries in *VDLH* 1-5, many entries are sadly deficient in information and verification. A great deal of additional research, in particular the transcription of the more than 2,750 parish registers summarized in Appendices A1.1 to A1.3 to improve the standard of many entries will be required. As such a transcription will consume close to half a million man-hours, by a large team of volunteer transcribers and verifiers, the full, integrated database is several years away.

In hindsight, one wonders whether contributors to the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index* sent in what they had found in the hope that a fool-with-a-long-memory like me would take it upon himself to do the extra research just for the \$2.00 entry fee! The fee became little more than a "fishing license"! Thus in *VDLH* 4-5, hundreds of names now have the sources of information for birth, death, or marriage listed which otherwise would be unverified and hundreds of additional persons were added to the trees. However, too many entries are still without placenames and sources of data.

In further editing the families given in *VDLH* 3-5, files were generated, one per family (or extended family), varying in size from 1 to 65 pages in length, still in lineage order, and space was allowed for patrons to add information during proof-reading. These files were used to produce the outline trees, like Figure 11.3, the family of Richard Watson of Watson's Marsh, Ouse. Drawing the trees is a long and laborious process, as they varied in size from a few lines to 6 pages.

The printouts and the trees were then sent off to the patrons for proofreading. Many patrons took the opportunity of adding extra information (and in many cases extra families!) at this stage. For these families the outline trees had therefore to be done again, doubling what was an already time consuming and exacting task. Worse, the additional families meant that the family numbers of all families further down the alphabet had to be changed, not just for the outline trees, but in every biography. As proofs arrived in batches over an eight months period, these number changes happened not just once, but many times.

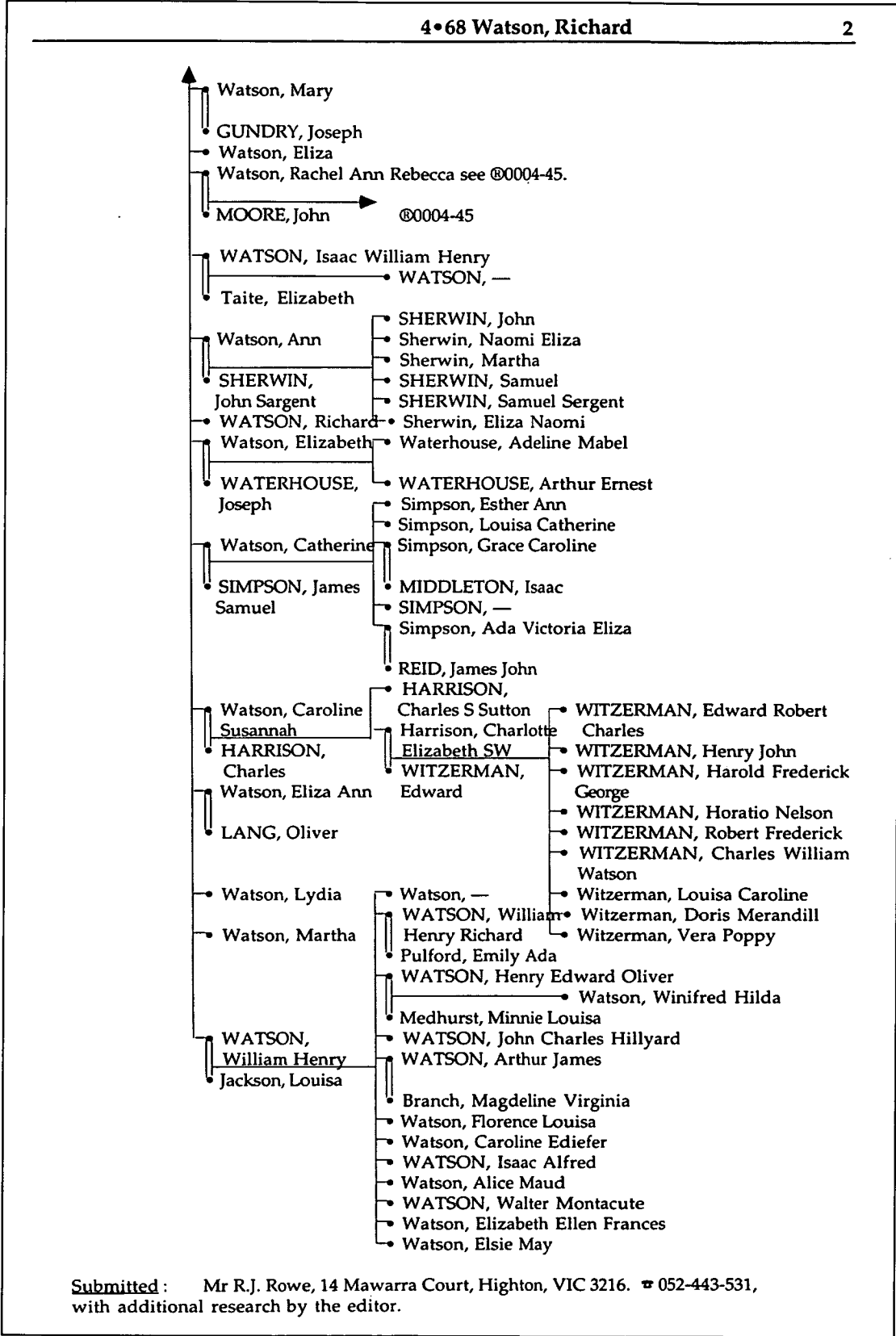


Figure 11.3 An example of part of an outline tree as used in VDLH 3-5.

When all the proofreading was done by patrons and the additional information entered it was then necessary to remove from the biographies all symbols for unsupplied data. So, if a death record was not available for a subject, that whole line

was omitted from the biography. The biographies were then closed up from the open format of *VDLH* 1-2 to the space-conserving format of *VDLH* 3-5. This has not been done in the trees in this thesis, which should still be considered as working documents.

In producing *VDLH* 3-5, as in the families listed in Part 3 of this thesis, it was found that many individuals appear in more than one outline tree, (and thus in more than one family file). In *VDLH* 3-5, duplications of biographies had to be reconciled or removed in the alphabetical sequence, and the additional family reference numbers added so as to point to each tree the person appears in. Since the families listed in Part 3 of this thesis are not gathered together in a single integrated listing, some persons will be listed more than once in separate family files.

11.7 Publication formats

Every publishing project has to respond to changes in information technology which occur during the life of the project. In volumes 1 and 2 of *Van Diemens Land Heritage*, each person was listed in lineage order, and was also indexed at the back, with a reference to the volume number, the pedigree number, and a number derived from his or her line of descent. With the changes in format that commenced with publication of volume 3, putting names in a separate index was no longer required, though cross-referencing was still needed.

Whether or not the outline family trees used in Volumes 3, 4 and 5 of *Van Diemens Land Heritage* can be used in a population wide publication is another matter. They take an inordinately long time to draw by hand, and almost as long with a word processor. Automatic drawing of trees is possible,⁴ though the format used to date has mostly been horizontal, rather than the space-conserving vertical format I prefer for large extended families, such as that shown in Figure 11.3. The computer program, *Gene*, produces vertical format trees, but fails to handle spouses to my satisfaction.⁵ Certain minimum standards should be adopted for the publication of a biographical index of nineteenth century Tasmanians.

⁴ Hanks, Steven K., 1977. Computer-drawn pedigrees. *Technical Report 3*. Department of Medical Biophysics and Computing, University of Utah. 81pp.

Thompson, E.A., 1977. Peeling programs for pedigrees of arbitrary complexity. *Technical Report 6*. Department of Medical Biophysics and Computing, University of Utah. 60pp.

⁵ Eppstein, Diana & David Eppstein, 2003. *Gene* 4.3.4. Kagi Shareware, 1442-A Walnut Street #392-DD, Berkeley, California 94709-1405, USA.

11.7.1 *All the biographies are gathered together in alphabetical order.*

It is hoped that by doing this, the considerable wastage of space involved in the first two volumes of *Van Diemens Land Heritage*, where both lineage listings and a separate name index are given, can be avoided. I have estimated that there will be about a ten percent saving in printing costs, and this despite the fact that each entry is now substantially longer.

11.7.2 *List persons of the same name chronologically by birth date.*

Following the name of the subject there is a code number referring to his or her gender and date of birth: #00000000 indicates neither gender nor birth date is known; m18190000 would show that this male's year of birth (1819) is known but neither the month nor the day; f18190615 would be the code for a woman born 15 June 1819. Within the data fields, dates are written with the months abbreviated to three characters in the normal way. However a space should be inserted between the day and the month, and between the month and the year to facilitate line-wrapping.

11.7.3 *Add full data on parentage and children.*

Since each entry in volumes 3-5 is independent and no longer follows those of the parents and older siblings as in a lineage-ordered list, data on parentage and offspring must now be added to each entry. For the children and the parents, the birthcode allows easy searching for the full entries of each. In those cases where the names of children are not known, the number of children should be given instead. In this thesis, however, an individual listing is given for each family in lineage order, even though this means that biographies have to be repeated in several chapters because of intermarriage between pioneer families.

11.7.4 *Consolidate career data.*

Non-life events such as those concerning convict or other service, date of arrival, occupations, religion, properties, trades, etc. should be added. These data can be consolidated between markers: '[' begins these comments and ']' ends them or else, with the life events, can be listed in chronological order of occurrence. A consequence of these changes has been that it will be enormously easier to

consolidate the information from many sources, through link files. Each biography thus becomes both a database entry and a word processor document.

11.7.5 *Standardized event symbols.*

The new format of entries has necessitated some change in the symbols used to introduce each data field. Because the entries now are not open spaced, with each event starting on a new line, the “•” (ASCII octal 165 or hexadecimal A5) symbol is used to highlight the commencement of each new data field. These are listed in the table of abbreviations and conventions placed before the *Introduction* to this thesis. The use of “•” to start each event in volumes 3-5 has meant it could no longer be used in the person identifier code. So, for example, 0001•09•6 in volume 1 has become @0001-09-6.

If the outline trees are abandoned in the population-wide listing, the family identifiers would need to be abandoned also. The reason for this is obvious. A person born, say, in 1899, may be a fifth generation Tasmanian. His name could appear on as many as sixteen descending pedigree charts, in which case he would require sixteen family codes!

11.7.6 *Cross-references.*

There should always be see references from a woman's married name/s to the full entry under her maiden name. There should also be ref entries referring readers to entries containing data on persons who presently do not have a full entry of their own.

11.8 **Choosing a format for the family trees of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse**

My data on families in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts were in the form of word processor files. In contrast to these, computer-generated outline trees would require re-input of data to a program using the standard GEDCOM format developed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and adopted by virtually all genealogy software vendors. Only *Gene*⁶ gives output in the generations-arranged-

⁶ Eppstein, Diana & David Eppstein, 2003. *Gene* 4.3.4. Kagi Shareware, 1442-A Walnut Street #392-DD, Berkeley, California 94709-1405, USA.

in-columns format used in the outline trees in *VDLH* 3-5 but it omits the names of spouses, which is unacceptable. *Cyrillic*, the computer program that grew out of the record linkage investigations at Oxford, arranges family tree diagrams with persons of the same generation on the same row, but has difficulty handling the enormous family trees my family and community reconstitution research has generated. Most other programs generate trees with far too much blank space. For this reason, to conserve space, the format adopted in the thesis has the lineage arrangement of *VDLH* 1-2, but the abbreviations and biographical format used in *VDLH* 3-5. This format could be criticized as having the advantages of neither and the disadvantages of both. The decision was made on purely pragmatic grounds. Limitations of time constrained me to retain the format used during data collection, which followed the method developed over the decades of implementing the *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index* project.

12. Contemporary narrative and community reconstitution

12.1 Contemporary narrative

The personal diary and the biographical narrative have long had a supporting role in historical and biographical investigations. Writings such as Caesar's *Gallic War*,¹ the diary of Samuel Pepys,² and Boswell's recounting of his dealings with Samuel Johnson³ come to mind. In the Tasmanian context, the diary of the Rev. Robert Knopwood⁴ is essential in understanding the early years of settlement, as is the journal of George Augustus Robinson⁵ for grasping the enormity of the physical and psychological impact of the whites upon the doomed indigenous Tasmanians. Then there is the vitriol-laced journal of G.T.W.B. Boyes⁶ that casts an actinic glare upon the machinations of colonial administrators. All these have been published. I hope some day to publish in full the diaries of William Archer of "Cheshunt": parliamentarian, architect, farmer and botanist, advocate of railways and the end of convict transportation, that were so useful in writing *The Archers of Van Diemens Land*.⁷ But surviving biographical reminiscences of rabbit trappers and shepherds, shearers, fencers and convicts are few and far between. Hamish Maxwell-Stewart has made much use of even transient jottings by convicts.⁸

Contemporary accounts of common life are particularly valuable documents for community reconstitution, and in turn community reconstitution is vital not only for establishing a document's provenance but for testing its accuracy. An example of such an account exists among the papers at "Millbrook", Ouse. I am grateful to Mr Giles Chapman of "Millbrook", Ouse, who is the brother of the editor of Boyes's diaries, for the anonymous manuscript; "*Some Reminiscences of a Van Diemen's Land*

¹ Caesar, Caius Julius, *Gallic Wars, Books II and III*. Ed. By S.A. Handford. London: Methuen, 1952.

² Pepys, Samuel, 1825 (1970-1983) *The diary of Samuel Pepys*. London: Bell, 11 volumes.

³ Boswell, James, 1791 (1970) *Life of Johnson*, edited by R.W. Chapman, 3d ed. London: Oxford University Press.

⁴ Nicholls, Mary, (ed.) 1977. *The diary of the Reverend Robert Knopwood, 1803-1838, first chaplain of Van Diemen's Land*. Hobart: Tasmanian Historical Research Association.

⁵ Plomley, N.J.B., 1966. *Friendly mission: the Tasmanian journals and papers of George Augustus Robinson, 1829-1834*. Hobart: Tasmanian Historical Research Association.

⁶ Chapman, Peter (ed.), 1985. *The diaries and letters of George Thomas William Blamey Boyes*. Vol. 1, 1820-1832. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

⁷ Chick, Neil, 1991. *The Archers of Van Diemens Land: a history of pioneer pastoral families*. Lenah Valley: Pedigree Press.

⁸ Maxwell-Stewart, Hamish, 1998. The search for the convict voice. *Tasmanian Historical Studies*, 6 (1):75-89.

Gum Sucker". From a little internal evidence and a large amount of record linkage, it appears that it was written in his middle or later years by John James Dickenson, a shearer known during his lifetime as Jamie Dickenson. He worked at various times for Thomas Marzetti, Thomas Triffitt/Triffett and Henric Nicholas, three men prominent in the economic life of the Hamilton and Ouse districts, and whose family histories are recounted in Part 3 of this thesis.

The narrative makes interesting reading and throws light on various characters and their properties in the Hamilton and Ouse districts at the time. An analysis of the timing of the events recorded in the narrative which are reported elsewhere, shows that some parts of the narrative are a retelling of events which the narrator must have heard of during his childhood, rather than of events to which he was a witness. It is here printed for the first time, together with annotations in the form of footnotes which illustrate how the record linkage process, as applied to narrative, can be extended from family reconstitution to assist community reconstitution. The narrator admits he had little formal education. Nevertheless, the manuscript is singularly free of errors, and is here reproduced exactly as written.

12.2 "Some reminiscences of a Van Diemen's Land gum sucker"

"My father was born in Cambridge Shire, England. His Christian name was William Thomas Millington,⁹ the latter being his mother's maiden name, and that of his uncle to whose school he went for seven years.

My mother was born in Dublin, her maiden name was Mary Ann Madden¹⁰ and both my father and she claimed the fourteenth of February 1812, Valentine's Day as their birthdays; and both came to Van Diemens Land; my father being a little over

⁹ The identification of the narrator's father as the child who was christened Thomas Dickenson on 6th March 1814 at Balsham, Cambridgeshire <IGI 445886 p49738> has been secured on the basis of native place as recorded in the convict record of William Dickerson [sic]. <CON31/11:1079>. He was the first son and the second of the eight children of William Dickenson and Sarah Millington who had been married on 13 January 1807 at Balsham, Cambridgeshire <IGI 456930, from GSU film 1040403>. Thomas Dickenson appears to have adopted William as his first forename, after his father William Dickenson and grandfather, William Dickenson or Dickerson. As the narrator describes, his father adopted and used Millington as his third forename, after his mother, Sarah Millington. She was christened 25 December 1785 at Balsham, Cambridgeshire <IGI C134061 from GSU film 1040403>, the fourth of the twelve children of William Millington and Sarah Manning who had been married at Balsham on 27 January 1779. <IGI 456930:134061>. The narrator's other grandparents, William Dickenson or Dickerson and Mary Clayden, had been married on 9th October 1785 at West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire which lies 7 km east of Balsham. <IGI 457010>.

¹⁰ Mary Ann Madden arrived free in Hobart Town on 9 October 1833 as a steerage passenger on the *Edward Coulston*. <CSO1/677/14991> and <GO30 p298>.

and my mother much under twenty.¹¹ My mother was engaged as a children's nurse, and my father took charge of a sheep-run at the Dee, situated between and at the confluence of that river with the Derwent. He was a very fine shot, his chief game being kangaroo and he was long known as "Bill of the Dee".

My parents¹² were married by the Rev. Pogson, and my sister Mary, born on the fourteenth of October 1841,¹³ and myself, were both christened by him.¹⁴ The Rev. Pogson married Eliza Tice Gellibrand,¹⁵ grand aunt of Sir John Gellibrand, later

¹¹ The assertions as recorded in this sentence are internally inconsistent in the fact that two people born on the same day cannot be of different ages. According to his conduct record, William Dickerson [sic], height 5'4", aged 26, native place Balsam [sic] ploughman and groom, was tried at Essex Gaol Delivery on 9 March 1835 for stealing ducks, geese and a coat from Samuel Webb at Balsam, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. He was married (wife's name Mary) and had three children. <CON31/11:1079> Balsham is a parish in Cambridgeshire, 65 km southeast of Cambridge. He left Portsmouth on the barque, *Bardaster*, and arrived at Hobart Town 13 January 1836. The report of ship's surgeon, Dr Joseph Steret, was that his conduct on the voyage was "good". He was assigned to serve John Kerr, Esq., of Bushy Park. <CON27/2; CSO 1/844/17861; MM 33/6>. He received a Ticket of Leave on 12-December 1841. His sentence would have expired on 9 March 1842.

¹² William Dickenson, former convict per *Bardaster*, now aged 31, chose not to return to England and his wife Mary and three children. Instead, as the law permitted, he regularized the relationship he had by now formed with Mary Ann Madden, free arrival per *Edward Coulston*, aged 19 on 6 May 1842, the marriage ceremony being performed at St Peter's, Hamilton by Rev. George Thomas Pogson. <RGD37/02: 1842/1370>. William Thomas Millington Dickenson, to give the name he claimed to have in full, could indeed have been born on 14 February 1812, since he stated his age to be 31 when he married in 1842. Mary Ann Madden who was 19 would thus have been born on 14 February 1823, and would have been 10 when she arrived in Van Diemens Land. Oddly, she seems to have been unaccompanied, though this is unlikely, owing to her age. Another family, by the name of Madden was on board, but they disembarked in Sydney.

¹³ The narrator's testimony and the christening record are inconsistent by ten days for the date of birth of his sister. Mary Ann Elizabeth Dickenson was born 24 October 1841 on the property of the late Captain Dixon, to William Dickenson, labourer and his wife Mary Ann. She was christened at St Peter's Hamilton on 6 May 1842 <NS2065/1/1:00084> one presumes conveniently after the marriage ceremony of her parents. The birth was not registered in the records of the Registrar General.

¹⁴ The writer of the narrative was christened on 27 August 1843 at St Peter's Hamilton, and given the Christian names John James. His parents then worked on the property of Mr Thomas Triffett, Green Hills, Ouse. <NS2065/1/1:00107>. The birth was not registered in the records of the Registrar General. It is likely that the boy was known as James (or Jamie) to distinguish him from his uncle John.

¹⁵ George Thomas Pogson, Clerk in Holy Orders, born c1814, to Thomas Pogson and his wife Emily was christened 14 JUN 1814 at Kesgrave, Suffolk, ENG <IGI C131302, GSU film 952320>. He married 21 MAR 1840 aged 26 at St David's Hobart, TAS <RGD37/01:1840/0872> Eliza Tice Gellibrand, aged 18 (born 26 February 1822). He died in 1856 en route to England <CSO14/1 p131>. Their family is given in chapter 21. A George Edward Pogson who died 29 JAN 1841 aged 0 at Hobart, <RGD35/01: HO41/0586> appears to be their first child. As there is no record of his birth or parentage, he could equally well have been a child of Frank Pogson and Caroline Barton (whose daughter Caroline Bertha was born 26 JUL 1849 and registered at Hobart <RGD33/03: 1849/01699>) or of William Pogson and his wife Dinah who had a daughter Jane on 06 April 1841, and registered in Hobart <RGD32/03: 1843/ 02010>. Frank Gellibrand Pogson was born 10 February 1842 to George and Eliza at Hamilton <RGD33/26: 1842/00131>. Annie Emily Pogson was

Commissioner of Police¹⁶ and daughter of the Gellibrand of Gellibrand's Point.¹⁷ He was a lawyer and his life was insured for £50,000 and he disappeared¹⁸ but whether he was killed by the blacks or not, will never be known.

On the second of June 1843, I first saw the light,¹⁹ at Green Hills, Ouse, the homestead of Thomas Triffitt Esq.; and about three months before that important event, that station was stuck up by the noted Bushrangers, Martin Cash, Cavanagh and Jones.²⁰ My father and mother were having their tea, in a cottage some little distance from the house, when the door was pushed open without ceremony, and a gun was levelled at my father, who with the grown up sons and other men of the place were marched to the house and made to kneel on the kitchen floor flag[stones] with their hands tied behind them; while Cash stood sentry over them and Cavanagh and Jones helped themselves to all they wanted; and before they left, Cash kindly relieved Mr. Triffitt of his fifty guinea gold watch and chain. This was my mother's third experience with Bushrangers. Cavanagh and Jones were hanged, I think; but as Cash had always been most courteous to women, he was reprieved in compliance with a petition from the ladies; and for many years afterwards "that valiant son of Erin's Isle where the sprig and shamrock grows" filled the position of police constable in Hobart Town.²¹

born 05 January 1844 to George and Eliza and registered in Hobart Town <RGD33/02 : 1844/00065>. Louisa Gellibrand Pogson was born 4 August 1850 to George and Eliza and christened at Hobart Town <RGD32/03 : 1850/03691>. George Thomas Pogson's death on 18 February 1855 at age 40 was registered both in Hobart <RGD35/04 : 1855/1763> and in New Norfolk (as Thomas George Pogson aged 41) <RGD35/23 : 1855/0257>. Eliza's remarriage is related later in the narrative.

¹⁶ Sir John Gellibrand was Commissioner of Police in Victoria.

¹⁷ Gellibrand Point, and adjacent Mary Ann Bay on the South Arm Peninsula in southeastern Tasmania is the location of the Gellibrand family vault. Because the Gellibrand family had extensive land holdings in the Hamilton and Ouse districts, the Gellibrand Genealogy is included in Part 3 of this thesis.

¹⁸ Joseph Tice Gellibrand was appointed as the first Attorney General for Tasmania in 1823 <CO201/146 p496>. He disappeared in 1837 near what is now known as Mount Gellibrand, Victoria, while on a journey of exploration. It is believed by some that he was killed by Aborigines. <ML4/5212. See also *Examiner*, Launceston, 16 NOV 1909, and *Critic*, 21 April 1923 p3c1> His body was never found.

¹⁹ This birth also was not registered.

²⁰ The raid on Thomas Triffitt's property at "Green Hills", near Ouse, took place on 11 March 1843, and was reported in both the *Colonial Times* and the *Hobart Town Advertiser* of 14 March 1843. The account in the *Hobart Town Courier* of 17 March is in greater detail.

²¹ All three bushrangers were subsequently captured. Lawrence Kavanagh was executed on Norfolk Island in 1846. George Jones was executed in Hobart Town in 1844. Martin Cash died a free man on 27 AUG 1877 aged 67, the death being registered in Hobart <RGD35/09 : 1877/0687>. The date of death on the headstone (26 August 1878) on his grave in Roman Catholic Section A plot 110 at Cornelian Bay is in error by a year. It seems that his body was re-interred, as the entry in the Cornelian Bay Burial Register

On the 24th of October 1845, my brother was born, in a nice cottage which my father had built on the Leintwardine estate, about a mile from the homestead, the residence of T.C.H. Marzetti Esq.,²² and half a mile from "the cot where I was born".

Our cottage faced eastward, and was thatched with long grass which was plentiful in some places. Thatch of that sort makes a very excellent covering for a roof; it is cool in summer and warm in winter, and is much neater and in every way better than bark, and if properly put on it lasts for very many years. And my father was an expert at thatching, or whatever he undertook to do. When about seven years old,²³ I heard much talk of men finding gold in stones in California, and so equipped with an axe to serve as a crushing machine, I smashed a good few stones within half a mile of the house; the stones were plentiful, but the gold was not. About six months later Mr. Marzetti gave me a job, to keep the birds off the newly sown paddock, at Leintwardine, and one day when perched on a post attending to that important duty, I noticed that the wind was rapidly increasing in violence, that the air was filled with smoke and leaves, and that nature seemed to be in towering rage and was frowning darkly.²⁴

"The boy stood on the burning deck whence all but he had fled", but I didn't; I fled too and wasted no time on my way home. I found my father, who was wasting no time either; he was propping up the house, fearing that it might be blown down. His hat, like myself, had left in a hurry, and his jet black hair was greatly agitated, and seemed to be making frantic efforts to follow his hat. I found my mother crouched under the lee side of a log that served to fence in a part of our garden; her head was quite hidden by some of those garments that are usually worn lower

<SRCT 2581> is for a service held on 11 August 1879. An extensive, romantic and frequently erroneous literature has sprung up about him.

²² Thomas Charles Hugh Marzetti was born about 1823, the son of Thomas Frederick Marzetti of "Cawood", Ouse, and his wife, Catherine Littel. He was married at the age of 28 on 1 July 1851 at St Peter's, Hamilton to Leonora Fenton (also born about 1823, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Fenton, née Sinclair). <RGD37/10 : 1851/0124>. He seems to have managed his father's properties for some time until Thomas Frederick Marzetti got into financial difficulties. He then farmed at "Alanvale", Macquarie Plains. He died 24 July 1904 aged 82 and is buried at Plenty. <TAMIOT NN03/0402:2>. No children have been traced. The Marzetti surname is extinct in Tasmania.

²³ This seems to be accurate, as news of the California gold-rush was rife in 1849 and 1850, when John James Dickenson, the narrator, was seven years old. A boat a week left Van Diemens Land for California in 1850, carrying virtually anything that might be sold. At least four men from the district joined the rush: Edward Bowden Jr., and his brothers-in-law William North and Robert Blake <*Hobart Town Courier*, 15 SEP 1849> and Gabriel Reid, who was later to find the gold of Otago, New Zealand. <Dr Roger Kellaway, *pers. com.*>.

²⁴ These were afterwards known as the Black Thursday fires and were most likely the widespread fires of 1854 rather than those of 1858, or even a local fire.

down perhaps she was striving to save her eyes, ears and nostrils from being filled with the matter with which the air was plentifully mixed. I could not see my brother or sister, but had no doubt that, like chickens in a storm, they had taken refuge somewhere beside or beneath their mother.

I should have said that after my brother was born, something went wrong with my mother, and although I was hardly two years and five months old, I can remember that at her request my father rode to Hobart Town, 60 miles,²⁵ and brought up Father Wolfry.²⁶ I remember the people kneeling when the priest was praying and my father's distress, fearing that my mother might die. And I remember that a candle was lit, and my brother was baptized²⁷ and named William Joseph.²⁸ And although my mother got better, yet she had delicate health for some

²⁵ It would not have been necessary to obtain an Anglican minister from Hobart, as Rev. George Wright, who had performed the baptism, was resident in Hamilton. On the basis of Mary Ann Dickenson née Madden's behaviour as described elsewhere in the narrative I conclude that she remained at heart a Roman Catholic.

²⁶ There were two brothers, priests of the Cistercian order, named Woolfrey who arrived in Van Diemens Land on 20 October 1846. They were Henry Norbert Woolfrey and William Odillo Woolfrey. Henry Norbert Woolfrey left for New South Wales in the middle of 1849. It is likely that the other brother, Father William Odillo Woolfrey is the "Father Wolfry" referred to in the narrative. He was appointed missionary chaplain to the pass-holder population of the district of New Norfolk that also included the neighbouring areas of Hamilton and Victoria Valley. He left Hobart on 19 March 1851. <Notes on Pioneer Priests held at the Archives of the Catholic Archdiocese, Mt St Canice, Hobart>. It is thus more than likely that Jamie's father did not have to travel on horseback any further than New Norfolk.

²⁷ This birth was not registered. The entry for 8 April 1846 in the St Peter's, Hamilton, christening register has William Joseph Dickenson the son of Joseph and Ann Dickenson <NS2065/1/1:00152>, but there can be little doubt that the father was William Dickenson and the mother Mary Ann Madden. The mistaken use of a child's second forename as the forename of the father is a commonplace error in both civil and ecclesiastical records. Since William Dickenson was an Anglican and his wife a Roman Catholic, this boy was baptized twice, but neither baptism found its way into the Registrar General's transcripts. It is against Anglican canon law for a person to be baptized twice. Roman Catholic priests in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Tasmania had no objection. My great-grandmother Emily Dutton née Dixon, daughter of an Anglican priest and granddaughter of a Methodist minister, and niece of Edward Robert Lord of "Lawrenny", was converted to Roman Catholicism in middle age. She then carted her grown-up daughters and numerous grandchildren off to the Roman Catholic Church of the Apostles in Launceston, "to be baptized properly!" as she is reputed to have said.

²⁸ Whereas evidence within the narrative suggests, and record linkage proves, that some of the family moved to Gippsland, Victoria, William Joseph Dickenson remained in the Hamilton district and, aged 24, married Elizabeth Carroll, aged 24 on 27 November 1869 at New Norfolk. <RGD37/28 : 1869/0544b>. They had three sons and a daughter, all born in the Hamilton district: William Joseph, born 31 December 1871 <RGD33/49 : 1872/00693>; Alice, born 1 December 1873 <RGD33/50 : 1873/00733> and two sons, registered without forenames, born 1 March 1876 <RGD33/53 : 1876/00720> and 26 May 1881 <RGD33/58 : 1881/00996>.

years, until Drs. Sharland²⁹ and Julian³⁰ came and performed an operation, after which she got all right.

Our cottage was near the foot of a high and steep hill which lies north and south, and it is called the Black Hill; in any other country it would be called a mountain and looking at it from our front door it seemed to reach the sky. It is hard to climb, and when you reach the summit and look westward, you seem to be on the roof of the universe, looking down upon a world in which the people seem to live in very small houses. Before you are seen Leintwardine, and Green Hills, away to the right is Glen Dhu and behind the nearest range of hills the Dee is forever pouring her sparkling waters into the Derwent. Looking eastward, the descent is gradual; in the foreground and to the right is Gladfield, to the left and in the middle distance is seen the Rotherwood Estate,³¹ the property of Mrs. Pogson. It was divided into many smaller farms,³² one of which my father rented in 1856 and for some years after. And south of Rotherwood and Gladfield, the limpid waters of the Ouse hurry westward to join those of the Derwent, below the junction of that river and the Dee.

As there was no school in our district for many years, my sister and brother and I spent much of our time in the bush, gathering cranberries,³³ wattle gum,³⁴ or

²⁹ John Frederick Sharland was appointed Colonial Assistant Surgeon for the Hamilton district on 16 July 1846 <CSO50/21>. He married Mary Jane Culley on 27 JUN 1835 of "Kimbolton" at "Cluny". The marriage was registered at New Norfolk <RGD36/02: 1835/3017>. Several children were born to them in New Norfolk and Hamilton. He owned numerous tracts of land by grant and purchase.

³⁰ John Page Julian, surgeon, arrived from Plymouth on the *Duchess of Northumberland*, on 6 December 1854. <MB2/39/18 p425>. He was not a surgeon appointed to ensure health on the convict transport ship of the same name, which had brought 267 male convicts to Hobart Town on 18 January 1843 and 216 female convicts on 21 April 1853.

³¹ "Rotherwood" was an original grant to James Triffett the elder, father of the Thomas Triffett who figures prominently in the narrative. "Rotherwood" was of 1959 acres, 2 roods and 17 perches, comprised of two 500-acre lots, another of 200 and the largest of 759 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches, on 7th January 1836. It was later acquired by David Burns and then the Gellibrand family, which is why Eliza Tice Pogson née Gellibrand came to own it.

³² The tenant farmer in Tasmania is a curious and virtually ignored phenomenon.

³³ Not the American cranberry, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, of cranberry juice and cranberry jelly with the turkey at Thanksgiving dinner fame, but the unrelated Australian native cranberry, *Astroloma humifusum*.

³⁴ In the botanical nomenclature of the nineteenth century, the black wattle, *Acacia mearnsii* used to be named *Acacia mollissima*, which means sweet wattle. Its bark exudes a sap that sets into a sweet, flexible, amber-coloured gum that was the colonial equivalent of the chewing-gum imported from the U.S.A. in the twentieth century. It is this substance which gives title to the narrative, and to Percy Grainger's "Gum sucker's march". The very dark bark of this and other Acacias was stripped, baled, and exported for use in tanning hides. This was a major export industry in the nineteenth century, beginning in 1826 <LSD1/11 f13>. The weeping of gum always followed the debarking of the trees. In colonial parlance, a "gum-sucker" was a young man from the bush, especially the Victorian or Tasmanian bush, strutting his stuff in the town.

man³⁵. Very soon after Black Thursday, my father became overseer for Mr. Marzetti, and we went to live in a nice cottage on the homestead of Leintwardine; and as there were Bushrangers in the neighbourhood, my father was provided with a double barrelled gun. And one moonlight night a day or two after two of our neighbours had been stuck up and robbed, Mr. Marzetti startled us all very much by tapping at the window, and telling my father to "bring the gun, quick" and rushing away without further explanation. My father ran out with the gun, and almost immediately, we heard bang, bang-bang, bang, bang, and piercing screams; and of course we knew that a life and death battle was being fought.

My dear mother always knelt and prayed when there was any serious trouble; and my sister, who nothing on earth could prevent from going into fits of half suppressed laughter at whatever seemed to her ludicrous, seeing my mother making rapid devotional signs, fell into one of her usual fits; and my mother, between her combined efforts to pray, and restrain my sister at the same time, only added fuel to the fire. Such was the position when my father came back; and as he came in, my mother, before rising, looked around and asked anxiously "Are you hurt, Bill?" Father looked at her with an enquiring smile, and seemed to guess at something of the painful ordeal through which we had passed. Explanations followed. It was not the Bushrangers, but a ring-tail possum on the roof of the stable; and Mr. Marzetti with his revolver was responsible for the firing, and Mrs. Marzetti's shrieks of laughter were the screams that we heard, and our positive conclusions were wrong after all!!

Soon after we went to Leintwardine, my father bought me a very spirited pony and I got my first ride by going on a message some miles from home. All went well until coming home. The pony started at full speed, and I, unable to stop him, threw myself well forward on his withers, like jockey in a race, let go the reins and grasped the mane with both hands, and so returned safely, but more quickly than I intended. But I soon learned to ride, and went almost every day with Mr. Marzetti to look for cattle on the runs.

On crossing from one run to another, Mr. Marzetti would get off and lead his horse over the fence, but I, not wanting to get off, would sometimes put my horse to the fence, and always found myself standing beside the horse on the other side, but

³⁵ The Manna Gum, *Eucalyptus viminalis* also exudes gum, a sweet, white substance through the bark in the summer time, usually due to the activity of insect larvae. The semi-crystalline substance was collected by the Tasmanian Aborigines, and often used as a sweet by the children of early settlers.

exactly how I got there I was not quite sure; and as I was never hurt, Mr. Marzetti was much amused.

On one occasion the horse wanted to drink at a shallow waterhole in a gully; and as his hind feet were standing on very much higher ground than the front ones, and the girths being slack, as soon as he put down his head to drink, the saddle went over his neck, and I into the water.

My uncle John,³⁶ my father's brother, was living on the station and was fond of pets and he and I were great friends, and he asked me to try to get him a young jackass.³⁷ As one day, coming from the Post Office, the road on one side being open to the bush, I found a nest in a honeysuckle tree. And losing no time going home and getting rid of the horse, I rushed into the men's quarters, but others were there as well as my uncle, and although the nest was more than a mile away in the bush, it would never do to let others know of my discovery, neither could I wait for a favourable opportunity; so rushing to my uncle I tried to whisper to him the important news, but was too much out of breath to make him understand; so he, with great alacrity, jumped up and ran out, calling to me "Come here" which I did, and ran behind him to the back of the building where there was no possibility of being overheard; I still out of breath, managed to say "I fou — I found a jackass's nest". Now he did not seem to be nearly so interested in that jackass's nest as I thought he ought to have been. He only said "Damn the jackass's nest", and went in and sat down again; but that did not cause any animosity between us, and I was always his favourite, but my brother was the favourite with most people.

Mr. Marzetti dealt in cattle and horses, and as there was to be a sale at Hutsbys in Jericho³⁸ he determined that he and I should attend it. I was roused up in the small

³⁶ The name John Dickenson does not appear in the registers of Balsham, Cambridgeshire, as a brother of Thomas Dickenson alias William Thomas Millington Dickenson, father of the narrator. The John Dickenson, convict per *Dromedary* arrived in Hobart Town 1 October 1820 would be too old to be this man. A more likely candidate is John Henry Dickenson who arrived as a convict on the *Emma* on 14 September 1852. Interestingly enough, there is a John Millington among the brothers of the narrator's grandmother, Sarah Millington, christened 15 October 1783 at Balsham <IGI C134061 from GSU film 1040403>. However, neither marriage nor death of John Millington can be found in the Tasmanian Registrar General's records. A John Millington is recorded with his wife Mary, née Pratt as the parents of two girls: Emily, born 22 November 1845 <RGD33/02 : 1845/01361> and Mary, born 19 September 1847 <RGD33/03 : 1847/00283> both in Hobart, but they are probably no connection.

³⁷ The Australian kookaburra, or laughing jackass, *Dacelo gigas*, is the largest member of the kingfisher family, and is not native to Tasmania. It was introduced in the 1850s and rapidly became acclimatized.

³⁸ Hutsby is probably a misremembered surname. The Hudspeth family had the property "Bowsden" at Jericho at the time. Men from this family subsequently became prominent in scientific, clerical and educational circles in Tasmania.

hours of the morning to get my breakfast at the "House", we had bread and butter and eggs, and Mrs. Marzetti, who had sat up over night to call him early, sat blinking, at the table, while he and I fortified ourselves for our journey. After travelling many miles, we reached a friend's house and the old lady gave us bread butter and eggs; and we reached the Launceston road, somewhere below Bagdad. That good but rather narrow road reaches from Hobart to Launceston, much more than 100 miles, and was formed by convict labour in the early days. We passed through Bagdad, where there were some very fine hawthorn hedges, similar, no doubt, to those in England; and having reached Green Ponds, we stopped at the London Inn³⁹ for the night.

My mother had lived for several years at the London Inn, and while there she saw William Buckley, a tall⁴⁰ reticent man, who having escaped from custody, had spent more than 30 years with the blacks of Victoria! She also, I think, saw Sir John Franklin there. And the house was stuck up by the Bushrangers, Banks, Ryan and another, while my mother lived there. The mistress of the house, being afraid of Bushrangers, went into hysterics, when one of them knelt down, and begged of her not to be afraid. "They did not want to hurt anyone", and that "all they wanted was a little money and their liberty".

Mr. Marzetti was one of the kindest of men, and when away from home, he would have me eat with him at the same table, and if he could not get a room with two beds, I had to sleep with him; which as I was rather shy in those days, did not please me overmuch.

³⁹ The "London Inn" stood on Spring Hill near Jericho, close to the highest point on the road from Hobart Town to Launceston. It was originally the homestead of a property of some 300 acres. The first licensee was John Vincent Sr. <HTG 2 Oct 1834; 8 Oct 1835; 7 Oct 1836> Vincent continued to own the property, but from 1838 to 1850 the licensee was Joseph Cahill <HTG 5 Oct 1838; 11 Oct 1859; 8 Oct 1841; 29 Sep 1843; 8 Oct 1844; 7 Oct 1845; 6 Oct 1846; 2 Oct 1847; 30 Oct 1848; 29 Sep 1849; 29 Sep 1850> In December 1850 the property was leased to Joseph Speed <HTC 25 Dec 1850 p4> who was licensee in 1850 and 1851 <HTG 13 May 1851; 7 Oct 1851>. James Hill was licensee from 1853 to 1857 <HTG 15 Nov 1853; 9 Jan 1855; 15 Jan 1856; 13 Jan 1857>. Nicholas Augustus Wood's license of the inn was cancelled <HTG 9 Feb 1858>. That same year the property was purchased by John Bellette, <HTG 6 Jul 1858> and then by Thomas Humphrey Savage <Mercury, 10 Mar 1860 p1 c6>. Savage was licensee from 1861 until 1864 <HTG 08 Jan 1861; 21 Jan 1862; 2 Feb 1864> after which it seems to have ceased to be a public house.

⁴⁰ William Buckley, born c1782 was tried at the Sussex Summer Assizes at Lewes on 2 August 1802 for stealing cloth. His sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life. He was transported on *HMS Calcutta*. He escaped from the Sullivan Bay Camp on Port Philip Bay, and lived with Watourong tribe of Aborigines for 32 years. He was indeed tall: 6'5 1/8" as measured by the surveyor, John Helder Wedge, to whom Buckley gave himself up in July 1835. It must have been while Buckley was visiting with his fellow *HMS Calcutta* convict, Joseph Johnson at Green Ponds, that Mary Ann Millington, mother of the narrator, encountered him. <ADB 1, and Tipping, p. 260>.

After an early breakfast we left the London Inn, and reached Jericho in time for the sale. There was nothing very interesting at the sale, except a poor old gentleman who I was told had the palsy, and when he was handed a glass of beer his hand shook so violently that nearly half of it was thrown out of the glass before he could drink it.

We were accompanied part of the way back to the inn by several gentlemen, one of whom would run beside his horse and vault over it as we cantered along. I have often stood up on the saddle, and cantered the horse around the paddock, which is quite easy; but I never tried to jump over him.

There were a good many to tea that night at the London, but all were grown up gentlemen except myself; and no doubt that was the reason why they were able to wrestle with the tea and get it down; but as there was no milk in it and it was altogether too strong for me; as I could not get it down, I gave it up.

Next morning, after an early breakfast of bread and butter and eggs, we left the London Inn and started homewards and after leaving the Launceston road, we followed a cross country road until we reached the "Cape of Good Hope", a solitary inn on the way to Bothwell, and there we stabled our horses.⁴¹ It was a most untidy place, stable manure and straw reaching from the stable door, almost to the back door of the house. Mr. Marzetti went to the house to order refreshments, and I waited near the stable door until he should call me; which he did in a little while, and waited near the back door of the house for me to join him. I came about half-way across, and suddenly dropped into a cess-pit, which had been hidden with straw; and he, seeing me drop, ran and dragged me out, and took me back to the stable; and there, withstanding the effluvia, he worked persevering; and with many wisps of straw he managed to relieve me of some of the contents of the cess-pit, but was only partially successful. And after doing the best he could, we went from the stable to the breakfast room, where we sat down to bread and butter and eggs. I brought the effluvium with me. I did not want the effluvium, but as I could not leave it behind-without leaving my trousers and boots as well, I brought them all.

⁴¹ The "Cape of Good Hope" Inn, at Black Marsh (afterwards Apsley), near Bothwell, dates from 1834, when Thomas Field was licensee <HTG 2 Oct 1834>. His wife, Elizabeth Field was licensee in 1838 and 1839. <HTG 5 Oct 1838; 11 Oct 1839>. John Ayers was licensee in 1841-1842. <HTG 8 Oct 1841; 7 Oct 1842>. Samuel Blackhall had it in 1844 <HTG 8 Oct 1844>. Former convict, William North was licensee from 1845-1851. <HTG 7 Oct 1845; 6 Oct 1846; 2 Oct 1847; 30 Sep 1848; 29 Sep 1849; 29 Sep 1850; and 7 Oct 1851>. His family history is related in Part 3. William Lacey held the license for the next seven years <HTG 5 Oct 1852; 4 Oct 1853; 9 Jan 1855; 8 Jan 1856; 5 Jan 1858>. There followed a period of instability, with successive licensees being John Brinfield <HTG 28 Dec 1858>; William Hervey <HTG 7 Feb 1860>; Robert Mason, and Ann Mason <HTG 14 Jan 1862 and 6 Jan 1863>. Beyond this date I have not been able to trace the property as licensed premises.

During our repast, some of the fluid from the cess-pit drained from my trousers (more about trousers later on) and made two little pools on the floor; and leaving them and the cess-pit, and the "Cape of Good Hope" behind us, we went on our way towards Bothwell; and ever since that time, I have sworn a Cape of Good Hope never again to drop into a cess-pit.

On reaching the White Hart Hotel, Bothwell,⁴² we were again supplied with bread and butter and eggs, and being pretty well acquainted with eggs by that time I tackled the first one; before making much progress I noticed that the part that should have been white was of a yellowish complexion, and on further investigation there seemed to be no centre-piece, but an unusual sameness throughout; and on drawing Mr. Marzetti's attention to that curious fact, he said: "Let's see, perhaps it's rotten"; he was short sighted, and when I passed it over to him he put it pretty near his nose which was after the Duke of Wellington pattern, and emitting a sound something like phew!! he put it as far from him as his arm could reach. All the other eggs were of a similar complexion, or contained chickens; and as we were not having chickens just then, we contented ourselves with bread and butter and tea, and left the eggs and chicken for the benefit of the house; and had no more eggs that trip.

Mr. Marzetti, when on a journey, had a good and invariable habit of getting off and leading his horse for some distance; with the double object of resting the horse and stretching his own legs; and on our way home when walking along the sloping side of the Blue Hills, he trod on something soft, and sat down suddenly without intending to do so. And when we resumed our journey he said, laughingly, something to the effect that when we got home he would be able to tell Mrs. Marzetti how I had fallen into a cess-pit, and had eaten part of a rotten egg, and he had sat down on something that a cow had left behind her; but those are not exactly the words that he used. We did not reach home until some time after dark, and my trousers having dried during the day, were as stiff as buckram when I took them off.

As some men do not remember the kind of trousers that were worn by men and boys in the first half of last century and later, some description of them may be interesting. No tradesman or working man ever wore trouser buttoned up the front

⁴² This public house still stands at the corner of Elizabeth and Bathurst streets, Bothwell. Robert Andrews was the first recorded licensee. <HTG 13 Oct 1837>. Robert Andrews had the license in 1847 <HTG 20 Oct 1847> and George Reggett in 1851 and 1852 <HTG 23 Sep 1851; 8 Oct 1852>. Robert Whiteway was licensee for at least twelve years. <HTG 15 Nov 1853; 9 Jan 1855; 8 Jan 1856; 15 Jan 1858; 28 Dec 1858; 10 Jan 1860; 8 Jan 1861; 7 Jan 1862; 6 Jan 1863; 12 Jan 1864 and 17 Jan 1865>.

as they now are; only "swells" wore that sort. Both men and little boys wore trousers open for some inches at each side so that the front could be let down, or buttoned up as required, and it was called the flap. There was a wide waistband with buttons for the braces as at present, and others a little lower to hold up the flap; the corners of the flap were left loose to give the hands free access to the pockets; and quite little boys were put from petticoats into "long-uns", which were made just the same as the men's.⁴³

As soon as I was able to ride, I had to go to Hamilton to Dr. Julian's house, to be vaccinated; I had not long to wait before a woman came in with another nice little boy, and I was vaccinated⁴⁴ from him. And would it not be interesting to know whether that other nice little boy is alive, or where he is today? The Doctor must have thought I was a healthy kid, for at the proper time he came to the hotel at the Ouse, and all the other kids in the district were vaccinated from me.

Once after going around a run by myself, I saw a fine strange colt with a rope on, among other horses, and went home to report. Just outside the homestead I met three men on horseback inquiring about that colt, but not waiting to reply I hurried home and met Mr. Marzetti, who told me to ride after the men and show them where the colt was; I did so, and helped them to secure it, after which they gave me two sovereigns. At Mr. Marzetti's suggestion I gave him the sovereigns for a springing heifer, and thus became a stock owner; but that heifer never showed that respect for her master that she ought to have done; she always gave me to clearly understand that she would like, very much, to knock me down. And once when my father was milking, she helped me over the fence, very much quicker than I could have got over without her assistance.

Mr. Marzetti kept a good few sheep, that were shorn in a large barn, divided in the middle by a little wooden wall which separated the shearing floor from the other part. And among the shearers was a tall Irishman, Arthur O'Bradley, from Sligo. He always, whether working or not, wore a long, rusty swallow-tail coat, and was the source of much amusement. For I, provided with a wooden match-box for the purpose, used to collect a number of sheep-ticks to have ready at "Smoke-O"; when the men used to sit on the floor and sharpen their shears — while Bradley,

⁴³ This and other comments by Jamie Dickenson about daily life accord well with Geoffrey Blainey's recent excursion into Australian social history: Blainey, Geoffrey, 2003. *Black kettle and full moon: daily life in a vanished Australia*. Camberwell, Vic.: Penguin.

⁴⁴ Dr Edward Jenner had published his research on the use of the pus of *Variolae vaccinae* (cowpox) infections as a preventative of the much more severe smallpox in 1798. Jenner used the term inoculation, but the term vaccination (from the Latin *vacca* or cow) was current by 1812.

who used to sit with his back to the little wall, his head not quite reaching the top, afforded me a good opportunity to get behind it and drop a few ticks in his hair; shearers never wore hats in the shed. Poor O'Bradley, who had an extensive vocabulary of comical expressions, but did not swear, used to consign the ticks to "blue blazes" or somewhere else, while he scratched his head with great energy; a performance accompanied with many choice expressions, which gave much amusement to all but himself. They knew from whence his troubles came; but as ticks will sometimes find their way to a shearer's head, and cling most tenaciously to his hair, I don't think poor Arthur O'Bradley ever suspected what was done behind that little wooden wall. In that shearing shed I first practiced on lambs, and got my first lessons in the art of shearing, which became useful in later years.

As there was no school at the Ouse, Mr. Marzetti wanted father to send me to a boarding school at New Norfolk for six months, and offered to pay half the cost; but father refused, to my great regret.

The first of April 1855 was my unlucky day, for when coming from the Post Office, seeing a neat parcel on the road, I got off the pony to investigate, but the contents were valueless; and being near a stump, I led the pony beside it, and was half on and half off when a magpie flew at either the pony or me, causing it to rush back and drag me for some distance, when he got away. That little joke has caused me much pain at intervals from that day until now. About that time the English mail came but once a month, when we got news of the Crimean War in the Illustrated London News. And in the mean time the progeny of my heifer increased; and after staying at Leintwardine about four years and a half, my little herd was sold to help purchase farming requisites, and on the 7th of April 1856 we went on to a farm at Rotherwood.⁴⁵

The fine estate of Lawrenny with its grassy and park-like plains and green shady trees, reaches from the Ouse (sometimes called the Big River), to Hamilton on the Clyde; a distance of some miles. From the road, the homestead may be seen in the distance on the fertile banks of the Derwent, the western boundary of the estate. And a mile or two south of the Lawrenny homestead is the Dunrobin Bridge,⁴⁶ built

⁴⁵ The Valuation Roll for Hamilton for the year 1861 lists William Dickinson, [sic] farming 21 acres at "Rotherwood", the property of Mrs Eliza Tice Dixon of "Lentwardine" [sic], at an annual value of £21/0/0. <*Hobart Town Gazette*, 31 December 1861, p2091>.

⁴⁶ This most expensive construction was built upon the hopes of further developments up-country on the western side of the river Derwent, and in consequence of the considerable influence of the Bethune family of "Dunrobin" in government circles. It was of economic benefit to the Bethunes, but to few others. Dawson's Road, which proceeded from Dunrobin to the Gordon Bend and was intended to continue to Port Davey gave access to properties that were taken up, at least on paper, in the valleys of the Gordon and Upper

across the Derwent by the Government by convict labour, during the years we lived at Leintwardine and finished soon after we went to Rotherwood.

And on my many rides to Hamilton I often saw little parties of convicts pushing go-carts, and dressed in short jackets and trousers, made of coarse flannel, some pale gray, and some of a yellowish colour, but all were branded in three or four places or more, with the Government brand, a large broad arrow.

The Melbourne Hooligans of today may riot and half murder a man, and be let off with one or two months imprisonment; but those poor branded convicts were many of them far better men than the Melbourne Hooligans, yet they were transported for seven years, and cruelly treated for mere trivial offences such as cutting a whip stick out of a hedge, shooting a hare or a rabbit, or stealing a turnip out of a field when they were hungry!! And did not the laws of those bygone days reflect greater disgrace on they who made them and those who administered them, than on the unfortunates who were the victims of them?⁴⁷ They proved that Burns' words were too True:—

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Soon after we went to Rotherwood my father and I attended a sale of government stores at Dunrobin, and bought several "Sydney tweed blankets"; they were not hairy or blanket like, but were closely woven out of woollen cords, about one eighth or three sixteenths of an inch thick; they made good and durable rugs, but would not make very comfortable blankets. One of our neighbours bought a box of books, mostly Roman Catholic; and I afterwards bought three of them, a Douai Bible and two others. There was a large supply of little pamphlets of 30 or 40 pages called "Think Well On't", and contained chiefly a RC description of the horrors of hell and purgatory; they must have been given to the prisoners either to cheer them in their lonely cells, or to terrify them to be well behaved; but not one word about the great love of Him who died to redeem them could be found in them!!

Before leaving Leintwardine my father bought a big long-legged filly, whose sire was a thoroughbred blood horse, while her mother was a draught mare. And by

Huon, but the soils were far too acidic for agriculture. In hindsight it constituted the colony's most useless bridge!

⁴⁷ There is an interesting bias here. The criminality of his father's crime may well have depended upon the circumstances, but tree mutilation was a lot more serious than cutting a whip from a hedge! The very considerable contribution to the Tasmanian rural economy by transported agricultural rioters is the subject of a current study, as yet unpublished, by Kevin Green.

crossing that filly again with a first class draught stallion we bred four very fine horses; the strain of racing blood in them made them splendid travellers; three of them we brought to Victoria, and they were the first really good horses that came to Gippsland.⁴⁸

Soon after going to Rotherwood, having bought wheat at 10 shillings per bushel and got our crop sown, my father and I used to get up about 3 o'clock in the morning to go shearing; first to Triffitt's, at Green Hills. Our food there was bad damper, corn beef with no fat, and tea with black sugar and no milk. Father was always more favoured than anyone else, and on his complaining of the food, he was given a little butter, but no-one else got any.

Our Cook was named Tuck,⁴⁹ but Tuck knew not how to prepare tucker; and so all we could do was to tuck in the tucker that Tuck had prepared and hope that at the next place the tucker would be rather better than the tucker we got from Tuck. Mr. Triffitt was often called "Old Deary Me", and I, though only a boy, sometimes complained to him about the food, but always got the same reply:—"Deary me, don't grumble; you'll get a plum pudding when you finish"; and we did, but as often as not it was spoiled by the cook.

Now that rascally "Old Deary Me", although he fed his men so badly, took care to live on the fat of the land; every day a fowl was killed for him and cooked, but not by Tuck. And when he got tired of fowl, he would have a nice young wether killed for his own use. He would not touch ewe mutton; and when a beast was

⁴⁸ Certainly John James Dickenson and his father travelled to Gippsland. As James Dickenson, the writer of the narrative married Mary Baker, daughter of William Baker and Eliza Leader at Sale, VIC in 1876. <GSV 1876/1395>. They had at least four children whose births were registered at Sale: Lucy Ann Dickenson <GSV 1877/11210>; twins, Mary Alice and Emily Ada Dickenson <GSV 1879/5122 and 5123> and a son William James Baker Dickenson <GSV 1882/18696> who died aged 46 at Sale in 1929 <GSV 1929/7152>. Mary Dickenson née Baker died at Sale in 1884 aged 35. <GSV 1884/13922>. John James Dickenson died aged 80 at Sale, in 1923. His death certificate records his name as John James Dickenson and confirms he was the son of William Thomas Millington Dickenson and Mary Ann Madden <GSV 1923/12530>. Whether or how he and/or his narratives travelled back to Tasmania for the manuscript to find its eventual lodging at "Millbrook", Ouse, has not been determined. The writer's father, William Thomas Millington Dickenson, alias "Bill of the Dee", died at Sale, aged 72 in 1884 <GSV 1884/5982>.

⁴⁹ This was Edward Tuck, who was 25 when he married Margaret Gibbons aged 23 on 21 August 1854 at Hamilton <RGD37/13 : 1854/0170>. The birth of their eldest recorded child, Margaret, was not registered, but she was baptized 3 May 1857 at St Peter's, Hamilton. Her date of birth is not given, but her father's residence is stated as being at "Rotherwood" <NS2095/1/1:397>. This seems to be their last association with the church as there are no further entries in the baptism register. A male child was born to them on 19 March 1857 at Hamilton <RGD33/34 : 1857/00684>. Mary Ann followed on 01 February 1859 at Hamilton <RGD33/36 : 1859/00731>. Edmond Tuck was born 07 March 1862 at Hamilton <RGD33/39 : 1862/00692>, followed by an unnamed female born 14 August 1865 at Hamilton <RGD33/42 : 1865/00740>.

killed for the men the bones were split and the marrow was taken out to lubricate the internal machinery of "Deary Me".

I saw Mr. Triffitt's father⁵⁰ once when I was very young; and I have heard my father say that the father and son visited him when he lived at the Dee, and gave him a whole pound of tea to put into the pot; and he, thinking it was too much, kept a little out, but "Deary Me" told him that his father could not drink tea if less than a pound was put in the pot.

Old Deary Me was one of the most immoral of men, and the worst hypocrite I ever knew. Before I was born he was a Methodist, but was turned out of that Church for bad behaviour; and afterwards attended the Church of England with clock like regularity. And although his name was a by-word for immorality, he made his men join him on Sundays at service in his house, while he gave out hymns and the metre with great solemnity; and while they were singing Wesley's hymns, his wife, in the room overhead would be lilting with equal gusts "the wind that shakes the barley", or something else in derision; she, poor woman, knew him only too well.

After all Deary Me's children were married and away except his daughter Susan,⁵¹ she made one of those slips that her father made every day, and he turned her out of doors; and as we were living in the cottage that my father built at Leintwardine, my mother took her in; and before my brother was born,⁵² my father, who had much influence with Deary Me, prevailed upon him to let poor Susan live

⁵⁰James Triffitt, born 1769? was tried 12 January 1789 at Beverley, Yorkshire, jointly with George Tennyson for "feloniously stealing and taking away one cask containing a quantity of Rum and one cork screw from a certain Building commonly called the Grand Stand situate in a Common Pasture called the Hurn within the Parish of Saint Mary in Beverley". Sentenced to transportation for 7 years. Arrived August 1791 at Sydney, NSW per *Matilda* (3rd Fleet). Granted on 01 May 1797 a land grant of 23 acres at Norfolk Island, for 14 years, annual rent £1.0.0 <Hunter, Registration Book 2B #133>. Sold grant to Robert Anderson, Gentleman, for £70 on 27 February 1802, and by him to Andrew Goodroin on 26 AUG 1802, George Tennyson being entitled to hold two acres by certificate dated 30 December 1801, Signed A. Goulburn. <Norfolk Island victualling books>. Left 03 September 1808 from Norfolk Island per *City of Edinburgh* with wife and two children. Arrived 02 October 1808 at Hobart per *City of Edinburgh*. Married 02 April 1812 at St David's Hobart, TAS <NS282/8/1 p44; NS282/10/29 p28> to Mary Higgins. Granted 70 acres land grant at New Norfolk <GW Evans, p129>. Granted 5 acres in the land district of Sorell Plains in 1836 <DOG 1/445> and two lots of 2 acres in land district of Cumberland <DOG1/446 and 447>. Granted 685 acres in land district of Cumberland in 1838 <DOG3/143> though it unsure whether this grant was to the father or his namesake son. James Triffett died 2 April 1853 aged 84 at New Norfolk. Issue included 2 sons: James (2); Thomas. The Triffett genealogy is given in the appendices to this thesis.

⁵¹Susan Triffett was born 27 August 1822 to Thomas and Mary Triffett and christened at St David's, Hobart Town. <RGD32/01 : 1824/01566>.

⁵²This puts Susan Triffett's slip before October 1845 when William Joseph Dickenson was born. She would then have been about 23.

in the little cottage where I was born. He allowed her to cook his food and do his laundry work, but never again was she permitted to live in his house, or eat at his table.⁵³

The stone flagged kitchen, where Martin Cash made my father and others kneel, was separate from the newer and larger house, and there I have often seen poor Susan preparing her father's dinner, or ironing his frill fronted shirts with an Italian iron. And one morning when I was a little boy, on my way to that kitchen, I saw Old Deary Me kneeling on a chair at a large window, with his hands devoutly raised in prayer; while he was in full view of two men who were working near him at the wood heap. No doubt he was anxious to show these men, and anyone who passed by, what a really good man he was.

After we had finished at Green Hills, and had got the long promised plum pudding, we would go to Hunter's Hill or Glen Dhu, and by the time those sheds were finished our wheat would be ready to reap. And still getting up about 3 o'clock in the morning we would reap until breakfast time; after which we would reap until 10 or 11 o'clock, and then if it was very hot, we would knock off. Father would have a good sleep, and my brother and I would have a good swim in the crystal waters of the Ouse, and resume work at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

After cutting and carting our wheat, father and I would thrash it with flails, and after keeping what we needed for flour and seed, we sold the rest, but kept the inferior to fatten pigs and feed the fowl. And in any spare time after ploughing and getting our crop in, we sometimes took contracts to gravel, or repair the roads; or to erect post and rail fencing for Henric Nicholas Esq. of Cawood.⁵⁴

All the year round for many years, except for shearing and harvest time, as soon as tea was over, I would read a book until bed time; and father would not allow any talking when I was reading.

⁵³ I can find no reference to an illegitimate child in either the Registrar General's or parish records. It is unlikely that the father was Owen Daley, aged 30, to whom Susan Triffett was married, at age 30 (or so she said) on 9 July 1859 at Hamilton: <RGD37/18: 1859/0088>. Isaac John Daley was born six weeks later on 26 August 1859. The birth was not registered. The boy was christened 6 November 1859 at St John Baptist's, Ouse <NS2067/1/1:00030>. It was not for this prenuptial pregnancy that her father threw her out of the house. A son and daughter followed, neither of whose births were registered in the civil records: Emily Ada Mary Anne Elizabeth Daly, born 31 March 1863, christened 17 May 1863 <NS2067/1/1:00088> and Edward Charles William born 12 June 1866, christened 19 August 1866 <NS2067/1/1:00141>.

⁵⁴ The Nicholas family genealogy and land dealings are described in Part 3.

When I was about seventeen, there being no school in the district, a Mr. Marshall⁵⁵ started a night school for two nights a week. Among the scholars was a young woman, Esther Richards,⁵⁶ and when she was told to read a lesson, she would begin:— “Look up at thee blue sky...” she dwelt long and loving on “thee”, but was stopped before she got beyond the blue sky.

“No, Esther, ‘look up at the blue sky, the sun is there, it shines on you and warms you’”.

Poor Esther made many attempts, but never got any further than thee blue sky. Unfortunately Mr. Marshall got into disgrace and went away;⁵⁷ and although a Mr. Bellinger came and gave us a few lessons our school did not continue more than three or four months altogether.

When the shearing season came round after our second year at Rotherwood, my father and I took my brother with us and he became a shearer also. I may have been the better shearer, but he became a better reaper, and has reaped an acre in a day, which but few men have done.

It was usual to meet all sorts of men among the shearers, and one season when my father and brother and I were at Glen Dhu, a red headed vulgarian known as Ginger was there, and as I did not laugh at, nor appreciate his obscenities and vulgarisms, there was no love lost between us. Ginger was a poor shearer; nearly all the others were better than he was; but Ginger was ambitious; he worked like a galley slave for the credit of getting a sheep or two in a day more than anyone else. All caught out of the same yard; but each man had a separate pen to put his sheep into when finished; and whoever, having trimmed his sheep properly, got to the last shoulder of his tenth sheep first, was entitled to cry “Smoke oh”; and it was against the rules for anyone to catch a sheep after. And it was not uncommon for Ginger to

⁵⁵ The man may have been Robert Marshall who, with his wife Elizabeth née Ward, had four children born in the Hamilton district between 1857 and 1862: George Morton, born 7 August 1857 <RGD32/04 : 1859/05534>, Mary Elizabeth born 7 December 1858 <RGD32/04 : 1859/05535>, James born 29 July 1860 <RGD32/04 : 1861/05692> and Phillis, born after her father’s death on 2 December 1862 <RGD33/40 : 1863/00694>.

⁵⁶ Probably the Esther Richards whose birth to George Richards and Ellen Cummings on 11 May 1839 was registered in the Oatlands district <RGD33/27 : 1839/00152>. She was christened as Esther Christina Richards at St Peter’s Hamilton on 21 August 1848, at which time her parents were living at Leintwardine, Ouse. <NS2065/1/1:00200>. Such a long span of time between birth and baptism was by no means uncommon.

⁵⁷ I have not been able to determine the nature of the scandal that caused the teacher to leave. If the Mr Marshall was indeed Robert Marshall, he did indeed leave — through death — at this time. Robert Marshall died 16 April 1862 aged 35 <RGD35/30 : HM62/0201> and is buried at St Peter’s, Hamilton <TAMIOT Ha08/91:1>. I calculate that Jamie Dickenson would have been about seventeen at the time, so this correlates well with his recollection of his age.

cry "Smoke oh" and leave the trimming to do afterwards, but no one seemed to think it was worthwhile to make a noise about. On one occasion Ginger boasted that he would make some of them sweat when the ewes came in; and knowing that he alluded to me, I determined to let him see who was the better man.

Our overseer was a new chum from Scotland, and his little boy used to come every morning to call us to breakfast, when he would look around the pens and notice that Ginger had one more than the rest of us; but on that morning young Scotty said, "Why Ginger, Jamie has as many as you!" Ginger replied, "Oh just for a spurt."

When shearing was going on, before machines had been invented, the click, click, click of the shears could be heard all around the shed; but towards the end of the first run after breakfast on the morning of young Scotty's remark, I became aware that nearly all the clicking of shears had ceased, and on looking around to ascertain the cause I saw that my father and all except Ginger and myself had stopped, and were watching the race between Ginger and me, and he knowing that I was ahead of him, was so excited that he hardly knew what he was doing; and having nearly finished my tenth sheep, I cried "Smoke oh" before he had finished his ninth; but being unwilling to be one behind he let his sheep go with a bunch of wool on the rump and dragged another in, which caused a growl. He was told that "Smoke oh" had been called, and he had no right to catch another. But that took all the gas out of Ginger; he knew he was beaten, and after that I usually got ten to his eight, and sometimes I have got ten to his seven. On one occasion before the gas was taken out of him, Ginger said something offensive to my brother, who told him quietly that if he did not want his nose punched he had better keep his mouth shut; and Ginger was always civil to him afterwards.

Glen Dhu was one of those places that had been "stuck up" by the Bushrangers Cash, Cavanagh and Jones, about the time they visited Triffitt at the Green Hills. Captain McCay⁵⁸ was the owner of Glen Dhu, and on Jones ordering him to take off his boots, he refused with great indignation; and "young scoundrel"ed him with such forceful and offensive words that Jones became angry, and levelled his gun to

⁵⁸ George McKay and his wife née Elizabeth Weymouth Tippet or Tippet lived at "Glen Dhu", Ouse Bridge. Three children are found in the records. One in those of St John the Baptist's, Ouse (the parish of Kenmere) and two in the Registrar General's records: Andrew Douglas McKay, born 5 May 1858, not registered, christened 6th June 1858 <NS2067/1/1:00009>; Frank Weymouth McKay born 25 June 1863 <RGD33/40 : 1863/00704> and George Alexander McKay, born 26 October 1864 <RGD33/41 : 1864/00939>.

shoot him, but Gellibrand⁵⁹ being near the captain, and in mortal dread of being shot, he cried "Hold on Jones, you might shoot me!" and rushed in terror out of the line of fire. Gellibrand's fright caused a burst of laughter in which Jones and the others joined; thus the captain's life was saved by Gellibrand's terror, but whether it saved his boots is not known.

One of my chums was Hugh Macquarie, a young Highlander, who I first met by himself when he was a sturdy little boy just come from Scotland with his parents. Some of the other boys had led him to believe that I wanted to fight him; and his first salute to me was an intimation that if I wished to punch his head he was quite ready and willing, there and then, to give me the chance; but on my assuring him that I had not expressed such a desire, and had not killed anyone so far, we became reconciled and parted without blows or blood-shed. His father died soon after coming out,⁶⁰ and Hughy, though still quite a boy, became the sole support of his brother, his two sisters, and his mother, who was mentally weak, and excitable. But Hughy was a hero, and met many troubles bravely and without flinching. He undertook the duties of a man in looking after the sheep on a station adjoining and belonging to Glen Dhu; and he fulfilled his duties faithfully and well. His brother Donald ran a stick into his eye, and a skin grew over it and he was blind in that eye for several years; until Hughy saved a little money and took him to Hobart, to Dr. Smart, who cut the skin that had grown over the eye-ball, kept him in a dark room for a fortnight, and sent him home all right. I often went to see Hughy, who like myself was hungry for knowledge, but he knew much more than I, as he had been to school in Scotland and learned quickly.

It was I think, my last season at Glen Dhu. Hughy had just started to brand the newly shorn sheep, and held in his left hand the wire handle of an iron pot of boiling hot pitch and tar; when a wether rushed from the other side of the yard and upset the boiling pitch over his hand, causing him to drop the pot; and as he was very short, the boiling pitch splashed over one side of his face; floated around in the rim of his hat and ran down into his pockets.

We were just knocking off for smoke oh, when the overseer led poor Hughy into the shearing shed and laid him on the floor with the boiling pitch dripping from his

⁵⁹ The narrative does not provide sufficient information to decide which Gellibrand is meant. See chapter 21.

⁶⁰ The Allan Macquarie, whose death on 01 DEC 1853 aged 63 was registered at Hobart, <RGD35/06 : 1219> is possibly Hugh Macquarie's father. A Hugh McQuarie, aged 22 married Agnes Kearney, aged 20 at Hobart on 23 June 1879. <RGD37/29 : 1870/0325>, but this is almost certainly another and younger man of the same name.

face. Someone opened the eye that the pitch had not touched. There was no colour in it; it was as white as a sheet of paper.

One of the wool pressers suggested that they bathe the injured parts with a mixture of raw linseed oil and lime water, and that was done. Hughy was taken into the overseer's house, and the parts were kept moist with the mixture for some hours. The accident happened on a Christmas eve, and it was feared that if Hugh's mother knew what had happened it might drive her to an asylum; and so a message was sent to her that Hughy had gone away with sheep and would not be home for some days. Hughy's was the most painful accident that I ever witnessed, and he told me afterwards that for about four hours he felt as if he were being fried; yet in a few days he got all right and had no sign of a scar, showing that the remedy was a good one.

Hughy's sisters married;⁶¹ his mother died⁶² and Donald and he went to Queensland before we left Tasmania. He sent me two or three letters; the last was from Toowoomba. They bought pack-horses and started packing to a gold field; but soon after the sad news reached us that, having left their tent one morning to go for their horses without their rifles, they were surrounded and killed by the blacks, and their horses were killed and eaten. Hugh Macquarie was cut off in the prime of his young manhood, yet he fought a good fight and finished his course with credit; he was faithful and true to his duty in all things; and during his short life he dwelt on the highest plane that man could reach; a worthy and noble example for others to follow.

Billy Watson was another of my chums; but he was in nearly everything the opposite to Hughy Macquarie. In the early days when land was easily obtainable, his father secured a very fine property of four or five hundred acres of prime land, situated on the northwest side of the Ouse, and the road from Hamilton and the Ouse ran through it and Gladfield, Rotherwood and Shawfield to the New Country.⁶³

⁶¹ The marriage on 17 March 1877 (of an Euphemia Macquarie aged 32 to George Matthew Evans, aged 48, was registered at Hobart <RGD37/36 : 1877/0265>) is the only record found.

⁶² The Mary Macquarie who died on 17 JAN 1892 aged 75 whose death was registered at New Norfolk <RGD35/60 : 0444> may not have been his mother.

⁶³ This would become the Strickland road, leading to the "New Country" of Osterley and Victoria Valley and to Black Bobs.

Billy had one brother and five sisters,⁶⁴ all older than himself; they were a highly respectable family,⁶⁵ and great friends of my father and mother; and they built a Methodist Church near the road on one corner of their property, and adjoining a twenty or thirty acre paddock which Mr. Watson had given to his married daughter, Mrs. Burris.⁶⁶

Both Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Burris were skillful women, and both were with my mother when my brother was born; and Mrs. Watson died⁶⁷ soon afterwards, and is buried near the brick church that they built.⁶⁸ Billy's brother Isaac went to the diggings in Victoria, and never came back; and his sisters married and went away, except his youngest sister Caroline, and Mrs. Burris, who had six sons and three daughters.

Mr. Watson had an old mate, a Mr. Smith, and his death⁶⁹ proved the wisdom of the proverb, "Be master of thy anger", for the two old men quarrelled, and Mr. Smith got so angry that he broke a blood vessel and died in a rage, and my father and I attended his funeral.

Billy had been sent to a boarding school, and was thoroughly well educated; he was older than me, and was strong, active, healthy and generous to a fault; but he had no ballast; and his motto seems to have been, "Let us eat and drink and be merry; and if we die tomorrow it will be no matter".

⁶⁴ This recollection is not accurate: Billy Watson, the youngest and spoiled child of Richard and Hannah Watson had two brothers and eleven sisters.

⁶⁵ Local memory of the convict origins of Richard Watson must have faded. He had been sentenced to death at the March 1808 Assizes at Lancaster, Lancashire, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life to New South Wales. He arrived in Sydney 27 February 1810 on the second voyage of the *Ann*, and arrived in Hobart Town later that year on the *Union*. See Figure 14.3 and his biography in Part 3.

⁶⁶ Frances Watson was born 27 September 1814, the eldest daughter of Richard and Hannah Watson, and was christened on 24 December 1814 at St David's, Hobart Town <RGD32/01 : 1814/00343 and NS282/8/1 p133>. Frances [sic] Watson married Edward Burris, blacksmith, on 14 April 1835. For neither was an age given. This marriage was registered at New Norfolk <RGD36/02 : 1835/3004>. Burris' farm is frequently mentioned in the parish registers of Ouse and Hamilton.

⁶⁷ The Hannah Watson who died 19 February 1850 aged 50, (which would seem to be an underestimate) the death being registered at Hamilton <RGD37/15 : 1850/0035> would seem to be the woman in question. Her maiden name was Hannah Williams and she married Richard Watson on 4 October 1813 at Hobart Town <RGD36/01 : 0133> Their family are given in Part 3.

⁶⁸ This at first seemed an unlikely assertion, but St John Baptist's though built on land granted in 1840 by the Crown, was constructed in 1842 "by contributions of the parishioners and the voluntary work of settlers and their men. It was consecrated in May 1867." <Henslowe, Dorothea I., N.d. *Our heritage of Anglican churches in Tasmania*. Hobart: Mercury-Walch.

⁶⁹ William Smith, aged 69 died 3 November 1857 at Hamilton <RGD35/25 : 1857/0184>.

Mr. Watson took to drink in his old days⁷⁰ and gave everything to Billy to squander as he chose; and he kept his father supplied with brandy and made no effort to restrain him; but spent his time in organizing fishing and hunting parties, or some jollification or frolic; and generously provided all that was needed. He took great delight in driving tandem, two horses harnessed to a spring cart, one in front of the other, and a load of his chums on board. Road or no road, bush or clear country, he feared no danger, and anything slower than a gallop was too slow for Billy.

I met him once not far from where we lived at Rotherwood with two chums on board, coming down a steep and stony part of the road at his usual pace, when all the spokes flew out of the off wheel and Billy and Jack Jolly were thrown out; Billy was dragged for some yards by the reins, and the horses got away; but as they were well winded by the pace they had been travelling, they stopped at the nearest rise. Mr. Burris, who was boozy, had been sitting flat on the bottom of the cart, but rolled over in a heap to the low side when the wheel took its departure, and was there still, wondering if the world had come to an end, or what had happened, when Billy and Jack reached the place where the horses had stopped.

Billy married a Miss Jackson⁷¹ and kept up the wedding for three nights, two of which I was invited to, and attended. He was the owner of the draught stallion "Marquis", sire of the four horses that we bred at Rotherwood; but before we left that district, Billy had squandered everything, and Henric Nicholas Esq. whose Cawood estate is on the opposite side of the river had become the owner.⁷² And all that remained of that fine property to the descendants of Mr. Watson was the paddock which he had given to Mrs. Burris. And her people are still my sister's most valued friends.⁷³

When we left Rotherwood on our way to our new farm at the Woolpack, we stopped one night at Mrs. Lang's hotel in Hamilton, and being acquainted with the landlady and her people, we spent a pleasant social evening with them. And

⁷⁰ Richard Watson died 23 June 1864 at his farm at Watson's Marsh, Ouse, aged 79 <RGD35/32 : HM64/0217>.

⁷¹ Louisa Jackson was the bride. William Henry Watson was aged 20 and the bride 17 when they married at St Peter's, Hamilton on 21 February 1859 <RGD37/18 : 1859/0085>. Twelve children are recorded in the Registrar General's records. See the Watson family history in Part 3.

⁷² The property is still shown as Watson's Marsh on the Sheet 4629 Ouse 1:25,000 map. For many years it was run as a part of "Cawood".

⁷³ The narrator's sister, Maryann Elizabeth Dickenson, aged 21, married Charles Proctor Harrex, aged 21, on 22 April 1863 at Hamilton. <RGD37/22 : 1863/0128>. I have found no record of any descendants. See the Harrex family history in Part 3.

knowing that Billy was outside and no one taking any notice of him, I suggested that he be invited to come in and join us; but our landlady threw cold water on my suggestion, and declared that he had become a "public house loafer", and so poor Billy was left outside.

Does not that little incident remind us of what might happen hereafter? When we are taken in to enjoy the delights that await us, and desire that some whom we love be brought in to join us; is there not a danger that we may be told that because of their follies, the door has been closed against them?

Poor Billy's follies were not criminal, and he wronged himself only; yet because of his follies he was ostracized, and the door was closed against him. And neither his high intelligence, his splendid education nor the numerous advantages which he possessed, were sufficient to save him from becoming a waster; or from failing in the great purpose for which he was created. He persisted in following the flower-strewn path that passes through the cities of Pleasure and Enjoyment, and leads to those of Despair and Remorse; and neither men nor angels could persuade him to turn away from the path which he had chosen.

Hugh Macquarie and William Watson were both friends of my youth. Which of them was an example worthy of being followed?

Mr. Marzetti went to Victoria soon after we went to Rotherwood, but came back again for a short time, and showed us some nardoo, and small white seed, which some of the Bourke and Wills party had used for food.

Our landlady, Mrs. Pogson, came to Leintwardine, and at her request I went to look after her horses. She had two sons, Frank and George,⁷⁴ and three daughters,⁷⁵ and all had saddle horses; it was pleasant to be with them, and the sons were more like chums than bosses. Their Uncle, Tom Gellibrand, M.P.⁷⁶ was something of a

⁷⁴ In fact there were three sons: George Edward Pogson, born 17 January 1841 <not registered>, who died at the age of twelve days <RGD35/01 : HO41/0586>; Frank Gellibrand Pogson, born 10 February 1842 <RGD33/26 : 1842/00131>, christened 10 March 1842 at St Peter's Hamilton <NS2065/1/1:00081> and George William Pogson, born 27 August 1845 <not registered>, christened simply as George on 4 November 1845 at St Peter's, Hamilton <NS2065/1/1:00145>.

⁷⁵ These were Annie Emily Pogson, born 5 January 1844 <RGD33/02 : 1844/00065>; Jane Anna Louisa Pogson, born in 1847 at Rotherwood, and christened 4 June 1847 at St Peter's Hamilton <NS2065/1/1:00175>; and Louisa Gellibrand Pogson, born 4 August 1850 <RGD32/03 : 1850/03691>.

⁷⁶ Thomas Lloyd Gellibrand: owner of "Kimbolton", "Leintwardine", "Cleveden", etc.; M.H.A., for Cumberland 1856-June 1861; born 22 September 1820 at Edmonton, Middlesex, England to Joseph Tice GELLIBRAND, lawyer and Annie Isabella Lloyd-Gellibrand née Kirby; christened by his grandfather, Joseph Gellibrand, pastor of the Edmonton, Middlesex, England Presbyterian congregation. He arrived 13 March 1824 at

humorist, and spoke through his nose; and he sometimes paid us a visit about dinner time. On one occasion he had been killing kangaroo, and his fingers, and the backs of his hands were completely covered with dried blood, and shone as if they were varnished; and on reaching the house the nephew asked the cook to bring "a drop of warm water for Uncle to wash his hands", but he rubbed them on his trousers, and held them up and looked at them first on one side then on the other, saying "never mind, William, I think they'll do", and walked into the dining room to dine with his sister and his nieces, with his hands in that condition, and some of his shirt protruding from the part of his trousers that is usually sat upon. He was never known to laugh or even smile; but he seemed to enjoy an internal satisfaction in infringing the rules of etiquette; and he wore an old cabbage tree hat, on to which it was said, that the crown had been sewed more than once.

Mrs. Pogson was a very fine little woman, and as she got one pound per acre rent for her farms she must have had a large income. But soon after coming to Leintwardine, she made the great mistake of her life, by marrying Billy Dixon;⁷⁷ a fellow young enough to be her son; he foolishly persuaded her to get rid of her tenants as their leases expired. He wanted to keep sheep.⁷⁸

Neither the sons nor their sisters liked Dixon, and when he began bossing me, I left. Frank Pogson started a cricket club, and pressed me very hard to join; but because of my leg I was forced to refuse. Frank and his brother George, went to New Zealand soon after, and their mother and her spouse left Leintwardine and went to Rotherwood House, which had been a Hotel, the "Rotherwood Arms".

Hobart Town per *Hibernia* <Nicholson, 1983 p95>. He was educated at Thompson's Academy, Hobart. He married 30 November 1860 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/19:1860/0171> to Isabella Brown (f18390803) and died 9 November 1874 at Vacluse, Hobart, TAS. The death was not registered, but was recorded in *The Mercury*, Hobart, 10 November 1874. He is buried in the family vault, South Arm, TAS <TAMIOT CI02/0097:1> There is a plaque to his memory in the church of St John the Baptist, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/9022>. His children included Major General Sir John Gellibrand. The Gellibrand family and land history is given in Part 3.

⁷⁷ William Kerr Dixon, full age, married Eliza Tice Pogson [née Gellibrand] full age, on 28 June 1859, registered at Hobart <RGD37/18 : 1859/0199>. Three children seem to have been born to them: William Henry Dixon was born 28 May 1860 at Hamilton <RGD33/37 : 1860/01268>; Amy Christian Dixon was born 25 September 1862 at Hamilton <RGD33/39 : 1862/00734> and Ernest St-Clair Dixon was born 02 April 1868 at Hamilton <RGD33/45 : 1868/00672>

⁷⁸ This is decidedly unusual. This is the very period when considerable efforts were being made by major landholders to obtain tenant farmers of quality. Much of the activity of the Anti-Transportation League during the previous five years was directed towards the procurement of skilled agriculturalists. The Launceston Immigration Society was set up for that very purpose. <Green, Kevin, 1994. *Immigrants recruited by the Launceston Immigration Aid Society, 1855-1862*. Hobart: K.A. Green>.

Part 3.

*Some estates and
families of Bothwell,
Hamilton & Ouse.*

Introduction to Part 3

In part 3 of this thesis I present a *selection* of the properties and families that my research has covered. A selection is necessary for several reasons. First there is the sheer bulk of the material to which even the appendices do not do justice, as most of my data on land transfer and the spatial relationships between vendor and purchaser, and between lessor and lessee are not yet in machine-readable form. To present all the families and disentangle all the property transactions would involve such a wealth of narrative as to make the thesis vastly too long. Secondly, a selection enables one to focus on themes.

Among these themes is land acquisition by those who had capital who could qualify for a grant. These grants were the foundation of the fortunes of families such as the Lords, Nicholases, Bethunes, Archers and Gellibrands, and of course many others, some of whom are listed in Part 4. Those who came later than the early 1830s had to purchase their land, though at low rates. Another theme is the role of absentee landlords. A further theme is the cycles of economic growth and stagnation and the influence of those cycles on land prices and family fortunes. Another influence of these cycles was to concentrate ownership into the hands of the most able and ambitious and to cause other scions of the families to seek a livelihood in metropolitan areas and to disperse to other Australian states and to New Zealand. This was evidenced by most of the families, but particularly so in the case of the Brocks and the Nicholases.

The fortunes of free and rich as opposed to convicted and poor are also contrasted. These contrasts parallel the differences in status and attitudes exemplified in the *Reminiscences of a Van Diemens Land gum-sucker* in chapter 12. Also different were the experiences of those families which had members who entered wholeheartedly into the life of the community, and served in local and state government, sometimes to the neglect of their agricultural pursuits, which had effects that flowed on to later generations. The experiences of the Archer, Bethune, Sherwin, Gellibrand and Shoobridge families come to mind here.

Yet another theme is the rise of families of small means to great wealth, through judicious and imaginative use of resources, as is exemplified by the Clarke, Bowden, Brock, Campbell and Shoobridge families. Then there is the critical role of wars far off in Europe, both the 1914-1918 War and that of 1939-1945, in the break-up and dispersion of great estates in Tasmania, which was the experience of the Nicholas family after 1919 and by the Brock and Bethune family in 1946. The effects of the land redistribution by the Closer Settlement Board upon the communities, especially of Hamilton and Ouse, have been very strong. For this reason I have chosen to concentrate much effort on outlining the changing ownership and

fortunes of the properties of "Lawrenny", "Dunrobin", "Tor Hill", "Cawood", "Macclesfield", "Bashan", "Clarendon" and many others that were dismembered after World Wars I and II. Once again it has proved impractical to trace the full history of every such property because of constraints on thesis length. The chapters have been written, however in such a way that the reader passively encounters these themes in the course of reading much else. The writer has deliberately tried not to "force the evidence".

The recitation of lineage looms large in Part 3. Genealogy has in the past been referred to as the "handmaid of history", with the implication that the profession, like that of another handmaiden,¹ is of "low estate". The writer, like Sir Anthony Wagner, believes otherwise. Such genealogical *"Annals ... may be neither short nor simple, but complex and extended ... not of individuals, nor mainly even of individual families, but of the groups of families and the kindreds which in sum have made up the people...."*² Such annals are of great value in their own right. It will soon be apparent that many biographies appear in more than one chapter, indicating the degree of linkage between the landowning families. Were the family histories of each of the pioneer families to be tabulated in this way, the linkage of families would be even more apparent, but the thesis would be excessively lengthy and quite indigestible. What is presented is sufficiently generalized as to permit the underlying themes to be, at least, visible. To reach even this level of generalization, through piecing together disparate and scattered facts by record linkage techniques, however, involved working through an almost overwhelming welter of detail. This has been no small task. If the reader is still overwhelmed then other techniques may be required, which are beyond the aims and scope of this thesis.

Demographic and spatial analysis of these and the other families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts is reserved to Part 4 of the thesis.

¹ Luke 1:48.

² Wagner, Anthony, 1975. *Pedigree and progress: essays in the genealogical interpretation of history*. London: Phillimore, p146.

13. “Lawrenny” and Edward Lord

13.1 Edward Lord of “Lawrenny”

The story of the lands and families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts commenced as early as 1813 with the establishment of the “Lawrenny” estate situated between what were to become the townships of Hamilton and Ouse. It was built up by one of the most colourful characters in the history of Van Diemens Land, who well merits both of the epithets “Wool Baron” and “Rogue”, the marine / merchant / pastoralist, Edward Lord. Edward Lord had been born 15 June 1781 in Pembrokeshire, Wales, the third son of Joseph Lord and Corbetta Lord née Owen. Corbetta Owen was the daughter of Lieutenant General John Owen, the brother of Sir William Owen, fourth baronet of Oriulton. “Lawrenny” grew from grants, purchases and exchanges of land between 1806 and 1822.

Lord was a lieutenant in the Royal Marines, and was a member of the 1803 expedition commanded by Lieutenant Colonel David Collins. It comprised 306-308 convicts (authorities vary), as well as marines, civil officers, wives and children and free settlers aboard *HMS Calcutta* and the ship *Ocean*, and sailed from Portsmouth, England to establish a settlement at Sullivan Bay, Port Phillip in what was then the southern part of New South Wales. After delays, he set foot ashore at what is now Sorrento, Victoria. It would be months before Collins finally determined that the site was unsuitable for a settlement. By then Captain Woodriff had withdrawn *HMS Calcutta* from the expedition’s use, having learned that war had been resumed with France. Thus the party of convicts, marines and free settlers, wives and children abandoned Port Phillip for the Derwent in Van Diemens Land. They departed Port Phillip in the ship *Ocean* and the HM Brig *Lady Nelson*, arriving at the Risdon Cove settlement of Lieutenant John Bowen, R.N. on 16 February 1804. Collins transferred the expedition to Sullivans Cove on the western bank of the Derwent shortly after.¹ The following year, in December, Edward Lord was “appointed lieutenant of the colony.”²

One wonders at the terminology of Margaret Mason-Cox, the source of this quotation, as the Rev. Robert Knopwood records in his diary that Edward Lord was 3rd Lieutenant, and his seniors, 1st Lieutenant William Sladden and 2nd Lieutenant

¹ Nicholls, Mary (ed.), 1977. *The diary of the Reverend Robert Knopwood, 1803-1838, First Chaplain of Van Diemens Land*, Hobart, Tasmanian Historical Research Association, p34.

² Mason-Cox, Margaret 1994. *Lifeblood of a colony*. Hobart: Rivers and Water-Supply Commission, p8.

James Michael Johnson were still in the colony at the date.³ The last mention of Sladden in Knopwood's diary is on 3 August 1807, and Johnson left on 3 September 1807 on the *Aurora*. Knopwood refers him to as "Captain", but such a designation is both a rank and a title.⁴

Lord's "empire" began with the grant in 1804 of 100 acres in the land district of Argyll (South Hobart) adjoining "Cottage Farm".⁵ This is *not*, as is stated in *Historical Records of Australia*, Series III, 1:568, the "Cottage Green" in Battery Point which was the property of the chaplain, Rev. Robert Knopwood. This 100 acres may be the same land grant recorded in the records of New South Wales, of which Van Diemens Land was then a part.⁶ The rise to becoming the largest land-holder in the colony continued with a hiccup. On 18 December 1805, he leased 2 acres from the Crown in the squalid little settlement of Hobart Town.⁷ That same day, he had second thoughts, and he and Adolarius William Henry Humphrey, the settlement's mineralogist, jointly leased 5 1/2 acres in the township.⁸ By the following October he was alleged to be the largest stockowner in Van Diemens Land, a status he was to hold for several decades.⁹

Something of his intentions can be discerned by his next land transaction in which, on 21 July 1808, he "leased 85 1/2 rods of land in Chapel Row in the township of Sydney at a rent of "£1 per year for 14 years commencing from date."¹⁰ Thus he established a place for himself and family in Sydney, which he was to visit

³ Nicholls, Mary (ed.), 1977, p2.

⁴ Nicholls, Mary (ed.), 1977, p140 and 142.

⁵ DOG1, p13; NARN King Register 2415/1039; LSD1/30 p66.

⁶ The delay of five year between the announcement of the grant in 1804 and the drawing up of the deed in 1809 was typical of the times. The index to the deed reads "1 January 1809, granted 100 acres on the River Derwent, Van Diemens Land. Rent: 2 shillings per year commencing after 5 years." <1806 Deeds Book 3C f1354, quoted in Ryan, R.J. (ed.) 1981. *Land Grants, 1788-1809*. Sydney: Australian Documents Library, p187>.

⁷ 18 December 1805, he leased "2 acres at Hobart Town on the River Derwent. Rent 2 shillings and six pence per year for 14 years commencing from date." An annotation is made as follows "Cancelled in favour of another given in the joint names of Lieutenant Edward Lord and A.W.H. Humphrey, Esqr. By order of His Excellency Governor King. (Vide page 182.) (Signed) Samuel Larken Clerk." <1805 Deeds Book 3C f165, quoted in Ryan, R.J. (ed.) 1981. *Land Grants, 1788-1809*. Sydney: Australian Documents Library, p247> and LSD1 p49. See also DOG1, p49.

⁸ The exchange took place on the same day was for 5 1/2 acres in the township of Hobart on the River Derwent, under the same terms. <1805 Deeds Book 3C f173, quoted in Ryan, R.J. (ed.) 1981. *Land Grants, 1788-1809. A record of registered grants and leases in New South Wales, Van Diemens's Land and Norfolk Island*. Sydney: Australian Documents Library, p248 ; LSD1 p13; and King Register 2415/1039 p66>. See also DOG1, p13.

⁹ Schaffer, Irene (ed.), 1991. *Land musters, stock returns and lists: Van Diemens Land, 1803-1822*. Hobart: St. David's Park Publishing, p42; and p140.

¹⁰ 1808 Deeds Book 3C f221, quoted in Ryan, R.J. (ed.) 1981. *Land Grants, 1788-1809*. Sydney: Australian Documents Library, p255. The area \approx 0.534 acres or \approx 0.216 hectares.

numerous times on business trips over the next twenty years, and where his second son, Edward Robert Lord was born on 14 March 1812. In 1809 he had a grant of 500 acres¹¹ on the River Derwent and in 1810¹² what appears at first sight to be a further 500 acres — though it is may rather be a confirmation of the grant of 500 acres made in 1809. He received a further grant of 300 acres in the district of Gloucester.¹³ Gloucester was the Land District name for the rural area centred on the present township of Sorell. This grant was to become the foundation of the estate he called "Orielson".

While establishing himself as a landowner, Edward Lord lost little time in establishing a family. Within a few months of his arrival he was cohabiting with a female convict, one Maria Risely.¹⁴ Collins had had a similar arrangement in Port Jackson with Ann Yeates and in Hobart Town with Margaret Eddington. Indeed, a study of the records of New South Wales and Van Diemens Land reveals that most of the "establishment", who were single or who had left wives in England, as had Collins, kept mistresses. Maria Risely may have arrived at Hobart Town on 5 February 1805 on board the *Sophia* along with 29 other female convicts.¹⁵ She gave birth to a daughter, Caroline Maria, born in June of 1805.¹⁶ The date of birth makes Caroline Maria's parentage problematical, and Lord does not mention her as a daughter in his Will. However, Lord named one of his ships, the barque *Caroline*, and we know that she married Frederick Dawes, but the dates of her marriage and death have not been determined. Two sons were born to Caroline and Frederick Dawes: Frederick Walter Dawes, born 4 August 1825 at Hobart Town,¹⁷ and Edward John Lord Dawes born before 1831. Edward Lord also owned the brig, *Jupiter*.

Edward and Maria had another daughter, Elizabeth Riseley Lord, born in 1806¹⁸ but she died in late August 1806 and was buried in the churchyard of St David's in Hobart Town.¹⁹ A further daughter, also named Elizabeth, but known in her lifetime as Eliza, was born in 1807 and christened Elizabeth Riseley on New Years

¹¹ NARN Macquarie Register 2515/1039; LSD1/30, p70.

¹² 15 JUN 1810 — 500 acres, Hobart <Macquarie Register 2415/1039; LSD1/30, p70>.

¹³ LSD5, p97.

¹⁴ Per the ship *Experiment*

¹⁵ Nicholson, Ian Hawkins, 1983. *Shipping arrivals and departures, Tasmania*, Volume 1 1803-1833. Canberra: Roebuck, p15.

¹⁶ No record survives of her birth or christening.

¹⁷ RGD32/01 : 1826/02028.

¹⁸ RGD32/01 : 1806/00024.

¹⁹ RGD34/01 : HO06/0055.

Day 1808.²⁰ By this time, Lord must have felt it was time that he regularized his relationship. He married Maria Risley (this is how Rev. Robert Knopwood spelled Riseley) on 8 October 1808 at St David's, Hobart Town.²¹ William Collins, the harbour-master²² and Francis Barnes, convict per *HMS Calcutta* and Knopwood's assigned servant,²³ were witnesses. Their first son, known in life as John Owen Lord, was born 10 March 1810 just a fortnight before Lieutenant Governor Collins' unexpected death on 24 March 1810.²⁴ As ranking officer, Lord took charge of the colony, and presided at the Lieutenant Governor's elaborate and expensive funeral,²⁵ which took place on 28 March.²⁶ The baby was christened John Lord on 9 April 1810.²⁷

It was about this time that Edward Lord and William Maum, (or was it his son Edward Maum) in the dead of night, set fire to many official papers, an act of arson which generations of students of early Van Diemens Land have since deplored. One can only wonder what he was trying to cover up. Lord resigned his commission in the Royal Marines when his application to succeed Collins was unsuccessful. His disappointment was sweetened when, on the following day, he received an order for a grant of 3000 acres,²⁸ 1500 of which would extend his estate at Orielson, near Sorell. "Orielson"²⁹ is named after lands owned by Edward Lord's brother, Sir John Owen, formerly Lord, in Pembrokeshire, Wales. Sir John had adopted the surname of his maternal uncle for dynastic reasons.

In 1813 Edward Lord purchased from Lieutenant Leonard Fosbrook an allotment of 14 acres on Macquarie Point which had earlier been granted to Fosbrook. The Crown resumed this land and Lord was given in exchange an area of 7000 acres at Sorell Plains on the River Derwent,³⁰ afterwards part of the estate of "Lawrenny".³¹

²⁰ RGD32/01 : 1808/00040 and NS282/8/1 p113.

²¹ NS282/87/1 : 13; NS282/10 p29 : 9 and RGD36/01 : 1808/0024.

²² William Collins was a ship's captain whose vessels were much engaged in coastal trade and whaling. He was appointed Harbour-Master and Pilot for the port of Hobart on 3 August 1804. <HRA III, 1, p261>.

²³ Francis Barnes, convict per *HMS Calcutta*, was assigned as a servant to Rev. Robert Knopwood, and his signature appears as a witness to most of the marriages at the time.

²⁴ TAMIOT Ho01/04203.

²⁵ HRA III, 1: pp451, 824.

²⁶ RGD34/01 : HO10/0094.

²⁷ RGD32/01 : 1810/00107 and NS282/8/1 p118.

²⁸ ≈ 1214 hectares.

²⁹ LSD3 p127

³⁰ LSD3 p127.

³¹ HRA I, 11:95 and HRA III, 5 :46, and LSD4/127.

This grant was issued in 1821. Hudspeth alleges that "Lawrenny" was found by Edward Lord's faithful servant, the Sydney Aboriginal convict, Mosquito,³² who afterwards became a bushranger, and was captured and executed.³³

LSD3 p205 records the grant of 28 perches of land in Hobart on the corner of Macquarie and Argyle streets. This seems to have been the site of his first substantial town house. This building still stands and is now known as "Ingle Hall". It acquired this name after John Ingle, the man to whom Lord sold the land, and who is thought, erroneously, by some to have been the builder of the structure which now bears his name, and is part of the premises of *The Mercury* newspaper.

Lord's business interests expanded rapidly. It is likely that this growth was assisted by the preferential treatment he received from Lieutenant Governors Davey and Sorell. How else can one explain the exchange, described above, of a mere 14 acres (of suburban land near Point Macquarie in Hobart Town and now part of the Queen's Domain) for 7000 acres in the Ouse district? There was a further grant of 3000 acres that he received from Sorell³⁴ — after complaining that Governor Macquarie, who strongly disapproved of his activities, had harshly treated him. Lieutenant Governor Sorell had visited and had a vested interest in the lands of the middle Derwent, and the district was designated for a while as Sorell Plains and the Land District of Sorell. Popular usage soon changed this name to Lawrenny to avoid confusion with the township and district of Sorell on the shores of Pittwater.

Corbetta-Lord was born on 29 May 1815 at Hobart Town and christened at St David's on 2 July. Knopwood notes in the register "Parents married at Hobart".³⁵ William Henry Lord was born 12 July 1817 at Hobart Town and christened the following day.³⁶ This precipitate baptism is an indication that all was not well with the child, and I suspect he died soon afterwards. There is no record of burial, or of any other event for this boy. The last of Edward Lord's legitimate children, Emma,

³² Musquito [sic] was mustered in 1811 as a "Port Jackson native, sent by order of Governor King", and was then at Norfolk Island. <AON 4/1233 p77: 14>. Moschetto [sic] left Norfolk Island on the *Minstrel* and arrived at Port Dalrymple on 4 MAR 1813. How he was transferred to Hobart Town has not been determined. These dates make Hudspeth's allegation that Mosquito discovered the "Lawrenny" lands rather unlikely to be true.

³³ Historical notes of Wilfred H. Hudspeth <NS690/29>.

³⁴ LSD3 p127. Knopwood refers to this estate as having an area of 3000 acres. The name "Orielson" was chosen by Lord in recognition of the "Orielson" estate of his relatives in Wales.

³⁵ RGD32/01 : 1815/00444 and NS282/8/1 p137.

³⁶ RGD32/01 : 1817/00538 and NS282/8/1 p149.

was born 18 September 1819 at Hobart Town and christened 12 October 1819 at St David's.³⁷ She is mentioned in his Will.

His landed estates were not restricted to Van Diemens Land. In 1815 Lord was granted 1620 acres in the county of Cumberland in New South Wales, adjoining the land granted to a Mr. Kirkham. By 1819 when Lord was reputed to have personal fortune of £120,000, he was the richest man in Van Diemen's Land.³⁸ In 1822 he left for England, perhaps to avoid investigation on a charge of bribing the head of the Commissariat. He returned to the colony in 1824 and 1827, but his relations with Lieutenant Governor Arthur were less than cordial, as Arthur's ethics were along much the same lines as Macquarie's.

In 1821 he purchased from George Guest an allotment of 24 acres on Macquarie Point which had earlier been granted to Guest.³⁹ This land was also resumed by the Crown, but to Lord's disappointment was not compensated for by land but by the sum of £529/8/0 which was paid to Lord.⁴⁰ However, a document of that year refers to 3000 acres at Sorell Plains on the Ouse River, granted in exchange for the resumption of land on the Queens Domain at Macquarie Point.⁴¹ This may be the basis of the statement that he owned 10,000 acres on the Derwent River.⁴² In January 1823 he was granted 460 acres in the Land District of Drummond.⁴³

Henry Nickolls, acting for Lord applied to purchase an additional 200 acres adjoining "Orielson" in 1828.⁴⁴ By 1828, Lord had vast land holdings and commercial interests second to none in the colony. He owned three houses in Macquarie Street, Hobart, the "Bird in Hand" hotel, on the corner of Collins Street and Argyle streets (later known as Tregear's corner). The licensee of the "Bird in Hand" was John Mezger.⁴⁵ By the late 1820s Mezger had transferred his license to new premises on the corner of Argyle and Liverpool streets. On the corner of

³⁷ RGD32/01 : 1819/00751 and NS282/8/1 p170.

³⁸ Undated letter of Miss E. Wayne, archivist, to Wilfred H. Hudspeth.

³⁹ LSD1/2, p297.

⁴⁰ LSD1/2, p352.

⁴¹ LSD1/89, f513.

⁴² LSD1/75, p122; LSD1/1, p274; LSD1/89 f513.

⁴³ LSD1/75, p122. This land was the subject of a dispute heard before the Caveat Board on 9 August 1841 <SC285/153>. Others of his estates were also the subject of boundary disputes: 224 acres in the Land District of Uplands <SC285/178, 31 December 1842; 459 acres in the civil parish of Lawrenny <LSD1/7, p21-42 in 1827 and SC285/541, 5 February 1855>.

⁴⁴ LSD1/111 p416.

⁴⁵ VDLH , 4: p74 and 258.

Collins and Elizabeth streets Lord also owned 30 perches of land, the site of the later "Ship Hotel". He owned a farm at Old Beach. (Is this the 500-acre block mentioned above?) He could not, of course, give adequate attention to his farming activities. Indeed, the journal entry for 21 June 1826 of the Land Commissioners of Van Diemens Land records (in characteristically erratic sentence structure and capitalization) that:

"Mr. E. Lord has, by the influence he possessed, been one of the greatest destroyers of the prosperity of this Colony. instead of the thirty thousand acres which he is master of, being as it is at present nothing but Stock runs, occupied by ruffians of Stock keepers under no control, galloping after wild Cattle in every direction, how many respectable settlers have departed from this Island, because they found all the best land occupied. the evil did not rest there, any Job Mr. E Lord wishes to carry, it was done, so long as he had Meat or Wheat to send into the Store, no Settler could get a tender, in short, Corruption was the order of the day."⁴⁶

Lord left to settle permanently in England in 1828, leaving his business affairs in the hands of his wife, Maria, from whom he had become estranged. Thomas Rowcroft in writing to Mr. Wilmot, Under-Secretary for the Colonies enclosed a letter from his brother, Charles, a magistrate, who was hoping to be appointed as Colonial Secretary in Hobart, and mentions his property, of some 2,500 acres, 45 miles from Hobart Town.⁴⁷ That land was "Norwood", Bothwell, about which more hereafter in chapter 16. The enclosure mentions the particular hospitality of a fellow magistrate, Mr. Edward Lord, who was about to make one of his many trips back to England. Charles asked his father "that I trust you will be able to return in some way the kindness I have received from Mr. and Mrs. Lord."⁴⁸

We can have an idea of what that kindness may have included when Charles was the unsuccessful defendant in December 1824 in a case in which Edward Lord sued him for "criminal conversation" with his wife, Maria. The dishonoured lady was an emancipist. Collins had granted her freedom before she married Edward Lord, and she was as wily and as astute as her notorious husband. She skilfully maintained his business interests while he was overseas — despite the fact that while in England, or possibly before, as she had been in Van Diemens Land, and was on the same ship as Lord, Edward Lord began an ex-nuptial relationship with Elizabeth Storer (or Storrer). Five children were born to Edward and Elizabeth. They afterwards resided in Downe, Kent, England: William Edward, Charlotte Owen,

⁴⁶ McKay, Ann (ed.) 1962. *Journals of the Land Commissioners for Van Diemen's Land 1826-28*, Hobart: University of Tasmania in conjunction with The Tasmanian Historical Research Association, p12.

⁴⁷ Mr T. Rowcroft to Under-Secretary Wilmot, *HRA*, III, 4, p470.

⁴⁸ Charles Rowcroft to Thomas Rowcroft, *HRA*, III, 4, p471.

Mary Ann, Emma Eliza, and John Henry, who are mentioned by name in his Will. He again visited the colony briefly in 1838-39 and again in 1846-47 to press a claim for more land in compensation for an alleged deficiency in the original survey of "Lawrenny".⁴⁹

Edward Lord was overseas when his eldest son, John Owen Lord was drowned at the age of 20 while swimming in the River Derwent after stock mustering.⁵⁰ John's funeral was held on 14 December 1829 at St Matthew's, New Norfolk⁵¹ and the body was buried in the Stephen Street Cemetery.⁵² This grave-plot would eventually contain the bodies of four members of the family spanning four generations, as shown in bold-face in Figure 13.1.

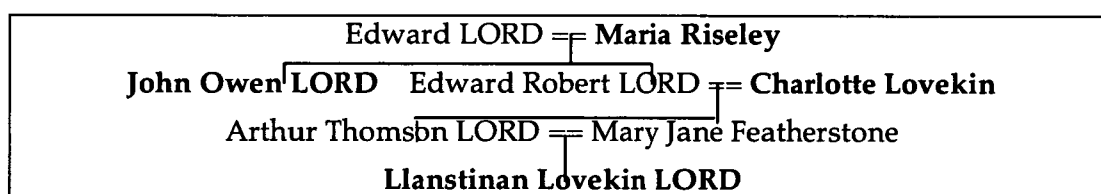


Figure 13.1 Relationships between persons buried in Plot 36 in the Stephen Street cemetery, New Norfolk.

Maria Lord, who died at Bothwell on 22 July 1859⁵³ aged 77, chose to be buried next to her eldest son.⁵⁴ Edward Robert Lord's first wife, Charlotte⁵⁵ née Lovekin, whose death at the age of 48 on 11 April 1861⁵⁶ was registered at Hobart, is also buried there, as is their grandson Llanstinan Lovekin Lord,⁵⁷ drowned at the age of three at Richmond on 4 March 1875.⁵⁸

Edward Lord died on 14 September 1859 at 12 Westbourne Terrace North, London, England. His Will was proved in the Supreme Court of Tasmania in 1860.⁵⁹

⁴⁹ *Australian dictionary of biography*, volume 2; and Henry, Ernest Rutherford, 1973. Edward Lord : the John Macarthur of Van Diemen's Land, *Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Papers and Proceedings*, 20, 2 June 1973.

⁵⁰ *Colonial Times*, 18 DEC 1829 p3.

⁵¹ RGD34/01 : NN29/2045.

⁵² TAMIOT NN02/36:1.

⁵³ RGD35/27 : BT59/0005.

⁵⁴ TAMIOT NN02/36:2.

⁵⁵ TAMIOT NN02/36:3.

⁵⁶ RGD35/06 : HO61/2701.

⁵⁷ TAMIOT NN02/36:4.

⁵⁸ RGD35/43 : RC75/0811.

⁵⁹ Will No. 829 <AD 960/5 p76>

13.2 The heirs of "Lawrenny"

Edward Robert Lord had also gone overseas, and it was on 16 August 1842⁶⁰ at Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire, England that he married Charlotte Lovekin, eldest daughter of Peter Lovekin and Charlotte Elizabeth Jane Lovekin née Maginnis, and sister of my great-great grandmother, Eliza Dixon née Lovekin. The couple returned very soon to Van Diemens Land, and took up residence at "Lawrenny". The first five of their seven children were born in the Hamilton-Ouse district and their births are registered at Hamilton.

Edward Lord had appointed Dr. Samuel Hood as his agent and manager of the "Lawrenny" estate. It was this man who in 1861 showed Signor Martelli where "irrigation had been commenced twenty years since by Mr. Lord."⁶¹ Martelli described "Lawrenny" as "a magnificent property of thirteen thousand acres watered by the Derwent and Ouse, and included about four thousand acres of level land." The total acreage seems also to include the property "Kimbolton". Success of his first attempt at irrigation had been reduced due to the refusal of his neighbour, Thomas Frederick Marzetti of "Cawood", to allow a weir to be built in the best locality on his land. Lord had to compromise and the construction was not based on sound hydraulic principles and was destroyed in the winter floods. The original channel, dotted with hawthorns, can still be seen in places but is no longer in use.

By his Will, Edward Lord appointed Charles Hyde, William Knight and Henry Hyde as Trustees.⁶² As to the property "Lawrenny" not comprised in the settlement, it was to be held in trust for his daughter Eliza (the wife of Thomas Mansel), his son Edward Robert Lord, and his daughter Corbetta (the wife of Robert Wallace), one third to each. The reader will be wondering why Edward Lord did not appoint his eldest surviving son, Edward Robert Lord to administer his Van Diemens Land estates. It would seem, and later documents strongly support it, that Edward Lord's creditors preferred the management to be independent of the family, to better guarantee their investments.

⁶⁰ IGI 7526717 : 13.

⁶¹ *Journal of the House of Assembly* 1861/43 (Martelli).

⁶² DOW 6/506, dated 25 February 1857, and Supreme Court of Tasmania Probate Registry Will No. 829 <AD 960/5 p76>.

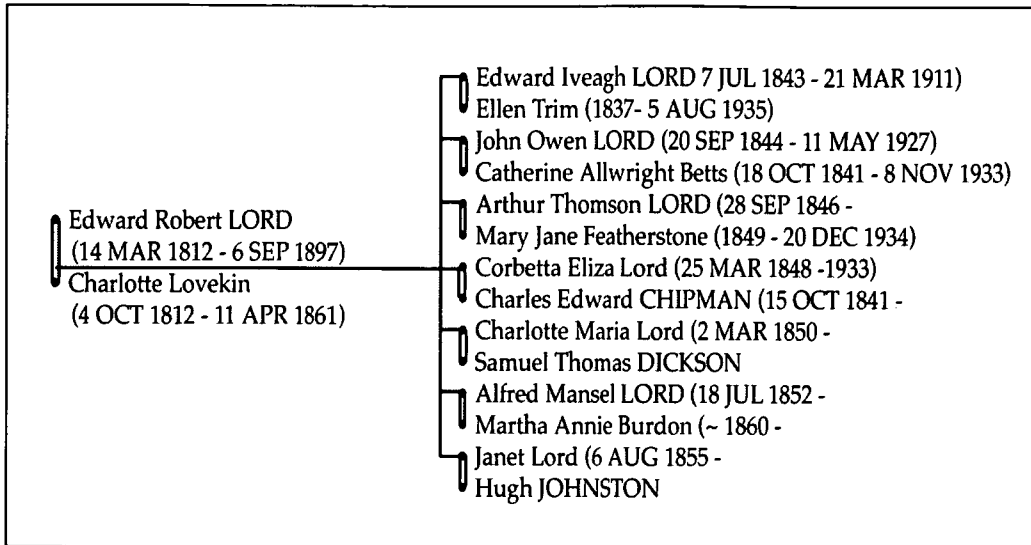


Figure 13.2 The first family of Edward Robert Lord.

By her Will, Eliza Mansel née Lord devised her interest in "Lawrenny" to her brother Edward Robert Lord for his life with remainder to his sons, Edward Iveagh Lord and John Owen Lord, as tenants in common in equal shares. After the death of Eliza Mansel,⁶³ when Edward Iveagh Lord turned 21, he then agreed to sell his share in "Lawrenny", including all the livestock, to Joseph Clarke for £6,250.⁶⁴ Both young men moved to New Zealand and married there, where there are numerous descendants.

DO6/3905 is a Deed of Settlement dated 10 January 1870. As is typical of these documents (and so helpful to those who use them) this Deed relates that Edward Lord during his lifetime had appointed Sir John Owen (who was his brother) and William Knight to be Trustees, and devised his estate, including "Lawrenny" to his mistress, Elizabeth Storer, for her life.

Another Deed,⁶⁵ dated 21 June 1882, recites an agreement between Thomas Daniel Chapman and Joseph Clarke. In it we learn of two orders of Governor-in-Chief Lachlan Macquarie dated 12 June 1821 for 7,000 acres and 3,000 acres of land in the civil parish of Lawrenny, located to Edward Lord. When the land was surveyed, it was found to be 1,000 acres short, and to make up the deficiency, 1,000 acres of land in "the Upper Country" was located to Edward Lord. It further relates that the Will of Edward Lord, dated 25 February 1857 refers to a settlement dated 17 February 1842 in which Edward Lord had conveyed part of his estate at "Lawrenny" to his brother Sir John Owen, Charles Hyde and William Knight. This

⁶³ This took place before 1864, but searches in the vital records of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and West Australia have failed to locate the actual date and place of this death.

⁶⁴ DO6/3905.

⁶⁵ DO6/9647.

established a Trust for Edward Lord during his lifetime, with remainder to the Trustees upon Trust for the benefit of Elizabeth Storer for life with remainder to her [their] five children.

The Will also referred to the fact the Edward Lord had by the same settlement covenanted to deliver to the Trustees 2,000 ewes, 100 rams and 100 wethers, to be held on the same Trusts. The Trustees were enjoined to work and manage all his Estates for the purpose of discharge of his debts. This last statement is the key to understanding the nature of subsequent transactions.

In a Deed⁶⁶ dated 29 August 1868, Edward Robert Lord conveyed his share in the Estate to James Bett. By a further Deed⁶⁷ James Bett conveyed that interest to Joseph Clarke, son of that great acquirer of land, William John Turner Clarke. Corbetta Wallace, née Lord died, leaving three children. They were Mary Eliza Owen Ware (the wife of Johnathon Henry Ware), Robert Edward Wallace, and Corry Jeannette Wallace who later married Eugene Joseph Pitman.

DO6/9647 further recites that in a Deed⁶⁸ dated 19 September 1876, Mary Eliza Owen Ware sold her one ninth interest to Joseph Clarke. The said Clarke also acquired the one-ninth share of Robert Edward Wallace. The following year, on 16 November 1877, Corry Jeannette Pitman also sold her one-ninth share to Joseph Clarke.⁶⁹

DO6/9647 further recites that the Will of Eliza Mansel née Lord devised her one third share in "Lawrenny" to her brother, Edward Robert Lord for his life, with remainder to his sons Edward Jocagh [sic] Lord⁷⁰ and John Owen Lord. In a Deed⁷¹

⁶⁶ DO5/5701.

⁶⁷ DO6/2085.

⁶⁸ DO6/2308.

⁶⁹ DO6/3952.

⁷⁰ This boy was named Edward after his father and grandfather. It is the second forename that is problematical. The transcript of his birth registration <RGD33/26 : 1843/0174> gives it as Keogh, and the deed <DO6/9647> has it as Jocagh. Another Deed <DO6/3905> records him as Edward Joseph Lord. All three sources are wrong. His second forename, used during his lifetime, was Iveagh, which he was given in memory of the Irish earldom of Iveagh, the title of the Magennis family, the alleged maternal ancestors of his mother, Charlotte Lord, née Lovekin. She was christened 4 October 1812 at St Andrew's, Holborn, London. Charlotte's mother, Charlotte Elizabeth Jane Magennis, was the daughter of James Magennis and Charlotte Elizabeth Hood, and was christened on 17 August 1791 at St Anne's, Soho, London. Charlotte's father was Peter Lovekin, son of Joseph and Sarah Ann Lovekin née Daptee, and was christened 30 April 1786 at St Andrew's, Holborn, London. The Magennis family held the title until it and their lands were confiscated by the Crown in the attainder of 1691. <Cockayne, George Edward, 1910-1940. *The complete peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom (extant, extinct or dormant)*. 2nd. Ed. London: The St Catherine's Press, 13 volumes. 8: 349-354.>

⁷¹ DO6/3812.

dated 10 January 1878 John Owen Lord sold his one-sixth interest in "Lawrenny" to Joseph Clarke, and in another, of the same date⁷² Edward Jocagh (i.e. Iveagh) Lord did the same. Very soon afterwards the two brothers made their way to New Zealand, where their descendants remain to this day.

13.3 Joseph Clarke

Now when Edward Lord died in England he was in debt to the sum of many thousands of pounds sterling. As DO6/9647 puts it, "the encumbrances affecting "Lawrenny" and "Kimbolton" amounted to a very considerable sum". The Trustees, however, had managed the estate for the purpose of repaying these debts. On 14 June 1870, Thomas Daniel Chapman was appointed Trustee under Edward Lord's will.⁷³ At the time DO6/9647 was written, on the Winter Solstice of 1882, the encumbrances affecting "Lawrenny" and "Kimbolton" had been reduced to a mere £1,500. Joseph Clarke at the time felt it appropriate to pay this sum to Thomas Daniel Chapman as Trustee of the estate of Edward Lord, to completely clear the debts and thus secure his now 100 per cent ownership of "Lawrenny" and his now two thirds ownership of "Kimbolton". Thus DO6/9647, complicated document though it is, is in the form of a conveyance by Thomas Daniel Chapman to Joseph Clarke of the 8,225 acres that make up these two estates.

Now it transpires that under a Declaration of Trust recorded on 15 October 1890⁷⁴ it is shown that Edward Lord had no valid title to an area of 3,600 acres (the land south of the 1,038 acres that was "Kimbolton" and west of the River Clyde). It seems that, under Edward Lord's will, this land was to be charged with certain annuities to Catherine Williams and Jessie Storer. To secure these, the Declaration of Trust was made in order to satisfy the Crown that these annuities would be secured and the land able finally to be granted to Joseph Clarke.

13.4 Henry James Brock

Clarke held the "Lawrenny" lands for fourteen years, but parts of it and his other extensive holdings were subject to mortgages. By Deed⁷⁵ dated 27 March 1896, the Colonial Bank of Australasia, mortgagee of "Lawrenny" and others of Joseph

⁷² DO6/3905.

⁷³ AD960/5 p76.

⁷⁴ DO8/5316.

⁷⁵ DO9/4399.

13.4 Henry James Brock

Clarke held the "Lawrenny" lands for fourteen years, but parts of it and his other extensive holdings were subject to mortgages. By Deed⁷⁵ dated 27 March 1896, the Colonial Bank of Australasia, mortgagee of "Lawrenny" and others of Joseph Clarke's estates under DO9/2393, divested itself of "Lawrenny" to Henry James Brock of Campania for £43,601/5/-. The 11,627 acres comprised two blocks, the first of 8,027 acres and the second of 3,600. We will return to the later history of "Lawrenny" and associated properties in chapter 24.

William Ebenezer Shoobridge (1846-1930) was the designer of the present system of irrigation at Lawrenny, for the then owner, Henry James (Jim) Brock in the early 1900s. William Nelson (Ginger) Reggett alleges that H.J.'s son, Claude, later spent £190,000 upgrading the works. Reggett was a former waterman at Lawrenny. The main channel is the size of a small river, and the subsidiary channels, in excess of 13 kilometres, created full-time employment for Reggett and another waterman who operated the sluices and maintained the drains.

John Stewart Dethridge, the Victorian Irrigation Commissioner, visited the property in 1916. There were then 700 acres under irrigation, mainly grasslands with a few acres of lucerne. Dethridge considered that about 3,000 acres were irrigable. He reported that "although the cost of pumping the greater portion of the supply to a height of 28 feet (above the Derwent River), where it is drawn from the Ouse River, must be heavy, there appears to be no question as to the profitability of this irrigation."⁷⁶ In 1917 it was proposed to extend the area being watered by using water turbine-power in place of the old steam pumps.⁷⁷

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⁷⁵ DO9/4399.

⁷⁶ JPPP 1916/11, Irrigation development in Tasmania. Report by John Stewart Dethridge

⁷⁷ JPPP 1916/28, Irrigation development in Tasmania. Notes on possibility of development, by John Stewart Dethridge.

13.5 The families of Edward Lord (1781-1859)

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LORD, Edward m17810615

•o Lieutenant, Royal Marines; member of Colonel David Collins' expedition to Port Philip and Van Diemens Land on *HMS Calcutta*; and acting Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemens Land 1810-1811, farmer, merchant and trader of Hobart, Van Diemens Land, and gentleman of Downe, Kent, England •b 15 JUN 1781 at Pembrokehire, Wales •to LORD, Joseph •& Owen, Corbetta •a 1803/04 at Hobart, TAS per *Ocean*; •m 08 OCT 1808 at St David's, Hobart, TAS <NS282/87/1 : 13; NS282/10/29 : 9 and RGD36/01 : 1808/0024> •=**Riseley, Maria** (spelled Risley in the register) •m in England •≠ **Storer, Elizabeth** •d 14 SEP 1859 at 12 Westbourne Terrace North, London, England •1» 3 sons and 5 daughters: Lord, Caroline f18050600; Lord, Elizabeth f18060000; Lord, Elizabeth f18080000; LORD, John Owen m18100310; LORD, Edward Robert m18120314; Lord, Corbetta f18150529; LORD, William Henry m18170712; Lord, Emma f18190928; •≠» 3 sons and 2 daughters: LORD, William Edward; Lord, Emma Eliza; LORD, Charles Owen; Lord, Mary Ann; LORD, John Henry.

0=

Risely, Maria f17820000

•b ~1782 at England •m 08 OCT 1808 at St David's, Hobart, TAS <RGD36/01 : 1808/0024; NS282/87/1 : 13 and NS282/10/29 : 9> •=**LORD, Edward** m17810615 •m about 1824 •≠ **ROWCROFT, Charles** •d 22 JUL 1859 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/27 : BT59/0005> •i 0 JUL 1859 aged 77 at St Matthew's Stephen street cemetery, New Norfolk, TAS <TAMIOT NN02/36> •» 3 sons and 5 daughters: Lord, Caroline f18050600; Lord, Elizabeth f18060000; Lord, Elizabeth f18080000; LORD, John Owen m18100310; LORD, Edward Robert m18120314; Lord, Corbetta f18150529; LORD, William Henry m18170712; Lord, Emma f18190928; no issue to Rowcroft.

0≠

Storer, Elizabeth f18xx0000

•m •≠ **LORD, Edward** •» 3 sons and 2

daughters: LORD, William Edward, m0000; Lord, Emma Eliza f0000; LORD, Charles Owen, m0000; Lord, Mary Ann, f0000; LORD, John Henry m18xx0000.

1

Lord, Caroline f18050600 •alias Riseley, Caroline

•b 00 JUN 1805 at Hobart, TAS •to (attributed to) LORD, Edward m17810615 •& **Riseley, Maria** f1782000 •m •=**DAWES, Frederick** m18xx0000 •» including 2 sons: DAWES, Frederick Walter m18250804; DAWES, Edward John Lord m18xx0000

11

DAWES, Frederick Walter m18250804

•b 04 AUG 1825 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/01 : 1826/02028> •to DAWES, Frederick •& Lord, Caroline f18050600

12

DAWES, Edward John Lord

•b before 1831 •to DAWES, Frederick •& Lord, Caroline f18050600 •m 14 JAN 1852 aged adult at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/11 : 1852/0150> •=**Miller, Susanna Augusta** f18330716 aged minor •» including 1 son and 3 daughters: Dawes, Elizabeth Emily Hile f1853010; Dawes, — f18541220; DAWES, Edward George m18560301; Dawes, Edith f18620306.

12=

Miller, Susanna Augusta f18330716

•b 16 JUL 1833 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/02 : 1833/05001e> •to MILLER, Frederick •& —, Elizabeth •m 14 JAN 1852 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/11 : 1852/0150> •=**DAWES, Edward John Lord** •» including 1 son and 3 daughters: Dawes, Elizabeth Emily Hile f1853010; Dawes, — f18541220; DAWES, Edward George m18560301; Dawes, Edith f18620306.

121

Dawes, Elizabeth Emily Hile f18530109

•b 09 JAN 1853 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/04 : 1853/02041> •to DAWES, Edward John Lord •& Miller, Susanna Augusta f18330716 •m (?) 09 JUN 1874 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/33 : 1874/0354> •=**GEAPPEN, James**.

122

Dawes, Susanna Caroline f18541220

Edward John Lord • & Miller, Susanna Augusta f18330716 • d 31 JAN 1855 aged 0 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/04 : HO55/1706> • infant.

123

DAWES, Edward George m18560301 • b 01 MAR 1856 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/33 : 1856/00639> • to DAWES, Edward John Lord • & Miller, Susanna Augusta f18330716.

124

Dawes, Edith Louisa f18620306 • b 06 MAR 1862 at Launceston, TAS <registered as Edith, RGD33/39 : 1862/00123> • to DAWES, Edward John Lord • & Miller, Susanna Augusta f18330716 • d 19 FEB 1863 aged 0 at Launceston, TAS <RGD35/31 : LA63/0302> • infant.

2

Lord, Elizabeth f18060000 • alias Riseley, Elizabeth • b ~1806 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/01 : 1806/00024> • to LORD, Edward m17810615 • & Riseley, Maria f1782000 • c • d 00 AUG 1806 at Hobart, TAS • i 28 AUG 1806 aged 0 at St David's, Hobart, TAS <RGD34/01 : HO06/0055> • infant.

3

Lord, Elizabeth f18080000 • alias Riseley, Eliza • b ~1808 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/01 : 1808/00040> • to LORD, Edward m17810615 • & Riseley, Maria f1782000 • m • = MANSEL, —.

4

LORD, John Owen m18100310 • b 10 MAR 1810 at Hobart, TAS • to LORD, Edward m17810615 • & Riseley, Maria f1782000 • c 09 APR 1810 at St David's, Hobart, TAS <NS282/8/1 p118> • drowned 05 NOV 1829 aged 20 at Bothwell, TAS <Colonial Times 18 DEC 1829 p3c1> • i 14 DEC 1829 at St Matthew's Stephen Street cemetery, New Norfolk, TAS <RGD34/01 : NN29/2045> • ≠.

5

LORD, Edward Robert m18120314 • o farmer, of "Lawrenny" and "Llanstinan" at Hamilton, "Norwood", at Bothwell, and "Anglewood" and "Glen Ayr" at Richmond, TAS • b ~1812 at Sydney, NSW • to LORD, Edward m17810615 • & Riseley, Maria f1782000 • c 14 MAR 1812 at St Phillips, Sydney • m1 18 AUG 1842 at Bushey, Hertfordshire, England <IGI 7526717 : 13> • =1

Lovekin, Charlotte f18120000 • m2 19 SEP 1866 at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <RGD37/25 : 1866/0532> • =2 **Smith, Harriet** f18460000 • d 06 SEP 1897 at New Town, TAS • i 08 SEP 1897 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 11117> • 1» 5 sons and 3 daughters: LORD, Edward Iveagh m18430707; LORD, John Owen m18440920; LORD, Arthur Thomson m18460928; Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325; Lord, Charlotte Maria f18500302; LORD, Aldred Mansel m18520718; Lord, Janet f18550806; LORD, James Windermere m18xx0000 ? • 2» 6 sons and 5 daughters: Smith, Sarah Ann Alice f18660531; Lord, Caroline f18680127; Lord, Ellen f18690601; LORD, Charles Coleman m18720115; LORD, William Eyre m18730713; Lord, Emma Maud f18750620; LORD, Lort m18770425; Lord, Grace f18781210; LORD, Robert m18800904; Lord, Angelina. Morganf18821109; LORD, Joseph m18850727.

5=1

Lovekin, Charlotte f18120000 • b ~1812 at Holborn, London, England • to LOVEKIN, Peter • & Maginis, Charlotte Elizabeth Jane • c 04 OCT 1812 at St Andrew's Holborn, London, England • m 16 AUG 1842 at Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire, England <IGI 7526717 : 13> • = **LORD, Edward Robert** m18120314 • d 11 APR 1861 aged 48 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/06 : HO61/2701> • i APR 1861 aged 47 at St Matthew's Stephen Street cemetery, New Norfolk, TAS <TAMOT NN02/36> • » 5 sons and 3 daughters: LORD, Edward Iveagh m18430707; LORD, John Owen m18440920; LORD, Arthur Thomson m18460928; Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325; Lord, Charlotte Maria f18500302; LORD, Aldred Mansel m18520718; Lord, Janet f18550806; LORD, James Windermere m18xx0000.

5=2

Smith, Harriett f18460000 • m 19 SEP 1866 at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <RGD37/25 : 1866/0532> • = **LORD, Edward Robert** m18120314 • » 6 sons and 5 daughters: Smith, Sarah Ann Alice f18660531; Lord, Caroline f18680127; Lord, Ellen f18690601; LORD, Charles Coleman m18720115; LORD, William Eyre m18730713; Lord, Emma Maud f18750620; LORD, Lort m18770425; Lord, Grace f18781210; LORD, Robert m18800904; Lord, Angelina

Morgan f18821109; LORD, Joseph m18850727.

51

LORD, Edward Iveagh m18430707
•o farmer of Christchurch, new Zealand •b 07 JUL 1843 at "Lawrenny", Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/26 : 1843/00174, registered as Edward Keogh LORD> •to LORD, Edward Robert m18120314 •& Lovekin, Charlotte f18120000 •m 20 AUG 1871 at New Zealand •= Trim, Ellen f1837000 •d 21 MAR 1911 at Greymouth, New Zealand •» LORD, William Lovekin m1876000; LORD, Edward Iveagh m18790506.

511

LORD, William Lovekin m1876000
•b 000 1876 at New Zealand •to LORD, Edward Iveagh m18430707 •& Trim, Ellen f1837000 •d 26 MAY 1877 at Greymouth, New Zealand •infant.

512

LORD, Edward Iveagh m18790506
•b 06 MAY 1879 at New Zealand •to LORD, Edward Iveagh m18430707 •& Trim, Ellen f1837000 •m 16 JUN 1909 at New Zealand •= O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia f18820207 •d 12 NOV 1941 at Christchurch, New Zealand •i at Greymouth, New Zealand •» Lord, Eileen Marie f1910000;

512=

O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia f18820207
•b 07 FEB 1882 at Greymouth, New Zealand
•to O'DONNELL, Theodore Patrick •& Slaterry, Maryanne •m 16 JUN 1909 at New Zealand •= LORD, Edward Iveagh m18790506 •» Lord, Eileen Marie f19100000.

5121

Lord, Eileen Marie f1910000
•b 000 1910 at New Zealand •to LORD, Edward Iveagh m18790506 •& O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia f18820207 •m •= KELLY, Michael George Emmanuel.

5122

LORD, Edward Iveagh m19111012 [Ned]
•b 12 OCT 1911 at New Zealand •to LORD, Edward Iveagh m18790506 •& O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia f18820207 •m •= Gilmore, Doris f18xx0000 •» 1 son and 1 daughter: LORD, Edward Brian Iveagh m19xx0000; Lord, Lynnette f19xx0000.

13. "Lawrenny" and Edward Lord

51221

LORD, Edward Brian Iveagh m19xx0000
•b •to LORD, Edward Iveagh m19111012 •& Gilmore, Doris f19xx0000 •m •= Burke, Virginia •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: LORD, Nigel m19xx0000; Lord, Dianne f18xx0000; LORD, Gregory m19xx0000.

51221=

Burke, Virginia f19xx0000
•m •= LORD, Edward Brian m19xx0000 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: LORD, Nigel m19xx0000; Lord, Dianne f18xx0000; LORD, Gregory m19xx0000.

512211

LORD, Nigel m19xx0000
•b •to LORD, Edward Brian Iveagh m19xx0000 •& Burke, Virginia f19xx0000.

512212

Lord, Dianne f19xx0000
•b •to LORD, Edward Brian Iveagh m19xx0000 •& Burke, Virginia f19xx0000.
•m •= —, Stuart

512213

LORD, Gregory m19xx0000
•b •to LORD, Edward Brian Iveagh m19xx0000 •& Burke, Virginia f19xx0000.

51222

Lord, Lynnette f18xx0000
•b •to LORD, Edward Iveagh m19111012 •& Gilmore, Doris f18xx0000 •m •= PICKERING.

5123

LORD, Thomas Francis m19130704
•b 04 JUL 1913 •to LORD, Edward Iveagh m18790506 •& O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia f18820207 •m •= Phillips, Mina Winifred f1918000 •» 2 sons and 4 daughters: Lord, Marcia f18xx0000; Lord, Paulette f18xx0000; LORD, Terence f18xx0000; Lord, Anne f18xx0000; LORD, John m19xx0000; Lord, Judith f18xx0000; grandmother of Terry, Claire, Michael, Jeannie, Louise, Rowan, Bennett and Shelley; great-grandmother of Kate, Hannah, Natasha, Anthony and Michael.

5123=

Phillips, Mina Winifred f1918000
•b 00 xxx 1918 •m •= LORD, Thomas Francis m19130704 •d 19 JAN 1997 at New Zealand •i •» 2 sons and 4 daughters: Lord, Marcia f18xx0000; Lord, Paulette f18xx0000; LORD,

Terence m19xx0000; Lord, Anne
f18xx0000; LORD, John m19xx0000;
Lord, Judith f18xx0000.

51231

Lord, Marcia f19xx0000
•b in New Zealand •to LORD,
Thomas Francis m19130704 •&
Phillips, Mina Winifred f1918000 •m
•= STRANGE, —.

51232

Lord, Paulette f19xx0000
•b in New Zealand •to LORD,
Thomas Francis m19130704 •&
Phillips, Mina Winifred f1918000 •m
•= CLARKE, James.

51233

LORD, Terence m19xx0000
•b in New Zealand •to LORD,
Thomas Francis m19130704 •&
Phillips, Mina Winifred f1918000.

51234

Lord, Anne f19xx0000
•b in New Zealand •to LORD,
Thomas Francis m19130704 •&
Phillips, Mina Winifred f1918000 •=
QUINN, Keith.

51235

LORD, John m19xx0000
•b in New Zealand •to LORD,
Thomas Francis m19130704 •&
Phillips, Mina Winifred f1918000 •d in
New Zealand.

51236

Lord, Judith f19xx0000
•b in New Zealand •to LORD,
Thomas Francis m19130704 •&
Phillips, Mina Winifred f1918000 •d in
New Zealand.

5124

LORD, Philip Owen m19140812
•b 12 AUG 1914 at New Zealand •to
LORD, Edward Iveagh m18790506 •&
O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia
f18820207 •= Hebley, Patricia
f18xx0000.

5125

Lord, Margaret Cecilia f19170426
•b 26 APR 1917 at New Zealand •to
LORD, Edward Iveagh m18790506 •&
O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia
f18820207 •m •= READ, Cecil John.

513

LORD, Francis Owen m1880000
•b ~1880 at New Zealand •to LORD,
Edward Iveagh m18790506 •&
O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia
f18820207 •drowned 26 OCT 1891 at
New Zealand •=.

514

LORD, Thomas Mansell m1882000
•b ~1882 at New Zealand •to LORD,
Edward Iveagh m18790506 •&
O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia
f18820207 •drowned 26 OCT 1891 at
New Zealand •=.

515

LORD, Lloyd Lovekin m1884000
•b ~1884 at New Zealand •to LORD,
Edward Iveagh m18790506 •&
O'Donnell, Anastasia Cecilia
f18820207 •m1 02 FEB 1910 at St
Mary's, Merivale, Christchurch, New
Zealand •=1 Campbell, Adeline
Victoria •m2 12 JUN 1918 at
Auckland, New Zealand •=2 Heape,
Doris Edna •d 0000 1953 at Hastings,
New Zealand •1» 2 sons: LORD,
Edward William Lloyd m1911000;
LORD, John Ghwelp Lovekin
m1913000; •2» 2 sons: LORD, Lloyd
Mansell m19181107; LORD, Iveagh
Kenneth m19190930.

515=1

Campbell, Adeline Victoria
f18xx0000
•m 02 FEB 1910 at St Mary's, Merivale,
Christchurch, New Zealand •= LORD,
Lloyd Lovekin m1884000 •d 0000 1914
at New Zealand •» 2 sons: LORD,
Edward William Lloyd m1911000;
LORD, John Ghwelp Lovekin
m1913000.

515=2

Heape, Doris Edna f18xx0000
•m 12 JUN 1918 at Auckland, New
Zealand •= LORD, Lloyd Lovekin
m1884000 •» 2 sons: LORD, Lloyd
Mansell m19181107; LORD, Iveagh
Kenneth m19190930.

5151

LORD, Edward William Lloyd
m1911000
•b ~1911 at New Zealand •to LORD,
Lloyd Lovekin m1884000 •&
Campbell, Adeline Victoria •m •= —,
Joyce •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: Lord,
Pam f00000000; LORD, Ramon
00000000; LORD, Brett 00000000.

51511

Lord, Pam f00000000
•b at New Zealand •to LORD,
Edward William Lloyd m1911000 •&
—, Joyce.

51512

LORD, Ramon m00000000
•b at New Zealand •to LORD,
Edward William Lloyd m1911000 •&
—, Joyce.

51513

LORD, Brett m00000000
 •b at New Zealand •to LORD,
 Edward William Lloyd m1911000 •&
 —, Joyce.

5152

LORD, John Ghwelp Lovekin
 m1913000
 •b ~1913 at New Zealand •to LORD,
 Lloyd Lovekin m1884000 •&
 Campbell, Adeline Victoria •m •= —,
 Elsie •d 25 NOV 1990 at New Zealand
 •i at Purewa cemetery, New Zealand
 •» 3 daughters : Lord, Cheryl ; Lord,
 Jacqui 0000; Lord, Judy 0000; father-in-
 law of Geoff and John; grandfather of
 Stefanie, Karia, Megan and Rachelle.

51521

Lord, Cheryl f19xx0000
 •b at New Zealand •to LORD, John
 Ghwelp Lovekin m1913000 •& —,
 Elsie.

51522

Lord, Jacqui f19xx0000
 •b at New Zealand •to LORD, John
 Ghwelp Lovekin m1913000 •& —,
 Elsie.

51523

Lord, Judy f19xx0000
 •b at New Zealand •to LORD, John
 Ghwelp Lovekin m1913000 •& —,
 Elsie.

5153

LORD, Lloyd Mansell m19181107
 •b 07 NOV 1918 at New Zealand •to
 LORD, Lloyd Lovekin m1884000 •&
 Heape, Doris Edna •d 00 xxx 1944 on
 HMS "Neptune".

5154

LORD, Iveagh Kenneth m19190930
 •b 30 SEP 1919 at Frankton Junction,
 New Zealand •to LORD, Lloyd
 Lovekin m1884000 •& Heape, Doris
 Edna.

52

LORD, John Owen m18440920
 •b 20 SEP 1844 at "Lawrenny",
 Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/26 :
 1844/00204> •to LORD, Edward
 Robert m18120314 •& Lovekin,
 Charlotte f18120000 •m 24 DEC 1873
 at St Peter's, Wellington, New Zealand
 •= **Betts, Catherine Allwright**
 f18411018 •d 11 MAY 1927 at
 Auckland, New Zealand.

52=

Betts, Catherine Allwright f18411018
 •b 18 OCT 1841 at Hamilton, TAS •to
 BETTS, Alfred •& Allwright, Sarah

•m 24 DEC 1873 at St Peter's,
 Wellington, New Zealand •= **LORD,**
John Owen m18440920 •d 08 NOV
 1933 at Pokeno, New Zealand.

53

LORD, Arthur Thomson m18460928
 •b 28 SEP 1846 at "Lawrenny",
 Hamilton, TAS <registered without
 forenames, RGD33/26 : 1846/00244,
 without forenames> •to LORD,
 Edward Robert m18120314 •&
 Lovekin, Charlotte f18120000 •m 06
 JAN 1869 aged 22 at St George's Sorell,
 TAS <RGD37/28 : 1869/0612> •=
Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000
 aged 20 •d •i 22 NOV 1910 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 16485> •»

53=

Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000
 •b ~1847 at Cherry Tree Opening, TAS
 •to FEATHERSTONE, Thomas •&
 Brown, Sarah (?) •m 06 JAN 1869 at
 Cherry Tree Opening (St George's
 Sorell), TAS <RGD37/28 : 1869/0612>
 •= **LORD, Arthur Thomson**
 m18460928 •d •i 31 DEC 1934 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 30255> •».

531

LORD, Arthur m18690616
 •b 16 JAN 1869 at Sorell, TAS
 <RGD33/46 : 1869/01472> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •c
 12 APR 1873 at St Luke's, Richmond,
 TAS while parents were living at
 "Anglewood", Richmond •m 05 SEP
 1889 at Oatlands, TAS <RGD37/48 :
 1889/0682> •= **Lord, Ellen** f18690601
 (5A his half-aunt) .

5311

Lord, Pearl Elsie Angelina Ruby
 f18900717
 •b 17 JUL 1890 at Oatlands, TAS
 <RGD33/69 : 1890/02487> •to LORD,
 Arthur m18690616 •& Lord, Ellen
 f18690601 •m •= **SHIPP, Sydney Roy**
 m18940910 •d 13 OCT 1946 aged 56 •i
 15 OCT 1946 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 38910> <TAMIOT
 CB11/01016 : 1> •» including 1 son:
 SHIPP, Maxwell.

5311=

SHIPP, Sydney Roy m18940910
 •b 10 SEP 1894 at Longford, TAS
 <RGD33/76 : 1894/01334> •to SHIPP,
 James •& Greig, Laura •m •= **Lord,**
Pearl Elsie Ann Ruby f18900717 •d •i
 09 FEB 1956 @ 61 at Cornelian Bay.

Hobart, TAS <SRCT 71622> •»
including 1 son: SHIPP, Maxwell
Hector Roy.

53111

SHIPP, Maxwell Hector Roy
m19230000
•b ~1923 •to SHIPP, Sydney, Roy
m18940910 •& Lord, Pearl Elsie Ann
Ruby f18900717 •d 23 OCT 1993 •m
•i 31 MAR 1994 aged 71 at Cornelian
Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 115062> •»
including 1 daughter: Shipp, Marie.

531111

Shipp, Marie
•b •to SHIPP, Maxwell •m •=
CHOPPING, Steven.

5312

Lord, Lillian Nellie f18920722
•b 22 JUL 1892 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/18 : 1892/01243> •to LORD,
Arthur m18690616 •& Lord, Ellen
f18690601 •d DEC 1892 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD35/14 : HO92/0082> •i 16
DEC 1892 aged 0 •I 18 DEC 1892 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
9030> •infant.

5313

Lord, Hector Edward Arthur
m18940822
•o 1st AIF •b 22 AUG 1894 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD33/20 : 1894/00388> •to
LORD, Arthur m18690616 •& Lord,
Ellen f18690601 •c 22 JAN 1897 at St
James', New Town, TAS •d 0000 1918,
at France, killed in action •i •#.

5314

LORD, Robert Peter m18961125
•o 1st AIF •b 25 NOV 1896 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD33/21 : 1897/00970> •to
LORD, Arthur m18690616 •& Lord,
Ellen f18690601 •c 22 JAN 1897 at St
James', New Town, TAS •d 0000 1915,
at, killed in action •i •#.

5315

Lord, Princess May f19xx0000
•b •to LORD, Arthur m18690616 •&
Lord, Ellen f18690601 •m •=
MACHEN, Charles Victor m18910805
•d •i 13 NOV 1967 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 83272> •»
including 1 son and 1 daughter:
Machen, Lola f18xx0000; MACHEN,
Terence m19xx0000.

5315=

MACHEN, Charles Victor m18910805
•b 95 AUG 1891 at Beaconsfield, TAS
<RGD33/70 : 1891/00810> •to
MACHEN, Alfred John •& Johnson,
Emma •m •= **Lord, Princess May**

f18xx0000 •» including 1 son and 1
daughter: Machen, Lola f18xx0000;
MACHEN, Terence m19xx0000.

53151

Machen, Lola f19xx0000
•b •to MACHEN, Charles Victor
m18910805 •& Lord, Princess May
f18xx0000.

53152

MACHEN, Terence m19xx0000
•b •to MACHEN, Charles Victor
m18910805 •& Lord, Princess May
f18xx0000.

5316

Lord, Cecily Vivienne f19xx0000
•o said to have gone to South Africa
•b •to LORD, Arthur m18690616 •&
Lord, Ellen f18690601 •m •= **STILES,
A.**

5317

LORD, Kenneth David m19061103
•b 03 NOV 1906 •to LORD, Arthur
m18690616 •& Lord, Ellen f18690601
•m •= **Guy, Lily May** f19xx0000 •d •i
11 MAY 1959 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 72938> •» 5 sons
and 1 daughter: LORD, Kenneth
m19xx0000; LORD, David m19xx0000;
LORD, Ian m19xx0000; Lord, Judith
f18xx0000; LORD, Robert m19xx0000;
LORD, Graham m19xx0000.

5317=

Guy, Lily May f19xx0000
•m •= **LORD, Kenneth David**
m19061103 •d aged 70 •i 19 DEC 1964
at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
75842> •» 5 sons and 1 daughter:
LORD, Kenneth m19xx0000; LORD,
David Alan m19xx0000; LORD, Ian
m19xx0000; Lord, Judith f18xx0000;
LORD, Robert m19xx0000; LORD,
Graham m19xx0000.

53171

LORD, Kenneth m19xx0000
•b •to LORD, Kenneth David
m19061103 •& Guy, Lily May
f19xx0000.

53172

LORD, David Alan m19xx0000
•b ~1928 •to LORD, Kenneth David
m19061103 •& Guy, Lily May
f19xx0000 •d •I 26 NOV 1939 aged 11
at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
33829> •#.

53173

LORD, Ian m19xx0000
•b •to LORD, Kenneth David
m19061103 •& Guy, Lily May
f19xx0000

53174

Lord, Judith f18xx0000
 •b •to LORD, Kenneth David
 m19061103 •& Guy, Lily May
 f19xx0000 •m
 •= PIGGOTT, —.

53175

LORD, Robert m19xx0000
 •b •to LORD, Kenneth David
 m19061103 •& Guy, Lily May
 f19xx0000.

53176

LORD, Graham m19xx0000
 •b •to LORD, Kenneth David
 m19061103 •& Guy, Lily May
 f19xx0000.

532

LORD, Llanstinan Lovekin
 m18720128
 •b 28 JAN 1872 at "Anglewood",
 Richmond, TAS <RGD33/49 :
 1872/01505> •to LORD, Arthur
 Thomson m18460928 •& Featherstone,
 Mary Jane f1847000 •drowned 04
 MAR 1875 aged 3 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD35/43 : RC75/0811> •i at St
 Matthew's Stephen street New
 Norfolk, TAS <TAMIOT NN02/36 : 4>
 •infant.

533

LORD, Frederick Ralph m18730305
 •b 05 MAR 1873 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/50 : 1873/01551 as
 Frederick> •to LORD, Arthur
 Thomson m18460928 •& Featherstone,
 Mary Jane f1847000 •m 19 OCT 1898
 aged 25 at St Mary's cathedral, Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/59 : 1898/0279> •=
Sing, Frances Cecilia f18740222 aged
 23 •» 3 children including Lord, Sybil
 Eileen f18990324.

533=

Sing, Frances Cecilia f18740222
 •o
 •b 22 FEB 1874 at Launceston, TAS
 <RGD33/51 : 1874/01616> •to SING,
 Tom •& Callender, Mary •m 19 OCT
 1898 aged 23 at St Mary's cathedral,
 Hobart, TAS <RGD37/59 : 1898/0279>
 •= **LORD, Frederick Ralph**
 m18730305 aged 25 •d 29 MAY 1950
 aged 75 at Launceston, TAS •crem 31
 MAY 1950 at Carr Villa, Launceston,
 TAS <CVC20508> •» 3 children
 including Lord, Sybil Eileen
 f18990324.

5331

Lord, Sybil Eileen f18990324
 •b 24 MAR 1899 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/22 : 1899/01343> •to LORD,

Frederick Ralph m18730305 •& Sing,
 Fanny [Frances Cecilia].

534

LORD, George Cecil m18740414
 •b 14 APR 1874 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/51 : 1874/01581> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •m
 0000 1911 at Fielding, New Zealand •=
Pitts, Violet Mary •d 25 NOV 1941 at
 Fielding, New Zealand •» without
 issue.

535

Lord, Emily f18750409
 •b 04 APR 1875 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/52 : 1875/01562> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •d
 30 AUG 1889 aged 14 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD35/12 : HO89/0747> •i 01 SEP
 1889 aged 14 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 7361> •≠

536

LORD, Ralph m18760506
 •b 06 MAY 1876 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/53 : 1876/01570> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •d
 0000 1953 aged 77 •i at Malbina
 cemetery <TAMIOT NN04/A0202> .

537

Lord, Florence f18770624
 •b 24 JUN 1877 at Sorell, TAS
 <RGD33/54 : 1877/01708> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •m
 1902 •= **MARRIOTT, Arthur Clifford**
 •d •crem 16 SEP 1959 aged 82 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 73128> •»

537=

MARRIOTT, Arthur Clifford
 m18690000
 •b ~1869 •m 1902 •= **Lord, Florence**
 f18770624 •d •i 28 JUL 1948 aged 79 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 40102> •».

538

LORD, Vincent m18790303
 •b 03 MAR 1879 at Sorell, TAS
 <RGD33/56 : 1879/02374> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •d
 14 AUG 1879 aged 0 at Sorell, TAS
 <RGD35/47 : SR79/0630> •i at Henry
 Street cemetery, Sorell, TAS <TAMIOT
 So07/00086> •infant.

539

LORD, Malcolm m18820719

•b 19 JUL 1882 at Sorell, TAS
 <RGD33/60 : 1882/02800> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •d
 26 NOV 1882 aged 0 at Sorell, TAS
 <RGD35/50 : SR82/0713> •infant.

53A

Lord, Ada f18830730
 •b 30 JUL 1883 at Sorell, TAS
 <RGD33/61 : 1883/02269> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •m
 •= **ARMSTRONG, George**.

53B

LORD, Velentine m18851112
 •b 12 NOV 1885 at Sorell, TAS
 <RGD33/63 : 1885/03157> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •m
 05 APR 1911 at Thomas, New Zealand
 •= **Moorby, Catherine** f18xx0000 •d
 15 AUG 1936 at New Zealand •» 1 son
 and 2 daughters: Lord, Emily
 f18xx0000; Lord, Kathleen f18xx0000;
 LORD, Arthur Thompson m1915000.

53C

LORD, Montague m18871205
 •b 05 DEC 1887 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/15 : 1888/01168> •to LORD,
 Arthur Thomson m18460928 •&
 Featherstone, Mary Jane f1847000 •d
 29 JAN 1889 aged 0 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD35/12 : HO89/0344> •infant.

54

Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325
 •b 25 MAR 1848 at "Lawrenny",
 Hamilton, TAS <registered without
 forenames, RGD33/26 : 1848/00281>
 •to LORD, Edward Robert m18120314
 •& Lovekin, Charlotte f18120000 •m
 13 JUN 1867 aged 19 at St Matthew's,
 Rokeby, TAS <RGD37/26 :
 1867/0034> •= **CHIPMAN, Charles**
 m18xx0000 aged 25 of "Clarence
 House", Rokeby, TAS •d 1933 •»

54=

CHIPMAN, Charles m18411015
 •b 15 OCT 1841 at Rokeby, TAS
 <RGD32/03 : 1841/01671> •to
 CHIPMAN, Joseph
 •& Stanfield, Mary Ann •m 13 JUN
 1867 aged 19 at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
 TAS <RGD37/26 : 1867/0034> •=
Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325 •d
 0000 1909 •»

541

CHIPMAN, Charles Owen
 m18680302
 •b 02 MAR 1868 at Rokeby, TAS
 <registered without forenames,

RGD33/45 : 1868/00175> •to
CHIPMAN, Charles m18411015 •&
 Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325 •c 31
 MAR 1868 at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
 TAS <NS334/4 : 294> •m 1912 •=
Johnston, Elizabeth Margaret
 f18691015 •d 13 MAY 1955 aged 87 •i
 at St Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS
 <TAMIOT CI03/0903 : 2> •».

541=

Johnston, Elizabeth Margaret
 f18691015
 •b 15 OCT 1869 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/10 : 1869/00743> •to
 JOHNSTON, James •& Kirkland,
 Elizabeth •m 1912 •= **CHIPMAN,**
Charles Owen m18680302 •d 02 NOV
 1923 aged 54 •i at St Matthew's,
 Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT CI03/0903 :
 1> •»

542

Chipman, Mary f18690523
 •b 23 MAY 1869 at Rokeby, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/46 : 1869/00174> •to
 CHIPMAN, Charles m18411015 •&
 Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325 •c 14
 JUL 1869 at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
 TAS <NS334/4 : 321> •d 19 MAR 1953
 aged 83 at •i at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
 TAS <TAMIOT CI03/0703> •».

543

CHIPMAN, Reginald m18700922
 •b 22 SEP 1870 at Rokeby, TAS
 <registered without RGD33/47 :
 1870/00192> •to CHIPMAN, Charles
 m18411015 •& Lord, Corbetta Eliza
 f18480325 •c 20 JAN 1871 at St
 Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <NS334/4 :
 340> •m •= **Jordan, Myrtle Victoria**
Ann f18880526 •d 13 JUL 1933 •i at St
 Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT
 CI03/0304 : 1> •» 2 sons and 1
 daughter: Chipman, Joyce f18xx0000;
 CHIPMAN, Percy m19xx0000;
 CHIPMAN, Alfred m19xx0000.

543=

Jordan, Myrtle Victoria Ann f
 18880526
 •b 26 MAY 1888 at Clarence, TAS
 <RGD33/66 : 1888/01048> •to
 JORDAN, George William •& Tollard,
 Clara Victoria Ann •m •= **CHIPMAN,**
Reginald m18700922 •d 18 FEB 1973
 •i at St Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS
 <TAMIOT CI03/0304 : 2> •» 2 sons
 and 1 daughter: Chipman, Joyce
 f18xx0000; CHIPMAN, Percy
 m19xx0000; CHIPMAN, Alfred
 m19xx0000.

5431

Chipman, Joyce f19xx0000
 •b •to CHIPMAN, Reginald
 m18700922 •& Jordan, Myrtle Victoria
 Ann f18880526 •m •= STEELE, Alan.

5432

CHIPMAN, Percy m19xx0000
 •b •to CHIPMAN, Reginald
 m18700922 •& Jordan, Myrtle Victoria
 Ann f18880526 •d 15 FEB 1973 •i at St
 Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT
 CI03/0304 : 3> •≠.

5433

CHIPMAN, Alfred m19xx0000
 •b •to CHIPMAN, Reginald
 m18700922 •& Jordan, Myrtle Victoria
 Ann f18880526 •d 09 NOV 1976 •i at
 St Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT
 CI03/0304 : 4> •≠.

544

CHIPMAN, Edward m18720630
 •b 30 JUN 1872 at Rokeby, TAS
 <RGD33/49 : 1872/00152> •to
 CHIPMAN, Charles m18411015 •&
 Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325 •c07
 AUG 1872 at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
 TAS <NS334/4 : 377> •m •= Free,
 Violet Myrtle f18880503 •d 30 JUN
 1959 aged 86 •i at St Matthew's,
 Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT CI03/0408 :
 2> •» 2 sons and 1 daughter :
 Chipman, Lillian Marjorie f1907000;
 CHIPMAN, Edward m1907000;
 CHIPMAN, Colin Lloyd m1911000.

544=

Free, Violet Myrtle "Topsy"
 f18880503
 •b 03 MAY 1888 at Clarence, TAS
 <RGD33/66 : 1888/01043> •to FREE,
 George William •& Young, Isabel •m
 •= CHIPMAN, Edward m18720630 •d
 19 JAN 1937 •i at St Matthew's,
 Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT CI03/0408 :
 1> •» 2 sons and 1 daughter :
 Chipman, Lillian Marjorie f1907000;
 CHIPMAN, Edward m1907000;
 CHIPMAN, Colin Lloyd m1911000.

5441

Chipman, Lillian Marjorie f1907000
 •b ~1907 •to CHIPMAN, Edward
 m18720630 •& Free, Violet Myrtle
 f18880503 •m •= REYNOLDS, Clyde
 David •d 1964 at •i
 •»

5441=

REYNOLDS, Clyde David m19070428
 •b 28 APR 1907 •m •= Chipman,
 Lillian Marjorie f1907000 •d 09 MAR
 1994 aged 86 •crem 14 MAR 1994 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT

100394> •i at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
 TAS <TAMIOT CI03/0606 : 2> •»

5442

CHIPMAN, Edward Alan m19091009
 •b 31 OCT 1909 •to CHIPMAN,
 Edward m18720630 •& Free, Violet
 Myrtle f18880503 •m •= Reynolds, Ina
 •d25 JAN 1984 aged 74 •crem 27 JAN
 1984 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <SRCT 90565> •»

5443

CHIPMAN, Colin Lloyd m1911000
 •b ~1911 •to CHIPMAN, Edward
 m18720630 •& Free, Violet Myrtle
 f18880503 •m1 •=1 Kelly, Marjorie
 Clarissa f1912000 •m2 •=2 Booth,
 Marie Elaine f1932000 •m3 •=3 —,
 Beverley D. •d at Berriedale, TAS •i
 19 JUL 1977 aged 66 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 84752> •1» no
 issue (?) •2» 1 son, CHIPMAN, Barry;
 •3» 3 daughters: Chipman, Fiona
 f18xx0000; Chipman, Jennifer
 f18xx0000; Chipman, Jeniene
 f18xx0000.

5443=1

Kelly, Marjorie Clarissa f1912000
 •b ~1912 at •m •= CHIPMAN, Colin
 Lloyd m1911000 •d 09 MAR 1950 •i at
 St John's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
 Ri03/B0105> •»

5443=2

Booth, Marie Elaine f1932000
 •b ~1932 •to BOOTH, Stanley •& —,
 Emma •m •= CHIPMAN, Colin Lloyd
 m1911000 •d 23 JUN 1955 at •i at St
 Thomas', Tea Tree, TAS <TAMIOT
 Br10/0> •» 1 son : CHIPMAN, Barry.

5443=3

—, **Beverley D.** f19xx0000
 •m •= CHIPMAN, Colin Lloyd
 m1911000 •» 3 daughters: Chipman,
 Fiona f18xx0000; Chipman, Jennifer
 f18xx0000; Chipman, Jeniene
 f18xx0000.

54431

CHIPMAN, Barry m19xx0000
 •b •to CHIPMAN, Colin Lloyd
 m1911000 •& Booth, Marie Elaine
 f1932000.

54432

Chipman, Fiona f19xx0000
 •b •to CHIPMAN, Colin Lloyd
 m1911000 •& 000, Beverley f19xx0000.

54433

Chipman, Jennifer f19xx0000
 •b •to CHIPMAN, Colin Lloyd
 m1911000 •& 000, Beverley f19xx0000.

54434

Chipman, Jeniene f19xx0000
 •b •to **CHIPMAN, Colin Lloyd**
 m1911000 •& 000, **Beverley** f19xx0000.

545

Chipman, Corbetta f18740305
 •b 05 MAR 1874 at Rokeby, TAS
 <RGD33/51 : 1874/00165> •to
CHIPMAN, Charles m18411015 •&
Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325 •c 17
 MAY 1874 at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
 TAS <NS334/4 : 377> •m 08 MAR
 1897 aged 22 at Clarence, TAS
 <RGD37/57 : 1897/0049> •=**HENRY,**
Percy Rutherford m18630323 aged 28
 (!) •d 03 JUL 1954 at Hobart, TAS •i 06
 JUL 1954 aged 80 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 44241> <TAMIOT
 CB13f/07001 : 2> •» 2 sons and 3
 daughters: **Henry, Marjorie** f18980519;
Henry, Eleanor f18xx0000; **HENRY,**
Eric Rutherford m19040523; **HENRY,**
Alan m19xx0000; **Henry, Margaret**
 f18xx0000.

545=

HENRY, Percy Rutherford m18630323
 •b 23 MAR 1863 •m 08 MAR 1897
 aged 22 at Clarence, TAS <RGD37/57 :
 1897/0049> •=**Chipman, Corbetta**
 f18740305 •d 06 SEP 1927 at Hobart,
 TAS •i 08 SEP 1927 aged 59 at
 Cornelian Bay, TAS <SRCT 25347>
 <TAMIOT CB13f/07001 : 1> •» 2 sons
 and 3 daughters: **Henry, Marjorie**
 f18980519; **Henry, Eleanor** f18xx0000;
HENRY, Eric Rutherford m19040523;
HENRY, Alan m19xx0000; **Henry,**
Margaret f18xx0000.

5451

Henry, Marjorie f18980519
 •b 19 MAY 1898 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/22 : 1898/00660> •to
HENRY, Percy Rutherford m18630323
 •& **Chipman, Corbetta** f18740305.

5452

Henry, Eleanor f19xx0000
 •b •to **HENRY, Percy Rutherford**
 m18630323 •& **Chipman, Corbetta**
 f18740305.

5453

HENRY, Eric Rutherford m19041118
 •o barrister, solicitor, and author •b 18
 NOV 1904 •to **HENRY, Percy**
Rutherford m18630323 •& **Chipman,**
Corbetta f18740305 •ed LLB,
 University of Tasmania •m •=**—,**
Ellen Elizabeth "Betty" f19081117 •d
 23 MAY 1983 at Hobart, TAS •i 25
 MAY 1983 at Kingston, TAS <SRCT
 64093> <TAMIOT Kb21/044c> •» 4

sons and 1 daughter: **HENRY, Nigel**
 m19xx0000; **HENRY, Neville**
 m19xx0000; **HENRY, Winston**
 m19xx0000; **HENRY, Marcus**
 m19xx0000; **Henry, Gillian** f18xx0000.

5453=

—, Ellen Elizabeth "Betty" f19081117
 •b 17 NOV 1908 •m •=**HENRY, Eric**
Rutherford m19040523 •d 09 JUN
 2003 at Hobart, TAS •i 12 JUN 2003 at
 Kingston, TAS <SRCT 119806> •» 4
 sons and 1 daughter: **HENRY, Nigel**
 m19xx0000; **HENRY, Neville**
 m19xx0000; **HENRY, Winston**
 m19xx0000; **HENRY, Marcus**
 m19xx0000; **Henry, Gillian** f19xx0000.

5454

HENRY, Alan Gordon m19110000
 •b ~1911 •to **HENRY, Percy**
Rutherford m18630323 •& **Chipman,**
Corbetta f18740305 •m •=**—, Monica**
 •d aged 67 •crem 08 SEP 1978 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 85766> •» including 1 daughter,
Henry, Anna f18xx0000.

54541

Henry, Anna f19xx0000
 •b •to **HENRY, Alan** m19xx0000 •&
—, Monica •m •=**DONNELLY, —.**

5455

Henry, Margaret f19xx0000
 •b •to **HENRY, Percy Rutherford**
 m18630323 •& **Chipman, Corbetta**
 f18740305.

546

Chipman, Kate f18760606
 •b 06 JUN 1876 at Rokeby, TAS
 <RGD33/53 : 1876/00159> •to
CHIPMAN, Charles m18411015 •&
Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325 •c 17
 MAY 1874 at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
 TAS <NS334/000> •m 07 APR
 1897 aged 20 at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
 TAS <RGD37/57 : 1897/0053> •=
CHIPMAN, Albert m18650627 aged
 31 •d 00 AUG 1944 •i at St Matthew's,
 Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT CI03/0702 :
 2> •»

546=

CHIPMAN, Albert m18650627
 •b 27 JUN 1865 at Rokeby, TAS
 <RGD33/42 : 1865/00262> •to
CHIPMAN, John •& **Morrisby, Sophia**
 •m 07 APR 1897 aged 31 at St
 Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <RGD37/57 :
 1897/0053> •=**Chipman, Kate**
 f18760606 aged 20 •d 06 APR 1941 •i
 at St Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS
 <TAMIOT CI03/0702 : 1> •» including
 2 sons: **CHIPMAN, Donald Ernest**

m18980707; CHIPMAN, Thomas
m19xx0000.

5461

CHIPMAN, Donald Ernest
m18980707
•b 07 JUL 1898 at Rokeby, TAS
<RGD33/84 : 1898/00255> •to
CHIPMAN, Albert m18650627 •&
Chipman, Kate f18760606 •m1 •=1 —,
May •m2 •=2 England, Phyllis Irene
•d 12 FEB 1965 •i at St Matthew's,
Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT CI03/0702 :
4> •1> 4 sons: CHIPMAN, Arthur
Owen m1922000; CHIPMAN, Charles
Robert m1923000; CHIPMAN, Joseph
Dennis m1927000; CHIPMAN, Basil
Albert m1930000 •2> 1 son :
CHIPMAN, Lyden m19xx0000.

5461=1

—, May f19xx0000
•m •= **CHIPMAN, Donald Ernest**
m18980707 •d 01 DEC 1945 at •i at St
Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT
CI03/0702 : 3> •1> 4 sons: CHIPMAN,
Arthur Owen m1922000; CHIPMAN,
Charles Robert m1923000; CHIPMAN,
Joseph Dennis m1927000; CHIPMAN,
Basil Albert m1930000.

5461=2

England, Phyllis Irene f19xx0000
•m •= **CHIPMAN, Donald Ernest**
m18980707 •» 1 son : CHIPMAN,
Lyden m19xx0000.

54611

CHIPMAN, Arthur Owen m1922000
•b ~1922 •to CHIPMAN, Donald
Ernest m18980707 •& —, May
f19xx0000.

54612

CHIPMAN, Charles Robert m1923000
•b ~1923 •to CHIPMAN, Donald
Ernest m18980707 •& 000, May
f18xx0000 •m •= **Ferrar, Colleen**
Moore.

54613

CHIPMAN, Joseph Dennis m1927000
•b ~1927 •to CHIPMAN, Donald
Ernest m18980707 •& —, May
f19xx0000.

54614

CHIPMAN, Basil Albert m1930000
•b ~1930 •to CHIPMAN, Donald
Ernest m18980707 •& —, May
f19xx0000.

54615

CHIPMAN, Lyden m19xx0000
•b •to CHIPMAN, Donald Ernest
m18980707 •& England, Phyllis Irene
f19xx0000.

5462

CHIPMAN, Thomas m19xx0000
•b [the date of 1930 is very dubious]
•to CHIPMAN, Albert m18650627 •&
Chipman, Kate f18760606.

547

Chipman, Edith Emily f18780130
•b 30 JAN 1878 at Rokeby, TAS
<RGD33/55 : 1878/00190> •to
CHIPMAN, Charles m18411015 •&
Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325 •c 17
MAY 1874 at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
TAS <NS334/000> •m •= **CALVERT,**
David Charles Hedley •d 06 JUN
1962 aged 84 •i at St Peter's, Cairns
Bay, TAS <TAMIOT Es01/0025 : 2>
•».

547=

CALVERT, David Charles Hedley
m18750508
•o Member of the Legislative Council,
Tasmania; orchardist, of "Waterloo",
Huon Valley, TAS •b 08 MAY 1875 at
Clarence, TAS <RGD33/52 :
1875/00187> •to CALVERT, William
James •& Morrisby, Catherine •m •=
Chipman, Edith Emily f18780130 •d
17 OCT 1924 aged 49 •i at St Peter's,
Cairns Bay, TAS <TAMIOT Es01/0025
: 1> •».

548

CHIPMAN, Robert Joseph m18810313
•b 13 MAR 1881 at Rokeby, TAS
<RGD33/58 : 1881/00294> •to
CHIPMAN, Charles m18411015 •&
Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325 •c 17
MAY 1874 at St Matthew's, Rokeby,
TAS <NS334/000> •m •= —, **Doris**
Lillian •d 13 JAN 1933 aged 51 •i St
Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT
CI03/0803 : 1> •» 3 sons and 1
daughter : CHIPMAN, John
m19xx0000; CHIPMAN, Frederick
Charles m19131416; Chipman,
Dorothy f18xx0000; CHIPMAN,
Maxwell Burton m19230515.

548=

—, **Doris Lillian**
•m •= **CHIPMAN, Robert Joseph**
m18810313 •d 11 OCT 1956 •i at St
Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <TAMIOT
CI03/0803 : 2> •» 3 sons and 1
daughter : CHIPMAN, John
m19xx0000; CHIPMAN, Frederick
Charles m19131416; Chipman,
Dorothy f18xx0000; CHIPMAN,
Maxwell Burton m19230515.

5481

CHIPMAN, John m19xx0000
•b •to CHIPMAN, Robert Joseph

- m18810313 •& —, Doris Lillian f18xx0000.
- 5482**
CHIPMAN, Frederick Charles
 m19130416
 •b 16 APR 1913 •to CHIPMAN, Robert Joseph m18810313 •& —, Doris Lillian f18xx0000.
- 5483**
Chipman, Dorothy f18xx0000
 •b •to CHIPMAN, Robert Joseph m18810313 •& —, Doris Lillian f18xx0000 •m •= —, **Olga Mary** •d 12 JAN 1994 aged 80 •crem 14 JAN 1994 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 100247>.
- 5484**
CHIPMAN, Maxwell Burton
 m19230515
 •b 15 MAY 1923 •to CHIPMAN, Robert Joseph m18810313 •& —, Doris Lillian f18xx0000 •m •= —, **Daphne Winifred** •d 22 MAR 2000 aged 76 •crem 24 MAR 2000 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 113806>.
- 549**
Chipman, Daisy f18850603
 •b 03 JUN 1885 at Rokeby, TAS <RGD33/63 : 1885/01024> •to CHIPMAN, Charles m18411015 •& Lord, Corbetta Eliza f18480325 •c 17 MAY 1874 at St Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <NS334/000> •m •= CALVERT, Royden Morrisby m18830826 •d 20 OCT 1972 aged 87 •crem 23 OCT 1972 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 80936> •» 2 sons and 3 daughters : CALVERT, Maxwell m19xx0000; Calvert, Ruth f19xx0000; Calvert, Corbetta Eliza (Betty) f19xx0000; CALVERT, Royden Morrisby m19xx0000; Calvert, Barbara f19xx0000.
- 549=**
CALVERT, Royden Morrisby
 m18830826
 •b 26 AUG 1883 at Ralphs Bay, TAS <RGD33/61 : 1883/02006> •to CALVERT, David •& Morrisby, Eliza Walker •m •= **Chipman, Daisy** f18850603 •d 31 MAR 1973 aged 89 •crem 03 APR 1973 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 81241> •» 2 sons and 3 daughters : CALVERT, Maxwell m19xx0000; Calvert, Ruth f19xx0000; Calvert, Corbetta Eliza (Betty) f19xx0000; CALVERT, Royden Morrisby m19xx0000; Calvert, Barbara f19xx0000.
- 5491**
CALVERT, Maxwell m19xx0000
 •b •to CALVERT, Royden Morrisby m18830826 •& Chipman, Daisy f18850603.
- 5492**
Calvert, Ruth f19xx0000
 •b •to CALVERT, Royden Morrisby m18830826 •& Chipman, Daisy f18850603 •m •= **CHARLESWORTH, E.** •» 1 daughter : Charlesworth, Ann f18xx0000
- 5493**
Calvert, Corbetta Eliza (Betty)
 f19200607
 •b 07 JUN 1920 at •to CALVERT, Royden Morrisby m18830826 •& Chipman, Daisy f18850603 •c 07 NOV 1920 at St Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <NS334/2 :000> •m •= **COPPIN, Clifford**
- 5493=**
COPPIN, Clifford m19181204
 •b 04 DEC 1918 •m •- Calvert, Corbetta Eliza •d 24 SEP 1990 aged 71 •i 27 SEP 1990 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 96833> •»
- 5494**
CALVERT, Royden Morrisby
 m19270610
 •b 10 JUN 1927 at •to CALVERT, Royden Morrisby m18830826 •& Chipman, Daisy f18850603 •c 05 FEB 1928 at St Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <NS334/4 :000> •m •= **Bellette, Merle** •d 28 JAN 2001 aged 73 •i 31 JAN 2001 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 115891> •»
- 5495**
Calvert, Barbara f19280722
 •b 22 JUL 1928 •to CALVERT, Royden Morrisby m18830826 •& Chipman, Daisy f18850603 •c 03 FEB 1929 at St Matthew's, Rokeby, TAS <NS334/4 :000> •m •= **AMOS, —.**
- 55**
Lord, Charlotte Maria f18500302
 •b 02 MAR 1850 at "Lawrenny", Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/26 : 1850/00329> •to LORD, Edward Robert m18120314 •& Lovekin, Charlotte f18120000 •m 12 MAY 1870 aged 20 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/29 : 1870/0249> •= **DICKSON, Samuel Thomas** m18430203 aged 23 •d 17 AUG 1914 at Christchurch, New Zealand •» 5 sons and 4 daughters: DICKSON, Edward Bassett m18711120; DICKSON, John Owen m18730304; Dickson, Eliza Cecilia

f18740222; DICKSON, Percival m18760303; Dickson, Charlotte f18780705; DICKSON, Walter Henry m18801204; DICKSON, Miles m18830326; Dickson, Kathleen Catherine Lovekin f18850114; Dickson, May f18891115.

55=

DICKSON, Samuel Thomas m18430203
 •b 03 FEB 1843 at Oatlands, TAS <RGD33/27 : 1843/00198> •to DICKSON, Samuel •& Walters, Julia •m 12 MAY 1870 aged 23 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/29 : 1870/0249> •=
Lord, Charlotte Maria f18500302 aged 20 •d 28 MAR 1924 at New Brighton, New Zealand •» 5 sons and 4 daughters: DICKSON, Edward Bassett m18711120; DICKSON, John Owen m18730304; Dickson, Eliza Cecilia f18740222; DICKSON, Percival m18760303; Dickson, Charlotte f18780705; DICKSON, Walter Henry m18801204; DICKSON, Miles m18830326; Dickson, Kathleen Catherine Lovekin f18850114; Dickson, May f18891115.

551

Lord, Charlotte f18680726
 •b 26 JUL 1868 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/45 : 1868/01473> •to —, — •& Lord, Charlotte Maria f18500302.

552

DICKSON, Edward Bassett m18711120
 •b 20 NOV 1871 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/48 : 1871/01543> •to DICKSON, Samuel Thomas m18430203 •& Lord, Charlotte Maria f18500302 •d 16 DEC 1871 aged 0 at Richmond, TAS <RGD35/39 : RC71/0475> •i •infant.

553

DICKSON, John Owen m18730304
 •b 04 MAR 1873 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/50 : 1873/01555> •to DICKSON, Samuel Thomas m18430203 •& Lord, Charlotte Maria f18500302.

554

Dickson, Eliza Cecilia f18740222
 •b 22 FEB 1874 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/51 : 1874/01592 as Eliza Dickson> •to DICKSON, Samuel Thomas m18430203 •& Lord, Charlotte Maria f18500302 •m 06 MAY 1893 at Christchurch, New Zealand •= **DE FARIA, Anthony John** m1867000 •d 06 AUG 1926 at

Canterbury, New Zealand •i •» 2 sons: **DE FARIA, Thomas Antonio** m18931204; **DE FARIA Manuel Theodore** m1895000.

554=

DE FARIA, Anthony John m18670000
 •b ~1867 at Portugal •m 06 MAY 1893 at Christchurch, New Zealand •=
Dickson, Eliza Cecilia f18740222 •d 31 MAR 1947 at New Zealand •» 2 sons: **De Faria, Thomas Antonio** m18931204; **De Faria, Manuel Theodore** m1895000.

5541

DE FARIA, Thomas Antonio m18931204
 •b 04 DEC 1893 at Christchurch, New Zealand •to **DE FARIA, Anthony John** m1867000 •& **Dickson, Eliza Cecilia** f18740222 •m 29 OCT 1917 at New Zealand •= **Anderson, Kathleen Amelia** f18xx0000 •» 4 sons and 2 daughters : **De Faria, Dorothy Cecilia Leith** f1919000; **DE FARIA, Ronald Dickson** m1921000; **DE FARIA, Bruce Anthony** m1923000; **DE FARIA, Douglas Henry** m1926000; **DE FARIA, Gordon Owen** m1929000; **De Faria, Peggy** f18xx0000.

5541=

Anderson, Kathleen Amelia f18xx0000
 •m 29 OCT 1917 at New Zealand •=
DE FARIA, Thomas Antonio m18931204 •d 17 FEB 1962 at New Zealand •» 4 sons and 2 daughters : **De Faria, Dorothy Cecilia Leith** f1919000; **DE FARIA, Ronald Dickson** m1921000; **DE FARIA, Bruce Anthony** m1923000; **DE FARIA, Douglas Henry** m1926000; **DE FARIA, Gordon Owen** m1929000; **De Faria, Peggy** f18xx0000.

55411

De Faria, Dorothy Cecilia Leith f1919000
 •b ~1919 at Taihape, New Zealand •to **DE FARIA, Thomas Antonio** m18931204 •& **Anderson, Kathleen Amelia** f0000 •m 1938 at New Zealand •= **LAMBERT, Norman Frederick** m19xx0000

55412

DE FARIA, Ronald Dickson m1921000
 •b ~1921 at New Plymouth, New Zealand •to **DE FARIA, Thomas Antonio** m18931204 •& **Anderson, Kathleen Amelia** f0000 •m 0000 1942 at New Zealand •= —, —.

55413

DE FARIA, Bruce Anthony m1923000
 •b ~1923 at New Zealand •to DE
FARIA, Thomas Antonio m18931204
 •& Anderson, Kathleen Amelia f0000
 •m 1947 at New Zealand •= —,—.

55414

DE FARIA, Douglas Henry m1926000
 •b ~1926 at New Zealand •to DE
FARIA, Thomas Antonio m18931204
 •& Anderson, Kathleen Amelia f0000
 •m 1954 at New Zealand •= —,—.

55415

DE FARIA, Gordon Owen m1929000
 •b ~1929 at New Zealand •to DE
FARIA, Thomas Antonio m18931204
 •& Anderson, Kathleen Amelia f0000
 •m 1954 at New Zealand •= —,—.

55416

De Faria, Peggy f193xx0000
 •b ~1930 at New Zealand •to DE
FARIA, Thomas Antonio m18931204
 •& Anderson, Kathleen Amelia f0000
 •m •= **QUARRY, —**.

5542

DE FARIA, Manuel Theodore
 m1895000 ["Boy"]
 •b ~1895 at New Zealand •to DE
FARIA, Anthony John m1867000 •&
Dickson, Eliza Cecilia f18740222 •m
 1935 at New Zealand •= —, **Hilda**
Muriel Mary •d ~1970 at Epsom,
 Auckland, New Zealand.

5542=

—, **Hilda Muriel Mary** f18xx0000
 •m ~1935 at New Zealand •= DE
FARIA, Manuel Theodore m1895000
 ["Boy"] •d ~1964 at Auckland, New
 Zealand.

555

DICKSON, Percival m18760303
 •b 03 MAR 1876 at Richmond <not
 registered> •to **DICKSON, Samuel**
Thomas m18430203 •& **Lord,**
Charlotte Maria f18500302 •m •=
Sim, Margaret Ronald f18880000 •d
 09 AUG 1941 at Bromley,
 Christchurch, New Zealand •» 6 sons
 and 1 daughter: **DICKSON, Eric Alan**
 m1917000; **DICKSON, Nelson Owen**
 m1920000; **DICKSON, Percy Malcolm**
 m1922000; **Dickson, Doris Grace**
 f1923000; **DICKSON, Ronald Gordon**
 m1925000; **DICKSON, David Miles**
 m19260401; **DICKSON, Donald Hugh**
 m19280905.

555=

Sim, Margaret Ronald f18880000
 •b ~1888 at Otago, New Zealand •m

at New Zealand •= **DICKSON,**
Percival m18760303 •» 6 sons and 1
 daughter: **DICKSON, Eric Alan**
 m1917000; **DICKSON, Nelson Owen**
 m1920000; **DICKSON, Percy Malcolm**
 m1922000; **Dickson, Doris Grace**
 f1923000; **DICKSON, Ronald Gordon**
 m1925000; **DICKSON, David Miles**
 m19260401; **DICKSON, Donald Hugh**
 m19280905.

5551

DICKSON, Eric Alan m1917000
 •b ~1917 at New Zealand •to
DICKSON, Percival m18760303 •&
Sim, Margaret Ronald f18880000 •m
 0000 1946 at England •= —, **Rosalind**
Joyce (or Joyce, Rosalind ??) •» 4
 daughters: **Dickson, Patricia**
 f18xx0000; **Dickson, Barbara**
 f18xx0000; **Dickson, Shirley** f18xx0000;
Dickson, Annette f18xx0000.

5552

DICKSON, Nelson Owen m1920000
 •b ~1920 at New Zealand •to
DICKSON, Percival m18760303 •&
Sim, Margaret Ronald f18880000 •d 28
 FEB 1930 at New Zealand •≠.

5553

DICKSON, Percy Malcolm m1922000
 •b ~1922 at New Zealand •to
DICKSON, Percival m18760303 •&
Sim, Margaret Ronald f18880000 •m
 1946 at New Zealand •= **Stoddart,**
Elizabeth May ("Bessie") •d 02 APR
 1995 at Timaru, New Zealand •» 1 son
 and 1 daughter : **Dickson, Jillian**
Florence f18xx0000; **DICKSON, Owen**
 m19xx0000; grandfather of **Kathleen,**
Deborah, Victoria and **Michael**

5553=

Stoddart, Elizabeth May ("Bessie")
 f18880000
 •b 1888 at New Zealand •m 0000 1946
 at New Zealand •= **DICKSON, Percy**
Malcolm m1922000 •» 1 son and 1
 daughter : **Dickson, Jillian Florence**
 f19xx0000; **Dickson, Owen** m19xx0000;
 grandmother of **Kathleen, Deborah,**
Victoria and **Michael**

55531

Dickson, Jillian Florence f19xx0000
 •b at New Zealand •to **DICKSON,**
Percy Malcolm m1922000 •& **Stoddart,**
Elizabeth May ("Bessie") f18xx0000
 •m at New Zealand •= **LAWSON,**
Brian.

55532

DICKSON, Owen m19xx0000
 •b at New Zealand •to **DICKSON,**
Percy Malcolm m1922000 •& **Stoddart,**

Elizabeth May ("Bessie") f18xx0000
•m at New Zealand •= —, Irene.

5554

Dickson, Doris Grace f19230000
•b ~1923 at New Zealand •to
DICKSON, Percival m18760303 •&
Sim, Margaret Ronald f18880000 •m
1944 at New Zealand •= **KIRWAN,
Eugene Robert** m19xx0000 •d 22 FEB
1990 at Christchurch, New Zealand •»
3 sons and 1 daughter: **KIRWAN, Alan**
m19xx0000; **KIRWAN, David**
m19xx0000; **KIRWAN, Vincent**
m19xx0000; **Kirwan, Barbara**
f18xx0000; grandmother of
Jacqueline, Stephen, Nicola,
Stephanie, Kevin and John.

5554=

KIRWAN, Eugene Robert m19xx0000
•m 1944 at New Zealand •= **Dickson,
Doris Grace** f19230000 •» 3 sons and 1
daughter: **KIRWAN, Alan** m19xx0000;
KIRWAN, David m19xx0000;
KIRWAN, Vincent m19xx0000;
Kirwan, Barbara
f18xx0000; grandfather of Jacqueline,
Stephen, Nicola, Stephanie, Kevin and
John.

55541

KIRWAN, Alan m19xx0000
•b at New Zealand •to **KIRWAN,
Eugene Robert** m19xx0000 •&
Dickson, Doris Grace f19230000 •m
•= —, Leslie.

55542

KIRWAN, David m19xx0000
•b at New Zealand •to **KIRWAN,
Eugene Robert** m19xx0000 •&
Dickson, Doris Grace f19230000 •m
•= —, Brigitte.

55543

KIRWAN, Vincent m19xx0000
•b at New Zealand •to **KIRWAN,
Eugene Robert** m19xx0000 •&
Dickson, Doris Grace f19230000 •m
•= —, Hera.

55544

Kirwan, Barbara f19xx0000
•b at New Zealand •to **KIRWAN,
Eugene Robert** m19xx0000 •&
Dickson, Doris Grace f19230000

5555

DICKSON, Ronald Gordon m1925000
•b ~1925 at New Zealand •to
DICKSON, Percival m18760303 •&
Sim, Margaret Ronald f18880000 •m
1944 at New Zealand •= —, Patricia.

5556

DICKSON, David Miles m19260401

•b 01 APR 1926 at New Zealand •to
DICKSON, Percival m18760303 •&
Sim, Margaret Ronald f18880000 •m
1951 at New Zealand •= —, Mary •» 1
son : DICKSON, David

5557

DICKSON, Donald Hugh m19280905
•b 05 SEP 1928 at New Zealand •to
DICKSON, Percival m18760303 •&
Sim, Margaret Ronald f18880000 •m
16 FEB 1966 at New Zealand •=
Symonds, Beverley f18xx0000 •» 3
sons: **DICKSON, Warren** m19xx0000;
DICKSON, James m19xx0000;
DICKSON, Peter m19xx0000.

5556

Dickson, Charlotte f18780705
•b 05 JUL 1878 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/55 : 1878/01741> •to
DICKSON, Samuel Thomas
m18430203 •& Lord, Charlotte Maria
f18500302 •d 22 SEP 1882 aged 4 at
"Glen Ayr", Richmond, TAS
<RGD35/50 : RC82/0640> •i at St
Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/2511 : 4> •infant.

5557

DICKSON, Walter Henry m18801204
•b 14 DEC 1880 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/58 : 1881/01914> •to
DICKSON, Samuel Thomas
m18430203 •& Lord, Charlotte Maria
f18500302 •m1 23 DEC 1905 at New
Zealand •=1 **Pole, Flora Camilla**
f188400 •div •m2 1930 at New
Zealand •=2 **Davis, Teresa Gertrude**
f18xx0000 •d 23 JUL 1946 at North
Auckland, New Zealand.

557=1

Pole, Flora Camilla f188400
•b ~1884 at New Zealand •m1 23 DEC
1905 at New Zealand •= **DICKSON,
Walter Henry** m18801204 •div .

557=2

Davis, Teresa Gertrude f18xx0000
•m ~1930 at New Zealand •=
DICKSON, Walter Henry m18801204
•d 26 NOV 1956 at New Zealand •»

558

DICKSON, Miles m18830326
•b 14 DEC 1880 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/61 : 1883/02029> •to
DICKSON, Samuel Thomas
m18430203 •& Lord, Charlotte Maria
f18500302 •m 19 MAR 1913 at
Christchurch, New Zealand •=
Campbell, Mary Florence f18830826
•d 31 MAY 1958 at Wellington, New
Zealand •» 1 son : **DICKSON, Lester**
Miles m19131221

558=

Campbell, Mary Florence f18830826
 •b 26 AUG 1883 at North Canterbury,
 New Zealand •m 19 MAR 1913 at
 Christchurch, New Zealand •=
DICKSON, Miles m18830326 •d 19
 APR 1962 at Christchurch, New
 Zealand •» 1 son : **DICKSON, Lester**
Miles m19131221

5581

DICKSON, Lester Miles m19131221
 •b 21 DEC 1913 at Christchurch, New
 Zealand •to **DICKSON, Miles**
 m18830326 •& **Campbell, Mary**
Florence f18830826 •m 03 JAN 1942 at
 Christchurch, New Zealand •=
Murphy, Annie Joan Catherine
 f19xx0000 •» 1 son and 3 daughters :
DICKSON, Lester John m19440925;
Dickson, Janice Margaret f19460609;
Dickson, Marilyn Therese f19490304;
Dickson, Julie Patricia f19580426.

5581=

Murphy, Annie Joan Catherine
 f19xx0000
 •m 03 JAN 1942 at Christchurch, New
 Zealand •=**DICKSON, Lester Miles**
 m19131221 •d 0000 1982 at •» 1 son
 and 3 daughters : **DICKSON, Lester**
John m19440925; **Dickson, Janice**
Margaret f19460609; **Dickson, Marilyn**
Therese f19490304; **Dickson, Julie**
Patricia f19580426.

55811

DICKSON, Lester John m19440925
 •b 25 SEP 1944 at Christchurch, New
 Zealand •to **DICKSON, Lester Miles**
 m19131221 •& **Murphy, Annie Joan**
Catherine f18xx0000 •m 21 OCT 1967
 at St Mary's, Christchurch, New
 Zealand •=**Lawler, Anne Marie**
 f19xx0000 •» 1 son and 2 daughters :
DICKSON, Stephen Marshall
 m19690000; **Dickson, Jane Marie**
 f19700000; **Dickson, Sarah Louise**
 f1971000

55812

Dickson, Janice Margaret f19460609
 •b 09 JUN 1946 at New Zealand •to
DICKSON, Lester Miles m19131221
 •& **Murphy, Annie Joan Catherine**
 f18xx0000 •m 26 NOV 1966 at St
 Peter's, Richenham, New Zealand •=
SLATER, Denis John m19xx0000 •» 1
 son and 2 daughters : **Slater, Caroline**
Frances f19680204; **SLATER, Geoffrey**
Denis m1970000; **Slater, Catherine**
Joyce f1972000.

55812=

SLATER, Denis John m19xx0000

•m 26 NOV 1966 at St Peter's,
 Richenham, New Zealand •=
Dickson, Janice Margaret f19460609
 •» 1 son and 2 daughters : **Slater,**
Caroline Frances f19680204; **SLATER,**
Geoffrey Denis m1970000; **Slater,**
Catherine Joyce f1972000.

558121

Slater, Caroline Frances f19680204
 •b 04 FEB 1968 at New Zealand •to
SLATER, Denis John m19xx0000 •&
Dickson, Janice Margaret f19460609
 •m 07 FEB 1987 at St George's,
 Bishopsdale, New Zealand •=
OVEREEM, John m19xx0000 •» 2
 sons: **OVEREEM, David John**
 m19870726; **OVEREEM, Peter James**
 m19911108.

558121=

OVEREEM, John m19xx0000
 •m 07 FEB 1987 at St George's,
 Bishopsdale, New Zealand •=**Slater,**
Caroline Frances f19680204 •» 2 sons:
OVEREEM, David John m19870726;
OVEREEM, Peter James m19911108.

558122

SLATER, Geoffrey Denis m1970000
 •b ~1970 at New Zealand •to
SLATER, Denis John m19xx0000 •&
Dickson, Janice Margaret f19460609.

558123

Slater, Catherine Joyce f1972000
 •b ~1972 at New Zealand •to
SLATER, Denis John m19xx0000 •&
Dickson, Janice Margaret f19460609.

55813

Dickson, Marilyn Therese f19490304
 •b 04 MAR 1949 at Christchurch, New
 Zealand •to **DICKSON, Lester Miles**
 m19131221 •& **Murphy, Annie Joan**
Catherine f19xx0000 •m 04 JAN 1969
 at St Peter's, Richenham, New Zealand
 •=**BUTLER, Hugh Kerry** m19xx0000
 •» 1 son and 3 daughters: **Butler,**
Amanda Jane f19690000; **Butler, Anita**
Lindsay f19710000; **BUTLER, Matthew**
Joseph m1976000.

55814

Dickson, Julie Patricia f19580426
 •b 26 APR 1958 at Christchurch, New
 Zealand •to **DICKSON, Lester Miles**
 m19131221 •& **Murphy, Annie Joan**
Catherine f18xx0000 •=**SPURWAY,**
Kenneth Ronald m19xx0000

559

Dickson, Kathleen Catherine Lovekin
 f18850114
 •b 14 JAN 1885 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/63 : 1885/02846 as Catherine

Dickson> •to DICKSON, Samuel
Thomas m18430203 •& Lord,
Charlotte Maria f18500302 •m 17 OCT
1918 at Holy Trinity, Christchurch,
New Zealand •= RICH, Gerald
m19xx0000.

55A

Dickson, May f18891115
•b 15 NOV 1889 at Wellington, New
Zealand •to DICKSON, Samuel
Thomas m18430203 •& Lord,
Charlotte Maria f18500302 •m 05 JUN
1913 at St Peter's, Christchurch, New
Zealand •= PRISK, Joseph
m19xx0000.

56

LORD, Alfred Mansel m18520718
•b 18 JUL 1852 at "Norwood",
Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/29 :
1852/00023> •to LORD, Edward
Robert m18120314 •& Lovekin,
Charlotte f18120000 •m 03 JUL
1877aged 22 at Congregational church,
Richmond, TAS <RGD37/36 :
1877/0781> •= Burden, Martha Ann
aged 17 •d 14 JUN 1941 •» including 5
sons and 2 daughters: Lord, Effie Edith
f18771027; LORD, — m18791118;
LORD, Sydney Albert m18811102;
LORD, Hugh Tasman m18870824;
Lord, Mable Blanche f18820512;
LORD, James Henry Athol m18851214;
LORD, Leslie John m1888000;

56=

Burden, Martha Ann f18601213
•b 13 DEC 1860 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/38 : 1861/02001> •to
BURDEN, John •& Burden, Edith •m
03 JUL 1877aged 22 at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <RGD37/36 :
1877/0781> •= LORD, Alfred Mansel
m18520718 •d 28 MAY 1892 aged 27 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD35/13 :
HO92/1255> •» including 5 sons and
2 daughters: Lord, Effie Edith
f18771027; LORD, — m18791118;
LORD, Sydney Albert m18811102;
LORD, Hugh Tasman m18870824;
Lord, Mable Blanche f18820512;
LORD, James Henry Athol m18851214;
LORD, Leslie John m1888000;

561

Lord, Effie Edith f18771027
•b 27 OCT 1877 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/54 : 1877/01618> •to LORD,
Alfred Mansel m18520718 •& Burden,
Martha Annie f18601213.

562

LORD, Hugh Tasman m18791118
•b 18 NOV 1879 at Tasman Peninsula,

TAS <RGD33/56 : 1879/02464> •to
LORD, Alfred Mansel m18520718 •&
Burden, Martha Annie f18601213 •c 13
NOV 1879 at St Luke's Richmond, TAS
<NS493/1 : 1601>.

563

LORD, Sydney Albert m18811102
•b 02 NOV 1881 at Tasmans
Peninsula, TAS <RGD33/60 :
1882/02867> •to LORD, Alfred
Mansel m18520718 •& Burden, Martha
Annie f18601213 •d 12 FEB 1882 aged
0 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/09 :
HO82/3605> •infant.

564

Lord, Mable Blanche f18820512
•b 12 MAY 1882 at Tasmans Peninsula
<not registered> •to LORD, Alfred
Mansel m18520718 •& Burden, Martha
Annie f18601213 •m ~1910 at •=
HOOPER, Harold John m18880517 •d
DEC 1973 aged 91 •i 24 DEC 1973 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
81826> •» 1 son and 2 daughters :
Hooper, Madge f1910000; HOOPER,
John Harold m19130218; Hooper,
Audrey f1915000.

564=

HOOPER, Harold John m18880517
•b 17 MAY 1888 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/16 : 1888/00017> •to
HOOPER, John
•& Baker, Jane •m 1910 •= Lord,
Mable Blanche f18820512 •d 00 MAR
1954 aged 68 •» 1 son and 2 daughters
: Hooper, Madge f1910000; HOOPER,
John Harold m19130218; Hooper,
Audrey f1915000.

5641

Hooper, Madge f1910000
•b ~1910 •to HOOPER, Harold John
m18880517 •& Lord, Mable Blanche
f18820512 •m •= WOOD, Reginald
Arthur John m1906000 •» 1 son and 1
daughter: Wood, Judith f18xx0000;
WOOD, Rodney m19xx0000.

5641=

WOOD, Reginald Arthur John
m1906000
•b ~1906 at •m •= Hooper, Madge
f1910000 •d 1976 •i at Huon Lawn
Cemetery, TAS <TAMIOT
Hu08/V00340> •» 1 son and 1
daughter: Wood, Judith f19xx0000;
WOOD, Rodney m19xx0000.

5642

HOOPER, John Harold m19230218
•b 18 FEB 1923 •to HOOPER, Harold
John m18880517 •& Lord, Mable
Blanche f18820512 •d 18 JAN 2002

aged 78 • crem 22 JAN 2002 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
117421>

5643

Hooper, Audrey f1915000
•b ~1915 •to HOOPER, Harold John
m18880517 •& Lord, Mable Blanche
f18820512

565

LORD, James Henry Athol
m18851214
•b 14 DEC 1885 <not registered> •to
LORD, Alfred Mansel m18520718 •&
Burden, Martha Annie f18601213 •m
23 JUL 1909 at Hobart, TAS •=
Moody, Elizabeth Maud Lewis
f1888000 •d 07 OCT 1916 •» 1 son and
3 daughters : Lord, Thelma Lydia May
f19100902; Lord, Vera Avena Martha
f1912000; LORD, Maurice Athol
Albert m1914000.

565=

Moody, Elizabeth Maud Lewis
f1888000
•b ~1888 •m 23 JUL 1909 at Hobart,
TAS •= LORD, James Henry Athol
m18851214 •d 1958 at Hobart, TAS
aged 71 •I 18 SEP 1958 at Cornelian
Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 46977> •» 1
son and 3 daughters : Lord, Thelma
Lydia May f19100902; Lord, Vera
Avena Martha f1912000; LORD,
Maurice Athol Albert m1914000.

5651

Lord, Thelma Lydia May f19100902
•b 02 SEP 1910 at Hobart, TAS •to
LORD, James Henry Athol m18851214
•& Moody, Elizabeth Maud Lewis
f1888000 •m 30 MAR 1939 at Hobart,
TAS •= MORRIS, Harold Padfield
m19xx0000 •d 07 AUG 1966 aged 55 at
Hobart, TAS •i 09 AUG 1966 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
76813> •» 1 daughter: Morris,
Maureen Elizabeth f19xx0000.

5651=

MORRIS, Harold Padfield m19090331
•b 31 MAR 1909 •m 30 MAR 1939 at
Hobart, TAS •= Lord, Thelma Lydia
May f19100902 •d 06 AUG 1983 aged
74 at Kingston, TAS •i 10 AUG 1983 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
90136> •» 1 daughter: Morris,
Maureen Elizabeth f19xx0000.

56511

Morris, Maureen Elizabeth f19xx0000
•b •to MORRIS, Harold Padfield
m19xx0000 •& Lord, Thelma Lydia
May f19100902 •m •= WOOLLEY,
Peter John m19xx0000 •» 2 daughters :

Woolley, Leeza Ann f1966000;
Woolley, Ammanda Jane f1968000.

5652

Lord, Avena Martha [Vera Edna]
f1912000
•b ~1912 •to LORD, James Henry
Athol m18851214 •& Moody,
Elizabeth Maud Lewis f1888000 •d
1922 aged 10 •I 06 SEP 1922 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
22281> •≠.

5653

LORD, Maurice Athol Albert
m19141010
•b 10 OCT 1914 •to LORD, James
Henry Athol m18851214 •& Moody,
Elizabeth Maud Lewis f1888000 •m
•= Hallett, Jean f1914000 •d 15 JAN
1991 aged 76 at Hobart, TAS •crem 18
JAN 1991 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 97195> •» 1 son : LORD,
Andrew Scott m19xx0000

5653=

Hallett, Jean f1914000
•b 1914 •m •= LORD, Maurice Athol
Albert m19141010 •d 1977 aged 63
•crem 28 SEP 1977 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 84940> •» 1 son :
LORD, Andrew Scott m19xx0000.

566

LORD, Leslie John m1888000
•b ~1888 at 0000 <not registered> •to
LORD, Alfred Mansel m18520718 •&
Burden, Martha Annie f18601213 •d
1912 •≠.

57

Lord, Jannette f18550806 [Janet or
Jeanie]
•b 06 AUG 1855 at "Glen Ayr",
Richmond, TAS <RGD33/32 :
1855/01380, as Janet Lord> •to LORD,
Edward Robert m18120314 •&
Lovekin, Charlotte f18120000 •c 31
OCT 1855 at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS
•m 11 JUN 1878 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/37 : 1878/0471> •=
JOHNSTON, Hugh m18570928 •d 05
DEC 1888 aged 33 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD35/56 : LA88/0398> •1»
JOHNSTON, William or Henry
m18xx0000; Johnston, Nettie
f18xx0000; Johnstone, Corrie
f18xx0000.

57=

JOHNSTON, Hugh m18570928
•b 28 SEP 1857 at Westbury, TAS
<RGD33/34 : 1857/02126> •to
JOHNSTON, Robert •& Brown, Sarah
•m1 11 JUN 1878 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/37 : 1878/0471> •=1 Lord,

Jannette f18550806 •m2 17 DEC 1889 at Launceston, TAS <RGD37/48 : 1889/0877> •=2 **Dennishaw, Sarah Elizabeth** f18xx0000 •d 11 AUG 1926 aged 40 •i 13 AUG 1926 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CVM 6576> •1»
JOHNSTON, William or **Henry** m18xx0000; **Johnston, Nettie** f18xx0000; **Johnstone, Corrie** f18xx0000
 •2» ?

572

Johnston, Nettie f18xx0000
 •b •to **JOHNSTON, Hugh** m18570928
 •& **Lord, Jannette** f18550806 •m •=
HURST, William m18xx0000.

573

Johnstone, Corrie f18xx0000
 •b •to **JOHNSTON, Hugh** m18570928
 •& **Lord, Jannette** f18550806 •m •=
CALVERT, Christopher m18xx0000.

58

LORD, James Windermere m18500000
 •o The parentage of this man is in doubt. He appears in the RGD records at his first marriage; and is assigned to the family of Edward Robert Lord and Charlotte Lovekin Lord on the basis of his second forename, Windermere, which was the name of the parish near Dilston on the Tamar River, Tasmania, where his supposed uncle, the Reverend John Coupland Dixon was the incumbent at the church of St Matthias, and his supposed mother's sister Eliza Lovekin Dixon was the rector's wife. As well, his first forename could have been given in remembrance of James Magennis who was his supposed mother's maternal grandfather. A date of birth cannot be assigned on the basis of his age at marriage, for both marriages list his age as "adult". •b ~1850 to •to **LORD, Edward Robert** m18120314 ? •& **Lovekin, Charlotte** f18120000 ? •m1 17 FEB 1872 at St Luke's Richmond, TAS <RGD37/31 : 1872/0579> •=1
Hodgson, Louisa •m2 13 MAR 1883 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/42 : 1883/0481> •=2 **Hodgson, Emma** •d 1928 aged 78
 •i 01 NOV 1928 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 26110> .

59

Lord, Sarah Ann Alice f18660531
 •b 31 MAY 1866 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/43 : 1866/01376, registered as Sarah Ann Alice Smith> •to **LORD, Edward Robert** m18120314 ? <father's

name not recorded> •& **Smith, Harriett** •m none recorded in TAS.

5A

Lord, Caroline f18680127 ["Carrie"]
 •b 27 JAN 1868 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/09 : 1868/09828> •to **LORD, Edward Robert** m18120314 •& **Smith, Harriett** f1846000 •m ~1887 •≠ —, —
 •m 20 AUG 1891 aged 23 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/50 : 1891/0253> •=
MULOANEY, James Henry aged 25 •≠» 1 daughter : **Lord, Coral Annie** f18880510

5A1

Lord, Coral Annie f18880510
 •b 10 MAY 1888 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/66 : 1888/02893> •to —, —
 •& **Lord, Caroline** f18680127.

5B and 53=

Lord, Ellen f18690601 [Nellie]
 •b 01 JUN 1869 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/46 : 1869/01401> •to **LORD, Edward Robert** m18120314 •& **Smith, Harriett** f1846000 •m 05 SEP 1889 •=
LORD, Arthur Thomson m18460928 (her half-nephew!) •d 1957 aged 87 •i 19 FEB 1957 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 45922>.

5C

LORD, Charles Coleman m18720115
 •b 15 JAN 1872 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/49 : 1872/01502> •to **LORD, Edward Robert** m18120314 •& **Smith, Harriett** f1846000 •m 30 AUG 1893 aged 21 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/52 : 1893/0327> •= **Pearse, Gertrude Myra** f18xx0000 aged 22 •d 1944 aged 72 •i 24 APR 1944 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 37109> •» including 2 sons and 2 daughters : **LORD, Coleman Edward** m18931221; **Lord, Vera Edith** f18950516; **LORD, Algy Charles** m18961201; **Lord, Lena Harriet** f18980627

5C=

Pearse, Gertrude Myra [Gertrude Louise] f18710710
 •b 10 JUL 1871 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/10 : 1871/01977 as Gertrude Louisa Pearse> •to **PEARSE, George** •& **Nobbs, Maria** •m 30 AUG 1893 aged 22 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/52 : 1893/0327> •= **LORD, Charles Coleman** m18720115 aged 21 •d 1955 aged 84 •i 27 DEC 1955 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 45162> •» including 2 sons and 2 daughters : **LORD, Coleman Edward** m18931221; **Lord, Vera Edith** f18950516; **LORD,**

Algy Charles m18961201; Lord, Lena
Harriet f18980627

5C1

LORD, Coleman Edward m18931221
•b 21 DEC 1893 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/19 : 1894/01279> •to LORD,
Charles Coleman m18720115 •&
Pearse, Gertrude Myra f18xx0000 •m
•= —, — •d 14 JUN 1987 aged 93 •i 17
JUN 1987 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 62250> •» including 1
step-daughter: Mrs LeRossignol

5C2

Lord, Vera Edith f18950516
•b 16 MAY 1895 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/20 : 1895/01125> •to LORD,
Charles Coleman m18720115 •&
Pearse, Gertrude Myra f18xx0000.

5C3

LORD, Algy Charles m18961201
•b 01 DEC 1896 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/21 : 1896/00956> •to LORD,
Charles Coleman m18720115 •&
Pearse, Gertrude Myra f18xx0000.

5C4

Lord, Lena Harriet f18980627
•b 27 JUN 1898 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/22 : 1898/00754> •to LORD,
Charles Coleman m18720115 •&
Pearse, Gertrude Myra f18xx0000.

5D

LORD, William Eyre m18730713
•b 13 JUL 1873 at "Brookbank",
Richmond, TAS <RGD33/50 :
1873/01576> •to LORD, Edward
Robert m18120314 •& Smith, Harriett
f1846000 •c 03 SEP 1873 at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <NS493/1 : 1105> •m
21 JUN 1899 aged 25 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/61 : 1899/0378> •= **Fisher,**
Sarah Ann aged 22 •d 1914 aged 40 at
North Hobart, TAS •i 11 JUN 1914 at
Cornelian Bay. Hobart, TAS SRCT
18012>.

5D=

Fisher, Sarah Ann f18760624
•b 24 JUN 1876 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/11 : 1876/02060> •to
FISHER, William
•& Smith, Alice •m 21 JUN 1899 aged
22 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/61 :
1899/0378> •= **LORD, William Eyre**
m18730713 aged 25 •d 1926 aged 50 at
North Hobart, TAS •i 01 JUL 1926 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
24605> .

5E

Lord, Emma Maud f18750620
•b 20 JUN 1875 at Richmond, TAS

<RGD33/52 : 1875/01575> •to LORD,
Edward Robert m18120314 •& Smith,
Harriett f1846000 •m 23 FEB 1898 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/59 : 1898/0387>
•= **RISELEY, Joseph Julian** aged 22
•d 31 JUL 1898 aged 23 at New Town,
TAS <RGD35/68 : HO98/0467> •i 03
AUG 1898 at Cornelian Bay. Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 11512> •» no issue.

5F

LORD, Lort m18770425
•b 24 APR 1877 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/54 : 1877/01587> •to LORD,
Edward Robert m18120314 •& Smith,
Harriett f1846000 •m 24 JUN 1898
aged 21 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/59 :
1898/0390> •= **Lynch, Mary Ann** f
aged 18 •d DEC 1899 at Hobart, TAS
aged 22 at New Town, TAS •i 06 DEC
1899 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 12099> •»

5G

Lord, Grace f18781210
•b 10 DEC 1878 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/56 : 1879/02245> •to LORD,
Edward Robert m18120314 •& Smith,
Harriett f1846000 •m 02 DEC 1896
aged 17 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/55 :
1896/0413> •= **SMITH, Thomas**
Comely m aged 21 •d AUG 1906 aged
28 •i 01 SEP 1906 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 14815> •»

5H

LORD, Robert m18800904 ["Bobbie"]
•b 04 SEP 1880 at "Anglewood",
Richmond, TAS <RGD33/57 :
1880/02380> •to LORD, Edward
Robert m18120314 •& Smith, Harriett
f1846000.

5I

LORD, Angelina Morgan f18821109
[Lena]
•b 09 NOV 1882 at "Brookbank",
Richmond, TAS <RGD33/60 :
1882/02606> •to LORD, Edward
Robert m18120314 •& Smith, Harriett
f1846000 •c 15 DEC 1882 at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <NS493/1 : 000>.

5J

LORD, Joseph m18850727
•b 27 JUL 1885 at "Brookbank",
Richmond, TAS <RGD33/63 :
1885/02892> •to LORD, Edward
Robert m18120314 •& Smith, Harriett
f1846000 •c 17 SEP 1885 at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <NS493/1 : 1523> •m
•= —, **Amy** •d DEC 1960 aged 74 •i 31
DEC 1960 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 73709> •»

6

Lord, Corbetta f18150529
 •b 29 MAY 1815 at Hobart, TAS •to
 LORD, Edward m17810615 •&
 Riseley, Maria f1782000 •c 02 JUL
 1815 at St David's Hobart, TAS
 <NS282/8/1 p137> •m •=
WALLACE, — •» 1 son and 2
 daughters: Wallace, Mary Eliza Owen;
WALLACE, Robert Edward; Wallace,
 Corry Jeanette.

61

Wallace, Mary Eliza Owen
 •b •to **WALLACE**, — •& Lord,
 Corbetta f18150529 •m •= **WARE**,
 Jonathon Henry.

62

WALLACE, Robert Edward
 •b •to **WALLACE**, — •& Lord,
 Corbetta f18150529.

63

Wallace, Corry Jeanette
 •b •to **WALLACE**, — •& Lord,
 Corbetta f18150529 •m •= **PITMAN**,
 Eugene Joseph.

7

LORD, William Henry m18170712
 •b 12 JUL 1817 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD32/01 : 1817/00538> •to LORD,
 Edward m17810615 •& Riseley, Maria
 f1782000 •c 13 JUL 1817 at St David's,
 Hobart, TAS <NS282/8/1 p149> •d
 •infant?

8

Lord, Emma f18190928
 •b 28 SEP 1819 at Hobart, TAS •to
 LORD, Edward m17810615 •&
 Riseley, Maria f1782000 •c 12 OCT
 1819 at St David's, Hobart, TAS
 <NS282/8/1 p170> •d •infant?

9

LORD, William Edward m18xx0000
 •b at Downe, Kent, England •to
 LORD, Edward m17810615 •& Storer,
 Elizabeth.

A

LORD, Charles Owen, m18291119
 •b 19 Nov 1819 at St Mary's, Islington,
 Middlesex, England •to LORD,
 Edward m17810615 •& Storer,
 Elizabeth •m abt 1854 •= Russell,
 Rowena Lang •d 16 Jan 1909 in
 England •» 1 daughter: Lord, Elia
 Emma f18570000.

A=

Russell, Rowena Lang f18xx0000
 •b •m abt 1854 •= LORD, Charles
 Owen, m18291119 •d Jul 1857 in
 Hyderabad, India. •» 1 daughter:
 Lord, Elia Emma f18570000.

A1

Lord, Eliza Emma f18570000
 •b 1857 at Poona, India, •to LORD,
 Charles Owen m18291119 •& Russell,
 Rowena Lang f18xx0000 •m 1877 •=
FULLER, Charles Fearson •d 1891 at
 Portsea, Hampshire, England •» 2
 daughters: Fuller, Alice Gertrude
 f18790000 and Fuller, Mary Rowena
 f18830000.

A1=

FULLER, Charles Fearson
 •m Lord, Eliza Emma f18570000 •» 2
 daughters: Fuller, Alice Gertrude
 f18790000 and Fuller, Mary Rowena
 f18830000.

A11

Fuller, Alice Gertrude f18790000
 •b 1879 at Alnnedabad, India •to
FULLER, Charles Fearson •& Lord,
 Eliza Emma f18570000.

A12

Fuller, Mary Rowena f18830000
 •b abt 1883 at Barton Rouge, Flyton,
 Gloucestershire, England India •to
FULLER, Charles Fearson •& Lord,
 Eliza Emma f18570000 m Sep 1907 at
 Fulham, Middlesex, England •to
MILLER, William alias FOLEY, Cecil.

B

Lord, Mary Ann f18320000
 •b at Downe, Kent, England •to
 LORD, Edward m17810615 •& Storer,
 Elizabeth •d 21 Mar 1849 at Downe,
 Kent, England.

C

LORD, John Henry m18340213
 •b 13 Feb 1834 at Downe, Kent
 England •to LORD, Edward
 m17810615 •& Storer, Elizabeth •m 10
 Sep 1860 at Scots church, Sydney, New
 South Wales •= Hancock, Mary Ann.

C=

Hancock, Mary Ann f18xx0000
 •b at Cambridge, Cambridgeshire,
 England •to **HANCOCK**, Richard •&
 Flay, Elizabeth •m 10 Sep 1860 at Scots
 church, Sydney, New South Wales •=
 LORD, John Henry m18340213.

14. “Langloh Park” & “Ellangowan”

The stories of “Langloh Park” and “Ellangowan” illustrate how essential record linkage is for untangling the complexities of land transfer. Without knowledge of the families of the district obtained from the civil and ecclesiastical registers and the memorials in graveyards, an understanding of the records of the Deeds Office would be severely inhibited. Similarly, the assemblages of names in the records of land transfer enable relationships to be more confidently inferred for records in the ecclesiastical and civil registers.

14.1 “Langloh Park”

“Langloh Park” is a block of land that has had many functions and changed hands many times over the years. In the early days of settlement, it was not uncommon for a property to be “located”, then “granted”, to one settler but for various reasons to be taken up by another. In the records of the Lands and Surveys Department and the Chief Secretary’s Office these terms have precise meanings. After receipt of an application with the usual letters of recommendation, an area of land commensurate with the applicant’s capital would be “located” to them. If they were in the colony and/or had had communication with other settlers who may have suggested a particular suitable tract, they could request or “select” land in a particular district. Frequently blocks were “located” to settlers sight unseen, and when the arduous and often hazardous journey up country was undertaken, the selector had second thoughts. In the records there are numerous instances of requests for change of location. The term “selection” took on other meanings later in the nineteenth century, in legal usage, in folk lore and popular literature.¹

In other instances, like what was to occur with both “Langloh Park” and the neighbouring property, “Ellangowan”: the recipient of the grant would die, either on the voyage out, or soon after arrival, and eventually the land grant would be recorded in the name of his heirs or their trustees.

In the case of “Langloh Park”, the Register of Land Grants² recited the original grant of 2,200 acres in the Land District of Sorell to Frederick Langlow (as the Deed of Grant spells it) on 30 June 1823. Some time after this date, Frederick Langloh died, though the date and place of death seem not to be recorded in Tasmania. Civil death registers did not then exist for Van Diemens Land, and the ecclesiastical

¹ Rudd, Steele, [Davis, Arthur Hoey] 1899. *On our selection*. Sydney: Bulletin Newspaper Co.

² DOG1 f110, No 183; LSD354/5 p25.

registers of funerals are known to be defective in many instances — or entirely absent at the time for Roman Catholics. Those registers that survive have no record of the death of a Frederick Langloh under any spelling. We must assume, in the absence of other evidence, that he may have died outside of the island before taking up the grant, or that a funeral did take place but that the record of the event was either not made, or has not survived. If there had been a headstone on his grave, this too has not survived to be transcribed.

Under the terms of Langloh's will, Joseph Tice Gellibrand and William Crowther were appointed trustees of the estate. There was established a life interest for Langloh's widow, Mary, with "remainder to the heirs of her body" which is legalese for saying it would pass to her children at her death. Gellibrand was then Solicitor General of Van Diemens Land, as well as a solicitor in private practise — a not uncommon habit of the time, with the potential for the kinds of abuses that got him into trouble. It was to these two men, therefore that the Deed of Grant was actually recorded.

No children of Frederick and Mary Langloh are found in the Tasmanian records. If there were any, did they ever come to Tasmania? There is no record of an infant or child with the Langloh surname being buried. If any were born it would have been after the signing of Frederick Langloh's will, as no descendants are mentioned in that document. The terms of the will suggest that the couple was childless. Her options as a widow with a substantial land holding were two: manage the land herself, or marry a man who could. Although Jacobina Burn née Hunter, of neighbouring "Ellangowan", her sister Katherina Patterson née Hunter widow of Myles Patterson of "Hunterston" on the Shannon River,³ and especially Maria Lord née Riseley, of "Lawrenny" and "Norwood" were capable farmers and businesswomen in their own right, such women were rare indeed.

It would appear that Mary Langloh was not inclined to manage the pioneer property on her own. But can we read into this document an awareness on the part of Gellibrand and Crowther, both of whom were very astute men of the world, that a remarriage might be unwise? Wisely or otherwise, the widowed Mary Langloh married Richard Chelton on 5 June 1828 at Hobart.⁴

The entry in the marriage register does not record the age of either party, but the ages can be calculated (with the usual residual caution) from their ages at death. Thus we learn that Mary, who may have been born in 1792, therefore would have

³ McKay, Ann (ed.), 1962. *Journals of the Land Commissioners for Van Diemen's Land 1826-28*, Hobart: University of Tasmania in conjunction with The Tasmanian Historical Research Association, p83.

⁴ RGD36/01 : 1828/1123.

been 36 at remarriage. Richard was probably born in 1797, and would have been 31 in 1828, five years Mary’s junior. No record of any children to this marriage is found in the Registrar General’s registers, nor in the parish registers of St Peter’s, Hamilton, and this is hardly surprising for two reasons. The first marriage was, it appears, childless, and in 1828 she was now 36, and entering the period of declining fertility. However, this is a period of defective records for the parish and district of Hamilton, so we cannot absolutely rule out the possibility of children having been born to them. Later documents that do survive, however, further indicate that she had no children to either husband.

Under the law of the day, the property of a woman became vested in her husband at the time of marriage, unless specific prior legal arrangements had been made to circumvent this. The marriage of young and scheming ne’er-do-wells to wealthy heiresses is a recurring theme in the novels of the nineteenth century. Whether Richard Chelton was a ne’er-do-well we cannot tell, but it would appear that he was soon in difficulties, as shown in another of the early Deeds dated 25 September 1838.⁵ It first recites the grant of 2,200 acres of land to Joseph Tice Gellibrand and William Crowther, Mary’s trustees, as indicated above. Of this area, 2,000 acres were mortgaged to secure payment to Michael Steel of £1,250 due to him by Richard Chelton and Mary Chelton. Richard Chelton thereafter became bankrupt.

George Bilton then acquired the land by way of security for mortgage — moneys Bilton provided to secure payment of the Cheltons’ further debts, in this fashion. On a composition with the Cheltons’ creditors, George Bilton paid them nine shillings in the pound, and the land was conveyed to him, subject to redemption by Richard Chelton upon payment of the mortgage debt. The property is shown on the map inscribed on the Deed as comprising two lots: 1,243 acres⁶ and 1,203 acres.⁷ There doesn’t seem to be any record of the discharge of this mortgage.

Mary Chelton died in the Hamilton district on 26 May 1866 aged 74.⁸ Richard Chelton remained in the district, and it would appear that he remarried some time in the next ten years, though exactly when and where the Tasmanian records do not allow us to say, to a woman with the forenames Emma Ann, as will be proven below. Richard in turn died on 14 December 1876 at the age of 79 in the Hamilton

⁵ DO2/2129.

⁶ CT234 f120.

⁷ CT234 f121.

⁸ RGD35/34 : HM66/0240.

district.⁹ Mary's and Richard's are the only deaths under the surname Chelton recorded in Tasmania prior to 1900. It is possible that the surname has found its way into the nomenclature of the district, in distorted form, as the Chiltern Hills which lie north-northeast of "Langloh" and just to the west of "Ellangowan" homestead.

Another intriguing possibility is that Richard Chelton may have had a younger brother in Tasmania during his lifetime, as a John Chelton married Isabella Love in Hobart on 11 January 1837.¹⁰ This supposition is strengthened by the existence of a headstone in the Anglican Cemetery at Hamilton, memorializing a John Chelton, who died on 13 August 1850 aged 50.¹¹ The RGDregisters record the death at Hamilton on that date of one John Chilton who, we must presume, is the same man.¹² It is unclear what happened to Isabella Chelton, formerly Love after her husband's death.

Mary Chelton, formerly Langloh, and Richard Chelton are buried in St Peter's Anglican Cemetery at Hamilton, in the same plot as one James Parker.¹³ The inscription records that Parker was born at Billingay, Lincolnshire, England, and died 26 May 1848, aged 85.¹⁴ Why would Parker's grave plot have been used for the burial of Mary Chelton and subsequently for her husband Richard? James Parker appears to have been the grandfather of one Corbett Balfour Parker, who married Richard's widow, Emma Anne Chelton, of adult age, at Hobart on 11 May 1878.¹⁵ Corbett Balfour Parker appears to have been the eldest of the seven children of Jabez Parker (assumed son of James) and his second wife Elizabeth Campbell at Hamilton.¹⁶ It is unlikely that this concatenation of names is just coincidental.

⁹ RGD35/44 : HM76/0312. Will proven 1877. Supreme Court of Tasmania Probate Registry Will No. 1964 <AD 960/10 p307>.

¹⁰ RGD36/03 : 1837/3692.

¹¹ TAMIOT Ha08/98.

¹² RGD35/17 : HM50/0041.

¹³ TAMIOT Ha08/998. The Registrar General's records have James Parker's death occurring at Hamilton, TAS on 26 November 1848 at the age of 84 <RGD35/17 : HM48/0021>.

¹⁴ TAMIOT Ha08/998.

¹⁵ RGD37/37 : 1878/0246.

¹⁶ The known children of Jabez and Eliza or Elizabeth Parker née Campbell were all born in Hamilton:

1. Balfour Corbet Parker — note the reversal of forenames during his lifetime— •b 02 March 1854 <RGD33/31 : 1854/00303>;
2. an un-named male child, •b 14 Jul 1868 <RGD33/45 : 1868/00690>;
3. Esther Elizabeth Parker •b 03 July 1870 <RGD33/47 : 1870/00704>;
4. Francis Anthony Parker •b 25 May 1872 <RGD33/49 : 1872/00719>;
5. Ernest Hardy Parker •b 17 February 1875 <RGD33/52 : 1875/00742>;
6. Thoms Llewellyn Parker •b 19 April 1877 <RGD33/54 : 1877/00743> and

Indeed, a Jabez Parker's eldest son by his wife, Elizabeth Morris, bears the forename Langloh.¹⁷ The families were friends and neighbours for more than forty years.

Emma Anne Chelton would appear to have been the widow of Richard. A Deed dated 1 June 1882 recites the Will of Richard Chelton, dated 16 April 1868,¹⁸ which in turn recites the intention to bequeath 1,084 acres 3 roods and 35 perches of the land known as "Langloh Park" to his wife Emma Ann Chelton (subsequently Parker).

Before Richard Chelton died and his Will came into effect, there were several more transactions relating to "Langloh Park". In or about 1869, Richard Chelton settled half the land upon Trust to Joseph and Rebecca Parker, and the remainder upon Rhoda Smith, Mary Ann Robinson, Sarah Robinson and Jabez Parker.¹⁹ This seems to have been superseded when, on 17 February 1871, he mortgaged the "Langloh Park" property to H. Pearce and Charles Gaylor for £1,200.²⁰

After his death, the mortgage was assigned to John Fisher. Then in a settlement dated 1 May 1878, his widow, Emma Ann Chelton, conveyed the lands to Henry Llewellyn Roberts, Real Estate Agent, and Edward Henry Butler, Solicitor, "to hold for Emma Ann Parker for her life with remainder to her children and in default of children as she by Will and Deed directs."²¹

7. Lucy Gertrude Parker, •b 27 January 1880 <RGD33/57 : 1880/01367>.

8. Elizabeth Campbell Parker Parker, <unregistered birth> christened 29 October 1880 at St Peter's, Hamilton <NS2065/1/1:00831>

We have no record of the marriage of this couple. All their children recorded in Tasmania were born at Hamilton. An examination of the birth intervals indicates that it is very likely there were more children, but they are not recorded in Tasmania. A further complication is that there may have been two men called Jabez Parker living in Hamilton simultaneously. The other Jabez Parker married Elizabeth Morris 26 April 1836 at Hobart <RGD36/03 : 1836/3334> and they had

1. Langloh Parker, christened 09 April 1839 at St Peter's Hamilton <NS2065/1/1:00046>

2. James Augustus Parker, •b 04 March 1841 at Hamilton <RGD33/26 : 1841/00103>.

2. Alfred Morris Parker •b 03 January 1843 at Hamilton <registered without forenames, RGD33/26 : 1843/00164>; christened 10 June 1843 at St Peter's, Hamilton <NS2065/1/1:00102>;

3. Constantine Augusta Parker, •b 18 October 1844 at Hamilton <RGD33/26 : 1844/00205>;

4. Miriam Eleanor Parker, •b 15 April 1850 at Hamilton <RGD33/26 : 1850/00332>; and

5. Mary Claudia Parker •b 25 March 1855 at Hamilton <RGD33/32 : 1855/00380>.

¹⁷ Langloh Parker, christened 09 April 1839 at St Peter's Hamilton <NS2065/1/1:00046>

¹⁸ Supreme Court of Tasmania Probate Registry Will No. 1964 <AD960/10 p307>.

¹⁹ DO5/7850, dated 28 DEC 1871.

²⁰ DO7/1036.

²¹ DO7/1036.

By a Deed²² dated 8 October 1878 she charged her life interest in the land to Charles James Barclay for certain advances, and in another dated 13 March 1880 she charged her interest to John Fisher for £1300, and on 18 March 1881 for a further £500. These monies were secured by a series of Life Assurance policies to the sums of £400 and £500.²³

The next significant stage in the convoluted *"Langloh Park"* saga came on 30 September 1881. On that date Emma Ann Parker mortgaged her interest to Joseph Clarke for £800 and appointed that the land so settled "should upon the failure of she to have children go remain and be to the use of Joseph Clarke by way of Mortgage."

Joseph Clarke's hold on *"Langloh Park"* strengthened when on 6 January 1882 he contracted with Emma Ann Parker for the purchase of the lands upon which he held deeds of Mortgage for the sum of £7,000.²⁴

New trustees were appointed on 1 April 1882: Charles Henry Elliston and Frank Evans in place of Henry Llewellyn Roberts and Edward Henry Butler.²⁵ On the same date Joseph Clarke provided a further Mortgage of £5,800, paid the Life Assurance policies on the life of Emma Ann Parker, with the proviso that should she have children then he was to get his premiums back and any moneys paid off the Mortgage.²⁶

However, part of the *"Langloh Park"* property had already passed from Emma Anne Parker's father-in-law, Jabez Parker, to George Robert Napier, a Hobart Town grocer.²⁷ A Deed²⁸ dated 1 August 1871 records the sale for £550 of 93 acres 1 rood 24 perches being, from the description, a part of the 1,138 acres 2 roods 18 perches block of *"Langloh Park"*. Napier leased the land back to Parker, with option to repurchase for the original £550.

This transaction is clearly a case of Napier helping out Parker when he was in financial difficulties. Parker never did reclaim the land, as the Deed²⁹ dated 18

²² DO6/4193; DO6/4754.

²³ DO6/3514; DO6/6515.

²⁴ DO7/1036.

²⁵ DO6/9332.

²⁶ DO6/9333.

²⁷ Balfour Corbet Parker (note reversal of the forenames given at the time of his marriage) was registered as having been born on 02 March 1854 at Hamilton to Jabez Parker and his wife Eliza Parker, née Campbell. <RGD33/31 : 1854/00303>.

²⁸ DO5/91448.

²⁹ DO6/1231.

September 1875 records the conveyance of this same block of 1,138 acres, 2 roods 18 perches from George Robert Napier to Walter Ross Munro Bethune for the sum of £2,500. Walter Ross Munro Bethune was a scion of the prominent pastoral and business family of “Dunrobin”, Ouse and Hobart Town.

Walter Ross Munro Bethune in turn conveyed the land to Joseph Clarke by a Deed³⁰ dated 4 July 1882 for £7,000 of which £2,500 was to be owed by way of mortgage. Within seven years the price for 1138 acres, 2 roods 18 perches had increased by 180 per cent. Clarke, as we see elsewhere in this work, was to get into financial difficulties, not only because of the reputed slow horses and fast women, but from overenthusiastic and injudicious purchase of land at excessive cost. He had the acquisitiveness, but not the judgment, of his father, William John Turner Clarke, Tasmania’s first millionaire and the richest man in Australia during his lifetime.

The smaller portion of “Langloh Park”, 1,084 acres 3 roods and 35 perches, is mentioned in a Deed³¹ dated 1 June 1882. This deed is the record of an agreement between Emma Ann Parker, wife of Corbett Balfour Parker and Joseph Clarke. The Deed relates a sequence of events that cannot be understood without reference to the civil registers and the cemetery transcriptions.

After the death of Mary Chelton, formerly Mary Langloh on 26 May 1866 aged 74 at Hamilton,³² her husband Richard seems to have remarried. A Deed indicates that the Will of Richard Chelton³³ records that his wife then was Emma Ann Chelton, née Parker, but there is no certificate for this putative marriage in the Tasmanian RGDrecords. Firstly, Richard Chelton mortgaged this portion of “Langloh Park” to H. Pearce and C. Gaylor on 17 February 1871, for £1,200. The other portion, 1,148 acres in four blocks — one of 755 acres 0 roods 8 perches and three of 131 acres 0 roods, 30 perches each were purchased at public auction at Roberts & Co. Mart at Murray Street, Hobart for £3,302 by George Robert Napier.³⁴

Five years later, Richard Chelton, died at Hamilton on 14 December 1876, aged 79.³⁵ There is a certificate in the Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages for this event and an inscription for him and Mary, his first wife, who predeceased him, on

³⁰ DO6/9737.

³¹ DO7/1036.

³² Death certificate: RGD35/34 : HM66/0240. Headstone at St Peter’s, Hamilton Anglican cemetery <TAMIOT Ha08/998:1>.

³³ Will dated 16 APR 1868.

³⁴ DO5/7850.

³⁵ RGD35/44 : HM76/0312

the headstone of his relative, James Parker.³⁶ Two years later, Richard's widow, Emma Anne Chelton, married Corbett Balfour Parker at Hobart on 11 May 1878.³⁷ Richard's Chelton's brother John's headstone is also in the Hamilton cemetery.³⁸

The mortgage on that half of "Langloh Park" property held by Pearce and Gaylor was assigned to John Fisher,³⁹ and afterwards on 1 May 1878 the property was conveyed to Henry Llewellyn Roberts and Edward Henry Butler, as trustees, to hold the land for Emma Ann Parker for her life with remainder to her children and in default of children to whomsoever she may by Will or Deed direct.⁴⁰

In a Deed⁴¹ dated 8 October 1878, Emma Ann Parker charged her life interest in the land to Charles James Barclay for certain advances, and in others,⁴² dated 13 March 1880 and 18 March 1881, she further charged her interest to John Fisher for £1,300 and £500 respectively. Later, Barclay and Fisher seem to have required her to take out life insurance policies to secure repayment of the £1,000 then due to Barclay and £400 and £500 due to Fisher.⁴³

In a Mortgage dated 30 September 1881, Emma Ann Parker mortgaged her interest in this part of "Langloh Park" to Joseph Clarke for £800. In another "of even date" appointed "that the settled land should upon failure of she to have children go remain and be to the use of Joseph Clarke by way of Mortgage".⁴⁴ Henry Elliston and Frank Evans were appointed trustees on 1 April 1882.⁴⁵

As part of his grand land acquisition scheme, Joseph Clarke now contracted with Emma Ann Parker on 6 January 1882, to purchase the land over which he held a mortgage for the sum of £7,000. This was accomplished on 1 April 1882 when, in the next following Deed,⁴⁶ and under the direction of Emma Ann Parker, Charles Henry Elliston and Frank Evans granted the land to Joseph Clarke.⁴⁷ This grant was

³⁶ TAMIOT Ha08/998: 1, 2 and 3.

³⁷ RGD37/37 : 1878/0246.

³⁸ John Chelton died 13 AUG 1850, and the Hamilton Anglican cemetery headstone is TAMIOT Ha08/98.

³⁹ DO6/6514.

⁴⁰ DO6/6515.

⁴¹ DO6/4754.

⁴² DO6/6514.

⁴³ DO6/6515.

⁴⁴ DO6/8718.

⁴⁵ DO6/9332.

⁴⁶ DO6/9333.

⁴⁷ DO6/9332; DO6/9333; DO7/1036; DO7/7246; DO7/9663.

subject to the first mortgage but conveyed it to Elliston and Evans by way of mortgage to secure £5,800. Joseph Clarke further agreed to pay the premiums on the policies on the life of Emma Ann Parker, and agreed to pay off the existing mortgages, but if Emma Ann Parker had children then he was to get back the premiums and any monies paid off the mortgage. A further seven points were agreed between the parties, and were witnessed by the Deed:

1. that Joseph Clarke should pay off the mortgages owed to Fisher;
2. Clarke would retain the £8,000 lent to him by Emma Ann Parker in part payment of the purchase money;
3. that Clarke would pay all interest on the mortgages and all premiums on the life policies;
4. that after Clarke had repaid the mortgages he would not have to pay interest to Emma Ann Parker;
5. no interest was to be paid by Emma Ann Parker to Clarke in respect to the loan of £8,000;
6. if Emma Ann Parker should die without children then the mortgages taken out by Clarke should be deemed to be part of the purchase money;
7. the mortgage in the purchase deed was taken for £5,800 in order to protect the trustees in case Emma Ann Parker should die leaving children, but otherwise the mortgage only extended to secure £3,200.

14.2 “Ellangowan”

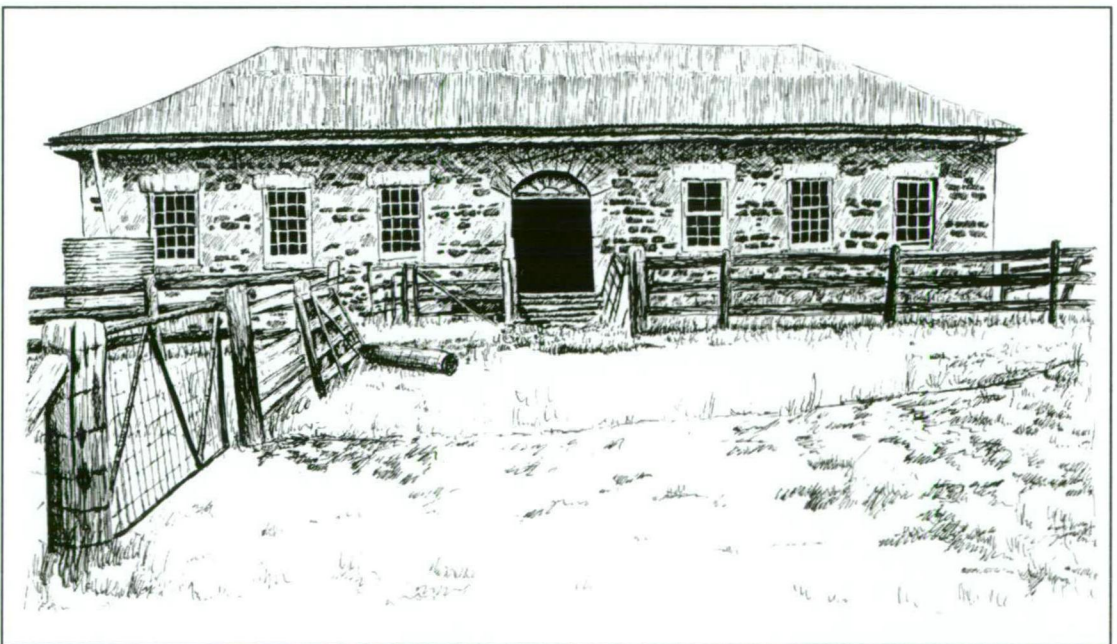


Figure 14.1 “Ellangowan” homestead, as it stood in use as a shearing shed until it burned down in 1982. Pen and ink sketch from an old photograph, by Miriam Norman, née Chick.

Jacobina Burn née Hunter was another settler whose husband died prior to her taking up land. Jacobina Burn's husband had died in Scotland when plans for the family's emigration to Van Diemens Land were almost complete. Rather than remain home with her family, she used the correspondence with her countryman the Governor-in-Chief, Lachlan Macquarie, and the capital her late husband had accumulated to good effect. She had been born 10 February 1762 at Edinburgh, Scotland. She was 59 when she arrived in Van Diemens Land on 5 May 1821 at Hobart Town, per Westmoreland, and became entitled to the land that had been promised to her late husband. Instead of opting for a tranquil life on a 50 acre suburban allotment near Hobart, she selected land on the raw frontier, and named her estate "Ellangowan", but she never held the title to this property.

And raw frontier it was! In the gully behind the lovely single-storey homestead she had built from the local basalt rock (Figure 14.1) Mike Howe, the infamous bushranger, murdered one of his two Irish companions in a fit of paranoia, suspecting their innocent Gaelic conversation of concealing secret plotting against him.⁴⁸ In contrast to this barbarism, the family she raised were stable and cultured, and her son David Edmund was a well-known colonial author⁴⁹ and one of Australia's earliest playwrights. He, together with his brother George, followed Jacobina, his mother, to Van Diemens land in the 'Portland' on 10 September 1824.⁵⁰

The Deeds Office has a Deed of Marriage Settlement,⁵¹ dated 3 November 1832, which settled 3,700 acres on Patrick Wood of "Dennistoun", Bothwell and Dr Robert Officer of New Norfolk. They thus became trustees upon trust for the use of Jacobina until the marriage of Jacobina Burns' son David to Catherine Fenton of "Fenton Forest", Glenora. After the marriage, the land was to be held by Jacobina for her lifetime and thereafter by David for his lifetime, and then to Catherine Fenton for her lifetime or her remarriage should this intended wife die after David. After Catherine's death or remarriage the land would be settled on Jemima Frances Burn, daughter of David by his previous marriage (to Frances Maria Eldred) and any children of the intended marriage between David and Catherine.

⁴⁸ Von Stieglitz, Karl R., 1963. *A history of Hamilton, Ouse and Gretna*. Launceston: Telegraph Printery, p65.

⁴⁹ Burn, David, 1840-1842. [facsimile of 1973] *A picture of Van Diemens Land. A facsimile of a work published in "The Colonial Magazine" 1840-41*. Hobart: Cat & Fiddle Press.

⁵⁰ Nicholson, Ian Hawkins, 1983. *Shipping arrivals and departures, Tasmania, Volume 1 1803-1833*. Canberra: Roebuck, p99.

⁵¹ DO2/6839.

The intended marriage took place at St Matthew’s, New Norfolk on 6 November 1832. The age of neither party is recorded on the certificate.⁵² The witnesses were Mick Fenton of “Fenton Forest” and Patrick Wood of “Dennistoun”, Bothwell, who thus appears not only as a trustee of the lands, but as friend of the family. Indeed Patrick Wood had married David Burn’s first cousin, Jane Patterson, daughter of Myles Patterson and his wife Katherina Patterson née Hunter, at New Norfolk on 1 October 1828.⁵³ The children of Myles and Katherina Patterson did well in their marriages, as is shown by Figure 14.2.

Unfortunately for David and Catherine, Jacobina Burn became bankrupt and, as a result of this, her occupation of, and interest in, “Ellangowan” ceased. She continued to reside in the district and when her death on 10 January 1851 was registered at Bothwell, her age was stated as being 88 years.⁵⁴ She is interred in the private cemetery at “Dennistoun”, Bothwell.⁵⁵

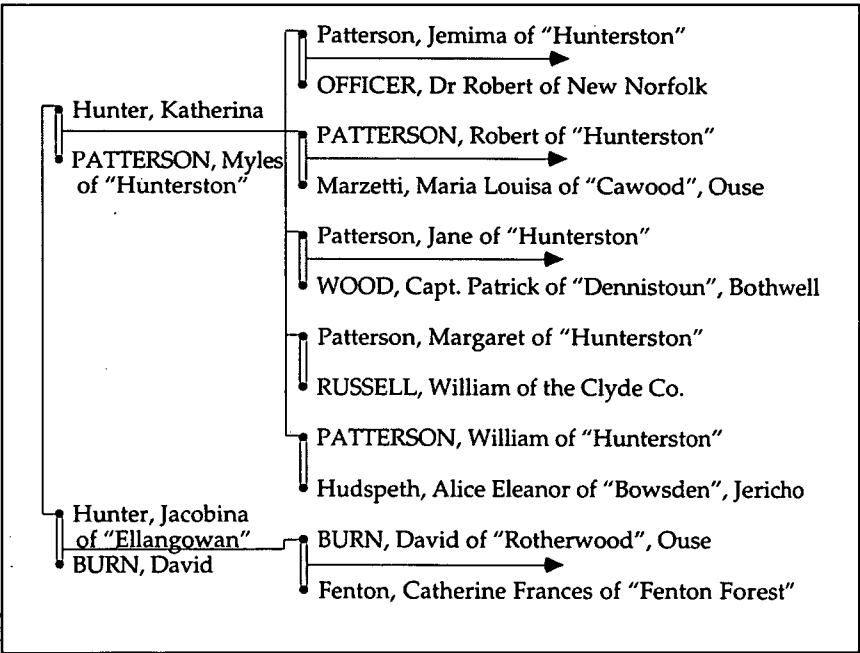


Figure 14:2 Some marriage connections with “Hunterston” and “Ellangowan”

⁵² RGD36/02 : 1832/1995.

⁵³ RGD36/01 : 1828/1202.

⁵⁴ RGD35/20 : 1851/0062.

⁵⁵ TAMIOT Bo03/01.

Before her death, the land had been acquired by Alfred Garrett. Of the 4,230 acres, the 292 acre block was originally granted to Alfred Garrett on 29 January 1846, and both the 3,230 acre block and that of 708 acres on the following day.⁵⁶

When, on 25 October 1849, Alfred Garrett sold the 4,230 acres to Thomas Young, William Kermode and Thomas Yardley Lowes, it comprised the same three blocks and the purchase price was £2,050. The following year the property, now of 4,340 acres, was sold to William John Turner Clarke for £4,774, which is a 233 per cent increase over just ten months.⁵⁷ The financial crisis of the mid 1840s was over!

Clarke prospered, going on to become Tasmania's first millionaire. Clarke was also the owner of the famous "Lawrenny" estate, founded, by Edward Lord. "Lawrenny", like "Norwood", had passed to the Owens, and then to the Earl of Macclesfield. When Edward Archer purchased "Norwood", Clarke acquired "Lawrenny", and afterwards the combined estate was purchased by the Brock family. H.J. Brock built the present magnificent "Lawrenny" homestead in 1892, using part of the fortune he had made in the Mathinna goldfield, as will be described.

"Ellangowan" was sold by Roberts & Co on 24 February 1898. A Deed of that date records the conveyance by David Taylor and Edward Dowling, (who were the surviving mortgagees under the mortgage deed⁵⁸ from Joseph Clarke) to Henry James Brock.⁵⁹ The area of land was 4,350 acres and the price £14,137/10/-.

The property remained part of the Brock family holdings in the Hamilton-Ouse district until after the deaths of the sons of Harold James Brock. Henry James (Joe), born 23 January 1922, and Harold Eric (Jim), born 09 August 1923 died while on active service with the Royal Air Force during the Second World War, as is related in the chapter on the Brock family.

With the sale of the property by Brock Brothers for soldier settlement, Lot 21, "Ellangowan" was acquired by Edward Louis Archer.

14.3 Edward Louis Archer

After service during the Second World War, Edward Louis Archer II applied on 1 December 1948 for a 1,032 acre portion of the original "Ellangowan", as a soldier settlement block. He was not able to take up the property until April 1949 when he

⁵⁶ DO3/4813.

⁵⁷ DO3/5440.

⁵⁸ DO8/3117.

⁵⁹ DO9/8412.

had completed a course of training in farming at Cressy. He did not live in the lovely old basalt homestead (Figure 14.1) because during the 44 years that “Ellangowan” was being run from “Lawrenny”, it had been let deteriorate, becoming a shearing shed. The sheep, so the story goes, were driven in through the front door, penned in the living room, shorn in the dining room, and then despatched bewildered out through the kitchen door. Finally, one night in 1982, after an electrical fault developed, the old place burned and it is now a mere shell: a sad end to the home of that brave pioneer woman, Jacobina Burn.

Further developments in the Archer lands at Hamilton came on 15 March 1960 when the property adjoining “Ellangowan” came up for auction. This 624 acre block, known as “Langloh”, in addition to being a useful pastoral holding on mostly volcanic soils, had been the site of the famous Langloh coal mine, once one of the most productive collieries in southern Tasmania. The property regularly yielded heavy wheat crops and about 1,000 ewes lambed there annually. Then in the hands of George W. Brasher, who had acquired it as a soldier settler, it was purchased by Edward Louis II and Pamela Alison Archer née Davis, for £29,000.

Two years later a property came up for sale with extensive river flats at the confluence of the Clyde and Derwent rivers west of Hamilton. “Wheatleigh”, as it was then known was also a Closer Settlement grant of 867 acres 2 roods 18 perches to A. Richard Butters in 1949.⁶⁰ It was purchased by Robert Norwood Archer and his uncle, Charles Leslie Archer of “Norwood”, Bothwell. Calculation of the price was a complicated affair as it involved moneys paid to the Archers by the Hydro-Electric Commission in compensation for part of the acreage that was to be flooded by the Meadowbank dam, and the termination of a lease.

In the end £25,713/6/2 was paid for the land and £6,217/18/0 for 603 head of sheep, hay, and the farm machinery. At the time it was thought to be a valuable acquisition as its potential for irrigation complemented the higher, drier lands of “Norwood”. It proved to be too far away however for convenient joint management with that property, and in 1968 “Wheatleigh” was sold to Edward Louis Archer II and operates more efficiently with “Ellangowan”, and “Langloh”, than it ever could with “Norwood”. The property was further reduced by the gift of some of the land to the Hamilton Municipal Council for the Showgrounds. The property was appropriately renamed “Rivers” by Edward Louis Archer II. The present area is 656 acres.

⁶⁰ The Agricultural Bank, Report for the Year 1950-51 *Journal of Proceedings and Parliamentary Papers*, Parliament of Tasmania vol 145, Report.

"Ellangowan" and "Rivers" are presently run by his son, Edward Stuart Archer. "Stu" as he is known in the district, is unmarried. He is a descendant of a long established Bothwell family, whose roots in Tasmania go back to 1813. This will be further discussed in chapters 19 and 20.

14.4 The Family of David Burn of "Ellangowan"

0

BURN, David m

•m 20 DEC 1797 at Canongate, Edinburgh, Midlothian Scotland <IGI 8724320:31> •= **Hunter, Jacobina** •d before his wife left for Van Diemens Land •» including sons David and George.

0=

Hunter, Jacobina f17620210

•o first female land-grantee in Van Diemens Land; at "Ellangowan"; and sister of Katherina Patterson née Hunter of "Hunterston", Bothwell •b 10 FEB 1762 at Canongate, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland •to HUNTER, John •m 20 DEC 1797 at Canongate, Edinburgh, Midlothian Scotland <IGI 8724320:31> •= **BURN, David** •a 05 MAY 1821 at Hobart, TAS per Westmoreland •d 10 JAN 1851 @ 88 at "Clyde Villa", Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/20 : BT51/0062> •i at "Denistoun" private cemetery <TAMIOT Bo03/01> •» including BURN, David m17991217; BURN, George m18000000.

1

BURN, David m17991217

•o settler, playwright and author, purchaser of 500 acres near New Norfolk (for £180 from Dr. Robert Officer) •b 17 DEC 1799 at Leith Walk, Midlothian, Scotland, <IGI 1860324:6> •to BURN, David •& Hunter, Jacobina •m1 •=1 **Eldred, Frances Maria** •div •m2 06 NOV 1832 at "Fenton Forest", TAS <RGD36/02 : 1832/1995> •=2 **Fenton, Catherine**, 3rd daughter of Michael Fenton, of Castledown, Sligo, Ireland (and sister of Captain Michael Fenton of Fenton Forest, Van Diemens Land) •d 14 JUN 1875 @ 76 at Auckland, New Zealand •1» including a daughter, Burn, Jemima Frances, and a son who died on the voyage to Van Diemens Land •2» <ADB 1:181-182>.

11

Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000

•b ~1822 •to BURN, David m17991217 •& Eldred, Frances Maria •m 22 JUN 1843 @ 21 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/03 : 1843/0650> •= **IRVINE, Charles James m18190000** @ 24 of Deer Park, Tyrone, Ireland •d 18 JUL 1919? @ 97 (77) •i at Cypress Street, Launceston, TAS <TAMIOT

Ln03b> •» 6 sons and 4 daughters: **IRVINE, Charles Hamilton m18440310**; **IRVINE, Richard Francis m18450504**; **IRVINE, John Lempriere m18470410**; **IRVINE, George Darcy m18490112**; Irvine, — f18501022; Irvine, Eliza Catherine f18541122; **IRVINE, Charles James m18570621**; Irvine, Florence May f18590527; **IRVINE, Robert Claude Russel m18610827**; Irvine, Ellen Maude f18610827.

11=

IRVINE, Charles James m18190000

•b ~ 1819 •m 22 JUN 1843 @ 24 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/03 : 1843/0650> •= **Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000** @ 21 •d 15 NOV 1863 @ 45 at Launceston, TAS <RGD35/31 : LA63/0499> •i •» 6 sons and 4 daughters: **IRVINE, Charles Hamilton m18440310**; **IRVINE, Richard Francis m18450504**; **IRVINE, John Lempriere m18470410**; **IRVINE, George Darcy m18490112**; Irvine, — f18501022; Irvine, Eliza Catherine f18541122; **IRVINE, Charles James m18570621**; Irvine, Florence May f18590527; **IRVINE, Robert Claude Russel m18610827**; Irvine, Ellen Maude f18610827.

111

IRVINE, Charles Hamilton m18440310

•b 100 MAR 1844, registered at both Hobart and Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/02 : 1844/00182 and RGD33/26 : 1844/00194> •to **IRVINE, Charles James m18190000** •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000 •d 26 FEB 1855 @ 11 at Launceston, TAS <RGD35/23 : LA55/1686> •≠.

112

IRVINE, Richard Francis m18450504

•b 04 MAY 1845 at Tasman, TAS <RGD33/27 : 1845/00451> •to **IRVINE, Charles James m18190000** •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000 •m 23 NOV 1875 at St Paul's Launceston, TAS <RGD37/34:1875/0387> •= **Lette, Frances Beatrice f18570205** •d 23 SEP 1921 @ 76 •i 25 SEP 1921 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV 4846; B6:72> •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: **IRVINE, Richard Charles m18770208**; Irvine, Beatrice M f18780516; **IRVINE, John Lionel m18791222**.

112=

Lette, Frances Beatrice f18570205

•b 05 FEB 1857 at "Clonmines", Pattersons Plains, TAS •to **LETTE, Henry Elmes, MLC, of**

"Curraghmore", White Hills, TAS •& Harrison, Mary Elizabeth Lansdale f18220000 •m 23 NOV 1875 at St Paul's Launceston, TAS <RGD37/34:1875/0387> • = IRVINE, Richard Francis m18450504 •d •i 09 FEB 1923 @ 65 at Carr Villa, TAS <CV 5290; B6: 72> •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: IRVINE, Richard Charles m18770208; Irvine, Beatrice M f18780516; IRVINE, John Lionel m18791222.

1121

IRVINE, Richard Charles m18770208 •b 08 FEB 1877 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/54 : 1877/02771> •to IRVINE, Richard Francis m18450504 •& Lette, Frances Beatrice f18570205 •d 26 AUG 1919 @ 42 •i 26 AUG 1919 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV 4044; plot B2 71>.

1122

Irvine, Beatrice M f18780516 •b 16 MAY 1878 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/55 : 1878/03306> •to IRVINE, Richard Francis m18450504 •& Lette, Frances Beatrice f18570205.

1123

IRVINE, John Lionel m18791222 •b 22 DEC 1879 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/57 : 1880/00358> •to IRVINE, Richard Francis m18450504 •& Lette, Frances Beatrice f18570205 •i 03 JAN 1951 @ 71 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV 17274; plot C4 free 412>.

113

IRVINE, John Lempriere m18470410 •b 10 APR 1847 at Tasman, TAS <RGD33/27 : 1847/00507> •to IRVINE, Charles James m18190000 •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000 •d perhaps 04 JUL 1926 @ 78 (the index just has John Irvine) •i 05 JUL 1926 at Launceston, TAS <CV 6528 plot F2 181>.

114

IRVINE, George Darcy m18490112 •b 12 JAN 1849 at Tasman, TAS <RGD33/27 : 1849/00562> •to IRVINE, Charles James m18190000 •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000.

115

Irvine, [Catherine Eliza] f18501022 •b 22 OCT 1850 at Tasman, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/27 : 1850/00612> •to IRVINE, Charles James m18190000 •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000.

116

Irvine, Eliza Catherine f18541122 •b 22 NOV 1854 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/31 : 1854/00803> •to IRVINE, Charles James m18190000 •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000.

117

IRVINE, Charles James m18570621 •b 21 JUN 1857 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/34 : 1857/01096> •to IRVINE, Charles James m18190000 •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000.

118

Irvine, Florence May f18590527 •b 27 MAY 1859 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/36 : 1859/01056> •to IRVINE, Charles James m18190000 •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000.

119

IRVINE, Robert Claude Russel m18610827 •b 27 AUG 1861 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/38 : 1861/00335>, twin, •to IRVINE, Charles James m18190000 •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000 •m 05 NOV 1889 at Launceston, TAS <RGD37/48 : 1889/0891> • = Gaunt, Ella Constance •» 1 daughter: Irvine, Nellie Frances f18940810.

119=

Gaunt, Ella Constance f18680320 •b 20 MAR 1868 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/45 : 1868/00138> •to GAUNT, Edward •& Ransom, Emily •m 05 NOV 1889 at Launceston, TAS <RGD37/48 : 1889/0891> • = IRVINE, Robert Claude Russel m18610827.

1191

Irvine, Nellie Frances f18940810 •b 10 AUG 1894 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/76 : 1894/00532> •to IRVINE, Robert Claude Russel m18610827 •& Gaunt, Ella Constance f18680320.

11A

Irvine, Ellen Maude f18610827 •b 27 AUG 1861 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/38 : 1861/00336>, twin, •to IRVINE, Charles James m18190000 •& Burn, Jemima Frances f18220000 •m 01 MAR 1893 at Launceston, TAS <RGD37/52 : 1893/0416> • = HAWLEY, Harry •d 16 SEP 1933 @ 72 •i 18 SEP 1933 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV 9296; B3 38> •» 1 son HAWLEY, Harry m18980928.

11A=

HAWLEY, Harry m18650000 •b ~1865 •m 01 MAR 1893 at

- Launceston, TAS <RGD37/52 : 1893/0416> • = **Irvine, Ellen Maude** f18610827 • d 30 APR 1898 @ 33 • i at Cypress Street, Launceston, TAS <TAMIOT In 03b> • » 1 daughter and 1 posthumous son: Hawley, Zoe Flora f18960228; HAWLEY, Harry m18980928.
- 11A1**
Hawley, Zoe Flora f18960228.
 • b 28 FEB 1896 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/80 : 1896/00134> • to HAWLEY, Harry m18650000 • & Irvine, Ellen Maude f18610827.
- 11A2**
HAWLEY, Harry m18980928
 • b 28 SEP 1898 at Longford, TAS <RGD33/85 : 1898/01315> • to HAWLEY, Harry m18650000 • & Irvine, Ellen Maude f18610827 • d • i 19 OCT 1933 @ 35 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV 9345; B3 38> .
- 2**
BURN, George m18000000
 • b ~ 1800 at Scotland • to BURN, David • & Hunter, Jacobina • m 25 JAN 1827 at St George's, Sorell, TAS <RGD36/01 : 1827/1084> • = **Harris, Eliza** • d 23 AUG 1869 @ 69 • i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/0502:6> • » BURN, George Hobbs m18280112; BURN, Andrew William m18291018; Burn, Ann Jane f18310930; BURN, George Gunning m18340514; Burn, Louisa f18411222; BURN, Paton James m18470704; Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.
- 2=**
Harris, Eliza Mary Ann f18090000
 • b ~ 1809 • to HARRIS, George Prideaux • & Hobbs, Ann Jane • c 27 JAN 1809 at St David's, Hobart <as Elizabeth Mary Ann, RGD32/01 : 1809/00058> • m 25 JAN 1827 at St George's, Sorell, TAS <RGD36/01 : 1827/1084> • = **BURN, George** m18000000 • d 07 NOV 1892 @ 83 <not registered> • i St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/0502:11> • » BURN, George Hobbs m18280112; BURN, Andrew William m18291018; Burn, Ann Jane f18310930; BURN, George Gunning m18340514; Burn, Louisa f18411222; BURN, Paton James m18470704; Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.
- 21**
BURN, George Hobbs m18280112
 • b 12 JAN 1828 • to BURN, George • & Harris, Eliza Mary Ann f18090000 • c at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/01 : 1828/02568> • d 08 APR 1829 at Richmond, TAS • i @ 1y 3m at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/0502:2> • infant.
- 22**
BURN, Andrew William m18291018
 • b 18 OCT 1829 at Sorell, TAS • to BURN, George • & Harris, Eliza Mary Ann f18090000 • c at St George's, Sorell, TAS <RGD32/01 : 1831/04149> • m1 31 MAR 1852 @ 23 at Brighton, TAS <RGD37/11 : 1852/0018> • =1 **Griffiths, Sarah Georgina** @ 19 • m2 29 JUL 1875 @ 45 at Richmond, TAS <RGD37/34 : 1875/0643> • =2 **Stonehouse, Mary Ann** @ 34 • d 24 MAY 1903 @ 74 • i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/0502:16> • 1» BURN, William George m18560727; BURN, — m18581027; • 2» Burn, Emma Mary f18760630; Burn, Lucy Hilda f18800107.
- 22=1**
Griffiths, Sarah Georgina f18330000
 • b 00 xxx 1833 • m 31 MAR 1852 at Brighton, TAS <RGD37/11 : 1852/0018> • = **BURN, Andrew William** m18291018 • d 18 APR 1863 @ 30 at Richmond, TAS <RGD35/31 : RC63/0466> • i @ 31 at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/0502:5> • » BURN, William George m18560727; BURN, — m18581027.
- 22=2**
Stonehouse, Mary Ann f18400000
 • b 00 xxx 1840 • m 29 JUL 1875 @ 34 at Richmond, TAS <RGD37/34 : 1875/0643> • = **BURN, Andrew William** m18291018 • d 17 SEP 1920 @ 80 • i at St Luk'es, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/1822> • » Burn, Emma Mary f18760630; Burn, Lucy Hilda f18800107.
- 221**
BURN, William George Edwin m18560727
 • b 27 JUL 1856 at Richmond, TAS <as William George RGD33/33 : 1856/01457> • to BURN, Andrew William m18291018 • & Griffiths, Sarah Georgina • m 19 AUG 1885 @ 29 at Richmond, TAS <RGD37/44 : 1885/0959> • = **Kearney, Louisa** @ 22 • » 2 sons and 2 daughters : BURN, Ralph Lionel Marcus m18861204; BURN, Eric Dudley m18890311; Burn, Kathleen Louise f18910913; Burn, Andree Lenore f18930206.

- 2211**
BURN, Ralph Lionel Marcus
 m18861204
 •b 04 DEC 1886 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/65 : 1887/00850> •to BURN,
 William George Edwin m18560727 •&
 Kearney, Louisa.
- 2212**
BURN, Eric Dudley m18890311
 •b 11 MAR 1889 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/67 : 1889/00829> •to BURN,
 William George Edwin m18560727 •&
 Kearney, Louisa.
- 2213**
Burn, Kathleen Louise f18910913
 •b 13 SEP 1891 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/71 : 1891/02935> •to BURN,
 William George Edwin m18560727 •&
 Kearney, Louisa.
- 2214**
Burn, Andrée Lenore f18930206
 •b 06 FEB 1893 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/75 : 1893/02106> •to BURN,
 William George Edwin m18560727 •&
 Kearney, Louisa.
- 222**
BURN, — m18581027
 •b 27 OCT 1858 at Richmond, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/35 : 1858/01904> •to BURN,
 Andrew William m18291018.
- 223**
BURN, James Francis m18591031
 •b 31 OCT 1859 at Richmond, TAS
 <not registered> •to BURN, Andrew
 William m18291018 ? •& Griffith,
 Sarah Georgina ? •m 18 JUN 1886 @ 27
 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/45 :
 1886/0357> •= Kearney, Agnes
 Augusta @ 24 •d 27 MAR 1945 •i at St
 Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMOT
 Ri01/0502:19> •» BURN, Mervyn
 James m18910713.
- 2231**
BURN, Mervyn James m18910713
 •b 13 JUL 1891 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/71 : 1891/02916> •to BURN,
 James Francis m18591031 •& Kearney,
 Agnes Augusta •m •= Jolliffe, Phyllis
 Gwendoline f18910608 •d 22 OCT
 1966 •i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS
 <TAMOT Ri01/0502:20>.
- 2231=**
Jolliffe, Phyllis Gwendoline
 f18910608
 •b 08 JUN 1891 at Esperance, TAS
 <RGD33/70 : 1891/01426> •to
 JOLLIFFE, Henry •& Williams,
 Magdalene •m •= BURN, Mervyn
- James** m18910713 •d 22 JUL 1970 at •i
 at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS
 <TAMOT Ri01/0502:21>.
- 224**
Burn, Emma Mary f18760630
 •b 30 JUN 1876 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/53 : 1876/01581> •to BURN,
 Andrew William m18291018 •&
 Stonehouse, Mary Ann.
- 225**
Burn, Lucy Hilda f18800107
 •b 07 JAN 1880 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/57 : 1880/02326> •to BURN,
 Andrew William m18291018 •&
 Stonehouse, Mary Ann.
- 23**
Burn, Ann Jane f18310930
 •b 30 SEP 1831 at Sorell, TAS •to
 BURN, George •& Harris, Eliza Mary
 Ann f18090000 •c at St George's,
 Sorell, TAS <RGD32/01 : 1831/04167>
 •m 31 MAR 1854 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD37/13 : 1854/1288> •=
GRIFFITH, John •d 10 JAN 1875 at
 Richmond, TAS <RGD35/43 :
 RC75/0806> •i at St Luke's,
 Richmond, TAS <TAMOT
 Ri01/0502:7> •».
- 24**
BURN, George Gunning m18340514
 •b 14 MAY 1834 at Sorell, TAS •to
 BURN, George •& Harris, Eliza Mary
 Ann f18090000 •c at St George's,
 Sorell, TAS <RGD32/02 : 1834/05936>
 •m 22 AUG 1856 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD37/15 : 1856/0849> •= Griffith,
 Louisa •d 14 SEP 1878 @ 44 at
 Richmond, TAS <RGD35/46 :
 RC78/0594> •i at St Luke's,
 Richmond, TAS <TAMOT
 Ri01/0502:9> •wp 1878 <No. 2160,
 AD 960/12 p2> •» 3 sons and 4
 daughters: Burn, Eliza Georgina Emily
 f18570813; Burn, Mary Kathleen
 f18590226; Burn, Magdalene
 f18610329; BURN, Edwin James
 Kenneth m18620917; BURN, Colin
 m18651031; Burn, Minnie Evelyn
 f18681029; BURN, Elwin Lorenzo
 Griffith m18710824.
- 24=**
Griffith, Louisa f18350000
 •b 00 xxx 1835 •m 22 AUG 1856 at
 Richmond, TAS <RGD37/15 :
 1856/0849> •= BURN, George
 Gunning m18340514 •d 09 SEP 1896 @
 61 at Hobart, TAS •i at St Luke's,
 Richmond, TAS <TAMOT
 Ri01/0502:13> •» 3 sons and 4
 daughters: Burn, Eliza Georgina Emily

f18570813; Burn, Mary Kathleen
f18590226; Burn, Magdalene
f18610329; BURN, Edwin James
Kenneth m18620917; BURN, Colin
m18651031; Burn, Minnie Evelyn
f18681029; BURN, Elwin Lorenzo
Griffith m18710824.

241

Burn, Eliza Georgina Emily f18570813
•b 13 AUG 1857 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/36 : 1859/01982> •to BURN,
George Gunning m18340514 •&
Griffith, Louisa.

242

Burn, Mary Kathleen f18590226
•b 26 FEB 1859 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/36 : 1859/01982> •to BURN,
George Gunning m18340514 •&
Griffith, Louisa.

243

Burn, Magdalene f18610329
•b 29 MAR 1861 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/38 : 1861/01991> •to BURN,
George Gunning m18340514 •&
Griffith, Louisa •d 03 APR 1861 @ 0 at
Richmond, TAS <RGD35/29 :
RC61/0799> •infant.

244

BURN, Edwin James Kenneth
m18620917
•b 17 SEP 1862 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/39 : 1862/01512> •to BURN,
George Gunning m18340514 •&
Griffith, Louisa.

245

BURN, Colin m18651031 (perhaps =
Herbert Colin Rose)
•b 31 OCT 1865 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/42 : 1865/01493> •to BURN,
George Gunning m18340514 •&
Griffith, Louisa •m 06 OCT 1887 @ 21
(error) at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/46 :
1887/0357> •= **Burn, Amy Elizabeth**
f18600000 @ 27 (cannot find her) •d 11
SEP 1927 @ 63 •i at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/1610:2>
•» **Burn, Olive Kathleen** f18881002;
BURN, Erroll Barry Valentine
m18961002; **Burn, Louisa Eveline**
f18980830; **BURN, Keith Colin**
m19040000.

245= and ?

Burn, Amy Elizabeth f18600000
•b 00 xxx 1860 at •m 06 OCT 1887 @
27 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/46 :
1887/0357> •= **BURN, Herbert Colin**
Rose @ 21? •d 1944 •i at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/1610:3> •» **Burn, Olive Kathleen**

f18881002; **BURN, Erroll Barry**
Valentine m18961002; **Burn, Louisa**
Eveline f18980830; **BURN, Keith Colin**
m19040000.

2451

Burn, Olive Kathleen f18881002
•b 02 OCT 1888 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/66 : 1888/02938> •to BURN,
Herbert Colin Rose m18651031 •&
Burn, Amy f18600000 •m •=
HADDEN, Frank Douglas m18890111
•d 07 MAR 1925 •i at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/0610:1>.

2451=

HADDEN, Frank Douglas m18890111
•b 11 JAN 1889 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/16 : 1889/00644> •to
HADDEN, James •& **Robertson, Mary**
Hannah •= **Burn, Olive Kathleen**
f18881002.

2452

BURN, Erroll Barry Valentine
m18961002
•b 02 OCT 1896 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/81 : 1896/02083> •to BURN,
Herbert Colin Rose m18651031 •&
Burn, Amy f18600000.

2453

Burn, Louisa Eveline f18980830
•b 30 AUG 1898 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/85 : 1898/02049> •to BURN,
Herbert Colin Rose m18651031 •&
Burn, Amy f18600000.

2454

BURN, Keith Colin m19040000
•b 00 xxx 1904 •to BURN, Herbert
Colin Rose m18651031 •& **Burn, Amy**
f18600000 •d 00 xxx 1976 •i at St
Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/0610:4>.

246

Burn, Minnie Evelyn f18681029
•b 29 OCT 1868 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/45 : 1868/01502> •to BURN,
George Gunning m18340514 •&
Griffith, Louisa •d 13 DEC 1900 @ 32
at Hobart, TAS •i at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/0502:15>.

247

BURN, Elwin Lorenzo Griffith
m18710824
•b 24 AUG 1871 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/48 : 1871/01534> •to BURN,
George Gunning m18340514 •&
Griffith, Louisa •d 31 JUN 1905 @ 33 at
Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/0502:18>

•i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS
<TAMIOT Ri01/0502:18>.

25

Burn, Louisa f18411222
•b 17 OCT 1843 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1842/00716> •to BURN,
George •& Harris, Eliza Mary Ann
f18090000 •m 30 SEP 1872 @ 30 at
Richmond, TAS <RGD37/31 :
1872/0593> •= **KEARNEY, Arthur
James** @ 23 •d 23 APR 1875 @ 33
•i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS
<Ri01/0502:8> •» 2 daughters:
Kearney, Nelsie f18721231; Louisa
Burn f18750402. Kearney.

25=

KEARNEY, Arthur James m18480426
•b 26 APR 1848 •to KEARNEY,
William •& Nash, Susan •m1 30 SEP
1872 @ 23 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD37/31 : 1872/0593> •=1 **Burn,
Louisa Jane** f18431017 @ 30 •m2 25
JUL 1878 @ 29 at Campbell Town, TAS
<RGD37/37 : 1878/0029> •=2 **Bergan,
Agnes** @ 34 •1» 2 daughters: Kearney,
Nelsie f18721231; Kearney, Louisa
Burn f18750402 •2» 2 daughters :
Kearney, Kathleen Minnie f18790419;
Kearney, Susan f18800709.

251

Kearney, Nelsie f18721231
•b 31 DEC 1872 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/50 : 1873/01545> •to
KEARNEY, Arthur James m18480426
•& Burn, Louisa Jane f18431017.

252

Kearney, Louisa Burn f18750402
•b 02 APR 1875 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/52 : 1875/01563> •to
KEARNEY, Arthur James m18480426
•& Burn, Louisa Jane f18431017.

26

BURN, Paton James m18470704
•b 04 JUL 1847 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/27 : 1847/00984> •to BURN,
George •& Harris, Eliza Mary Ann.

27

Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310
•b 10 MAR 1850 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/27 : 1850/01108> •to BURN,
George •& Harris, Eliza Mary Ann •m
07 DEC 1871 @ 26 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD37/30 : 1871/0560> •=
KEARNEY, Frederick John #18450327
•d 21 JUL 1927 @ 74 •i at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/2320:2> •» 2 sons and 8
daughters: Kearney, Mary f18720810;
Kearney, Amy Gertrude f18740509;
Kearney, Emily Estelle f18761027;

Kearney, Violet Mildred f18780830;
KEARNEY, Edwin James Clifford
m18800719; Kearney, Irene Alwilder
f18820801; Kearney, Winnifred
Kathleen f18841006; Kearney, Eugenie
Maude Marion f18870314; **KEARNEY,**
George Sydney Hobart m18910802;
Kearney, Minnie Eileen f18930916.

27=

KEARNEY, Frederick John
m18450327
•b 27 MAR 1845 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/02 : 1845/00943> •to
KEARNEY, William •& Nash, Susan
•m 07 DEC 1871 @ 26 at Richmond,
TAS <RGD37/30 : 1871/0560> •=
Burn, Melvina Mary @ 21. •d 21 JUL
1927 @ 74 •i at St Luke's, Richmond,
TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/2320:1> •» 2
sons and 8 daughters: Kearney, Mary
f18720810; Kearney, Amy Gertrude
f18740509; Kearney, Emily Estelle
f18761027; Kearney, Violet Mildred
f18780830; **KEARNEY, Edwin James
Clifford** m18800719; Kearney, Irene
Alwilder f18820801; Kearney,
Winnifred Kathleen f18841006;
Kearney, Eugenie Maude Marion
f18870314; **KEARNEY, George
Sydney Hobart** m18910802; Kearney,
Minnie Eileen f18930916.

271

Kearney, Mary f18720810
•b 10 AUG 1872 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/49 : 1872/01543> •to
KEARNEY, Frederick John m18450327
•& Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310 •m
•= **KEARNEY, Ernest Charles**
m18640624 •d 09 SEP 1924 @ 52 •i at
St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/2320:3>.

271=

KEARNEY, Ernest Charles m18640624
•b 24 JUN 1864 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/41 : 1864/01679> •to
KEARNEY, Thomas •& Lovell, Ann
Elizabeth •m •= **Kearney, Mary**
f18720810 •d 01 FEB 1930 @ 66 •i at St
Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/2320:4>.

272

Kearney, Amy Gertrude f18740509
•b 09 MAY 1874 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/51 : 1874/01584> •to
KEARNEY, Frederick John m18450327
•& Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.

273

Kearney, Emily Estelle f18761027
•b 27 OCT 1876 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/53 : 1876/01611> •to

KEARNEY, Frederick John m18450327
•& Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.

274

Kearney, Violet Mildred f18780830
•b 30 AUG 1878 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/55 : 1878/01757> •to
KEARNEY, Frederick John •& Burn,
Melvina Mary •d 26 NOV 1903 @ 25 •i
at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS
<TAMIOT Ri01/0502:17> •*.

275

KEARNEY, Edwin James Clifford
m18800719
•b 29 JUL 1880 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/57 : 1880/02373> •to
KEARNEY, Frederick John m18450327
•& Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.

276

Kearney, Irene Alwilder f18820801
•b 01 AUG 1882 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/60 : 1882/02592> •to
KEARNEY, Frederick John m18450327
•& Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.

277

Kearney, Winnifred Kathleen
f18841006
•b 06 OCT 1884 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/62 : 1884/02847> •to
KEARNEY, Frederick John m18450327
•& Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.

278

k, Eugenie Maude Marion f18870314
•b 14 MAR 1887 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/65 : 1887/02931> •to
KEARNEY, Frederick John m18450327
•& Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.

279

KEARNEY, George Sydney Hobart
m18910802
•b 02 AUG 1891 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/18 : 1891/00213> •to
KEARNEY, Frederick John m18450327
•& Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.

27A

Kearney, Minnie Eileen f18930916
•b 16 SEP 1893 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/77 : 1894/02051> •to
KEARNEY, Frederick John m18450327
•& Burn, Melvina Mary f18500310.

14.5 Others buried in the family plots

The existence of more than one person in a cemetery plot is often a useful clue to linkages by kinship,

marriage and economy between the persons concerned. So we find the following individuals in the burial plots of some of those mentioned above. The significance of each name could be elaborated upon.

Burn, Eliza Kathleen f18450000

•b 00 xxx 1845 <not registered>,
parentage uncertain, •m 07 JUN 1862
@ 18 at Richmond, TAS <RGD37/21 :
1862/0603> •= **KEARNEY, Edwin** @
20 •d 10 FEB 1883 @38 at Richmond,
TAS <RGD35/51 : RC83/0748> •i at St
Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/0502:10> •».

Hobbs, Ann Jane f17840409

•b 09 APR 1784 at Saltash, Devon,
England •to **HOBBS, William**, Lieut.
R.N. •& —, Ann Jane •m1 17 FEB 1805
at Hobart Town, TAS <RGD36/01 :
1805/0008> •=1 **HARRIS, George**
Prideaux : Deputy Government
Surveyor •m2 25 APR 1820 at St
David's, Hobart, TAS <RGD36/01 :
1820/0377> •=2 **GUNNING, George**
Weston •d 30 JUL 1862 @ 74 at
Richmond, TAS <RGD35/30 :
RC62/0448> •i at St Luke's,
Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/0502:4> •1» including Harris,
Elizabeth Mary Ann ; Harris, Melvena
•2».

Harris, Melvena f18110000

•b ~ 1811 at Hobart Town, TAS •to
HARRIS, George Prideaux •& **Hobbs,**
Ann Jane f17840409 •c 15 JUL 1811 at
St David's Hobart, TAS <NS282/8/1
p121>.

GUNNING, George Weston m17720000

•o Lieut. 73rd Regiment; inspector of
Public Works, Van Diemens Land;
Justice of the Peace at Sorell and
Pittwater; pioneer hop-grower in the
Coal River valley •b ~ 1772 •m1 •=1
Nash, — •m2 25 APR 1820 @ 42 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD36/01 : 1820/0377>
•=2 **Harris, Ann Jane née Hobbs** @ 31
•d 31 AUG 1845 @ 73 at "Weston
Lodge", New Town, TAS •i at St
Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
Ri01/0502:3> •» including Gunning,
Moina <ADB 1:494>.

Gunning, Moina f18120000

•o last surviving daughter •b 1812 •to
GUNNING, George Weston •& **Nash,**
— •d 25 JAN 1828 @ 16 at Sorell, TAS

<RGD34/01 : SR28/1857> •i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/0502:1> •≠.

KEARNEY, Henry m18400000

•b 00 xxx 1840 •m 01 AUG 1864 at Richmond, TAS <RGD37/23 : 1864/0650> •= Burn, Jessie •d 01 JUN 1894 @ 54 •i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/0502:12>

Burn, Jessie f18370000

•b 00 xxx 1837 •m 01 AUG 1864 at Richmond, TAS <RGD37/23 : 1864/0650> •= KEARNEY, Henry •d 02 MAR 1899 @ 62 •i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/0502:14>.

HARRIS, George Prideaux Robert

m17750000
•o Mineralogist, part of the civil establishment of Col. David Collins' expedition to settle the Derwent River, 1804 and afterwards Deputy Government Surveyor •b ~ 1775 at Exeter, Devon, England •a per Ocean •m 17 FEB 1805 at Hobart Town, TAS <RGD36/01 : 1805/0008> •= **Hobbs, Ann Jane** (sister of Lieut. James HOBBS) •d OCT 1810 at Sandy Bay, TAS •i 10 OCT 1810 at St David's, Hobart Town, TAS <RGD34/01 : HO10/0098> •» 2 daughters: Harris, Elizabeth Mary Ann f18090000; Harris, Melvena f18110000 <see biography in ADB 1:516-517>. Administration of intestate estate in 1813 <NARN 5/1166>.

KEARNEY, Edwin m18420000

•b 00 xxx 1840 •m 07 JUN 1862 @ 20 at Richmond, TAS <RGD37/21 : 1862/0603> •= Burn, Eliza Kathleen @ 18.

15. “Nant” and “Blair”

“Nant” is one of the most prominent pastoral properties in Tasmania, and was perhaps the first land to be taken up in what was to become the Bothwell district, then simply known as The Clyde.

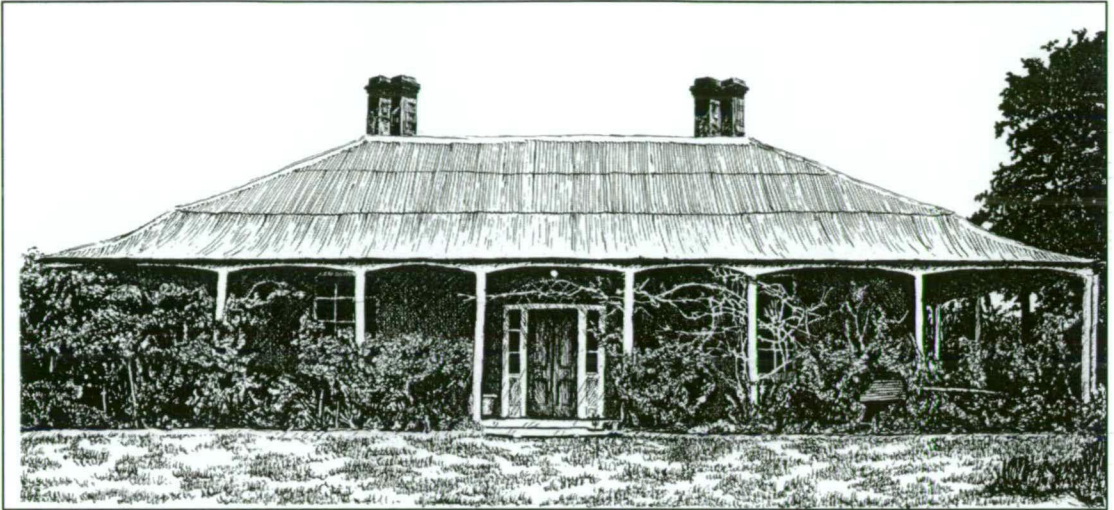


Figure 15.1 “Nant” Homestead, 1857, a pen and ink drawing by Miriam Norman née Chick, 1990.

15.1 Edward Nicholas of “Nant”

The story of “Nant” commences with the arrival in Hobart Town of brothers, William and Edward Nicholas on 10 August 1821, as passengers on the ship *Grace* that had left Cowes, Isle of Wight, on 20 April 1821.¹ The ship was chartered by the younger of the two, Edward Nicholas, who intended to settle with some members of his family. The older brother, William Nicholas (1766-1837), was a farmer at “The Cwm”, Monmouthshire, and his expedition to the antipodes was more tentative. He intended to investigate the possibility of emigrating with his family to Van Diemens Land. The men were the sons of George Nicholas (1729-1816) and his wife Rebecca Watkins (1731-1801).

Edward Nicholas (1777-1837), accompanied by his wife, Susan/Susanna/Susannah — all three names are found in the records — two sons George and Henric and daughter, Elizabeth, stepped ashore in Hobart Town, Van Diemens Land on 11 August 1821. Edward and family were granted land in the Upper Clyde River district, two years before Thomas Scott surveyed and laid out what came to be known as Bothwell.

¹ Nicholson, I.H., 1983. *Shipping arrivals and departures, Tasmania, 1803-1833*. Canberra : Roebuck, p.73.

Edward Nicholas was born at Grosmont, Monmouthshire. He married in 1791, day and month not yet determined, aged 21 at Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire to Susan Davies (1767-1850) aged 23, daughter of John Davies of Tal-y-Coed, gentleman. Edward Nicholas was granted 200 acres on the River Clyde.² Further adjoining grants and purchases followed. Edward and Susannah Nicholas's second son, George built the present classically beautiful homestead in 1857, now classified by the National Trust and shown in Figure 15.1. The famous Irish rebel, John Mitchel,³ resided in "Nant Cottage" between 1850 and his notorious escape from the colony in 1853. George's son William retained "Nant" until his death in 1889, at which time the estate had grown to 14,995 acres.

Edward Nicholas enjoyed his Bothwell lands only for sixteen years. He died 8 October 1837, in consequence of falling from his gig⁴ or being thrown by his horse.⁵ Neither the record of death nor of his funeral found their way into the Registrar General's Department files. There was an inquest post mortem.⁶ He was buried at Bothwell.⁷ Susan Nicholas died 19 February 1850 aged 83 and is buried with her husband.⁸ The property was inherited by George.

The children of Edward and Susan Nicholas were:

1. **Edward** Nicholas (1792-1851) Lieutenant 71st Highland Regiment of Foot, who afterwards emigrated to Van Diemens Land and was the instigator of the famous court case disputing his father's will;⁹
2. **William** Nicholas, (1795-1860) who remained in England;
3. **George** Nicholas (1801-1867) the builder of the present "Nant" homestead;
4. **Caroline** Nicholas (1802-1802) who died at eight weeks;
5. **Elizabeth** Nicholas (1804-1844) who married her first cousin, Edward Nicholas of "Meadsfield"; and
6. **Henric** Nicholas (1805-1887) of "Cawood";

When the Land Commissioners for Van Diemens Land made their way through the Valley of the Clyde in March 1827, they recorded "23rd Went through

² LSD1/73 p149.

³ Mitchel, John, 1988. *The gardens of hell: John Mitchel in Van Diemens Land, 1850-1853*. Edited by Peter O'Shaughnessy. Kenthurst : Kangaroo Press.

⁴ Brown , P.L., ed. 1941. *Clyde Company Papers*. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

⁵ *Hobart Town Courier*, 29 MAR 1839.

⁶ SC195/143.

⁷ Bothwell General Cemetery <TAMIOT Bo01/02106: 16>.

⁸ Bothwell General Cemetery <TAMIOT Bo01/02106: 17>.

⁹ Supreme Court of Tasmania probate Registry Will No. 128 <AD960/1 p237>.

Nicholas' farm bad land — he is a most ingenious man — has built his own house, has finished a good Corn Mill, & is very industrious... "10

The critical comment on the character of the land may be understood better from the route they took through "Blair", William Allardyce's land, which afterward became a part of the "Nant" holdings. That route traversed a section of poor, stony dolerite ground. After George's death in 1867, Nant came into the hands of his son William. The rural correspondent of Hobart's Mercury newspaper recorded in 1885 that

"Nant, Blair and other properties, covering 14,955 acres, on the right bank of the Clyde, belong to Mr W. Nicholas, the largest sheepowner of the district, who also owns very extensive Lake properties. The homestead and surroundings at Nant, a mill race, fishpond, and outbuildings, have a cheerful look and general tone of affluence. "11

William's son, Harold Sprent Nicholas took up a career in law, going on to become Chief Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of New South Wales and Australian delegate to UNESCO. For fourteen years since William Nicholas's death in 1889, the property was therefore leased, first to Thomas Emmerson Headlam (grandson of John Headlam of "Egleston", Ross) who was competent and then to Thomas Newnham, who was not. "Nant" was very run-down when Newnham's lease expired in 1905. The new lessee was John George Campbell, a grandson of George and Marion Wilson, née Brock of "Mount Seymour", Parattah, whose descendants are listed in the appendices, and grand nephew of James Brock of "Campania House" who we will encounter in chapter 24. The Campbells were lessees of "Nant" from 1 April 1905, and later leased "Weasel Plains" from William Nicholas's widow, Alice Mary Nicholas, née Sprent. After 22 years of leasing, on Harold Sprent Nicholas being elevated to Chief Judge in Equity of to the NSW Supreme Court, John George Campbell was able to purchase "Nant" for the sum of £20,000. "Weasel Plains was purchased from the Judge's mother soon after for £9,900.

The more complete story of *The Colonial Campbells* has been excellently written up by Colin McDowall Campbell, grandson of John George Campbell.¹² Like so

¹⁰ McKay, Anne ed. 1962. *Journals of the Land Commissioners for Van Diemen's Land 1826-1828*. Hobart: University of Tasmania in Conjunction with the Tasmanian Historical Research Association. p47.

¹¹ Special correspondent, 1885. Through Tasmania No. 74, *Mercury*, Hobart, 21 February 1885. Mr W. Nicholas was William Nicholas, grandson of Edward Nicholas of "Nant" and son of George Nicholas, the builder of the present homestead.

¹² Campbell, Colin McDowall, 1984. *The colonial Campbells: a family history*. "Rothamay", Bothwell: the author.

many other landholders in this thesis, the Campbells were also owners or lessees of many other properties, including in the mix, Clyde River properties such as "Nant" and "Rothamay", rolling higher country such as "Spring Hill" and "Bendeveon", and Lake country runs for summer pasture. They also leased nearby "Norwood" after the tragic early death of Edward Louis Archer, as we will see in chapter 16.

All this could only be accomplished by long hours of hard work. Dick Bowden (Richard Vernon Bowden of "Cluny who we will encounter in chapter 23) once remarked

*"If you heard a horse go by in the dark and come back in the dark, it would be J.G. Campbell on his way to and from Weasel Plains."*¹³

John George Campbell died at "Nant" on 26 March 1949 aged 88.¹⁴ Within a few years, his son, Colin Lauchlin Campbell divided "Spring Hill", "Bendeveon" and his wife's land at "Thorpe" amongst the family, in accordance with the then government policy of closer settlement. Next to be sold was "Weasel Plains", followed by the "Nant" home block as will be related in the next chapter. Figure 15.2 shows how "Nant" stood at the time of its sale on 27 April 1976. At this time "Nant" comprised:

1830 acres	granted to George Nicholas
1000 acres	purchased from the Crown by George Nicholas
100 acres	purchased from the Crown by George Nicholas
640 acres	purchased from the Crown by George Nicholas
211 acres	granted to Edwin Lascelles (Mitchel Cottage block)
818 acres	located to John Wilson (part of "Blair")
748 acres	located to William Allardyce (part of "Blair")

totalling 5347 acres, to which we must add a further 936 acres purchased from the Crown by William Nicholas to make up the total of 6283 acres. (When "Nant" was sold on 27 April 1976, the acreage stood at 6270, the difference comprising 13 acres which had over the years been resumed by the Crown for the purposes of widening roads.)

¹³ Campbell, Colin McDowall, 1984. The colonial Campbells: a family history. "Rothamay", Bothwell: the author, p112.

¹⁴ TAMIOT Bo01/01206:2.

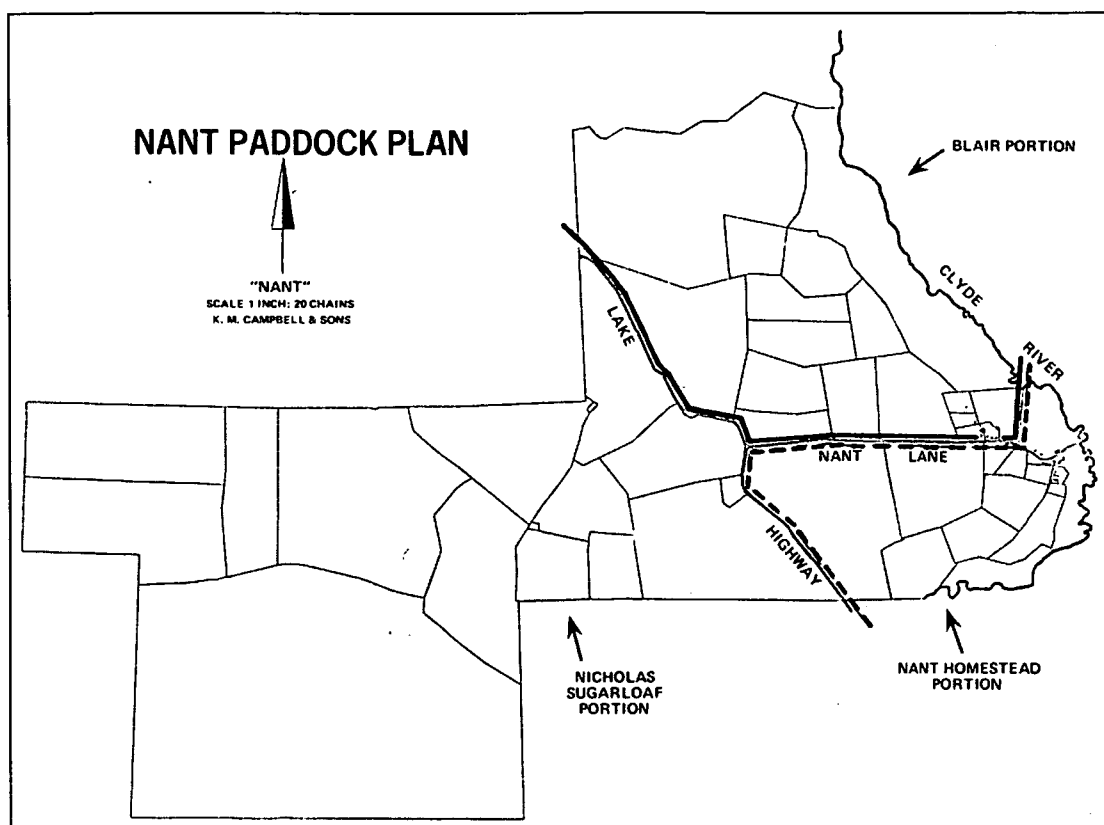


Figure 15.2. "Nant" Paddock plan in 1976. Scale = 0.92 x original.

15.2 "Blair"

"Blair" had been an original grant to William Allardyce (c1794-1843). His death on 22 June 1843 was not registered, but his headstone is found in the Bothwell cemetery,¹⁵ and his Will was proven in 1843.¹⁶ "Blair", comprising 1566 acres, was purchased by George Nicholas on 28 January 1859, for £6,000, the vendors being Robert Parkinson of Port Albert, Victoria and John Merry (a blacksmith) formerly of Bothwell and now of Port Albert.¹⁷

The 211 acres was originally granted to Edwin Lascelles, and was afterwards known as the Mitchel Cottage block, because the Irish rebel John Mitchel lived there in exile until his notorious escape in 1853. Edwin Lascelles¹⁸ was connected to the Nicholas family by marriage, having at the age of 27 married Eliza Nicholas of

¹⁵ TAMIOT Bo01/02107.

¹⁶ Supreme Court of Tasmania Probate Registry Will No. 235 <AD960/2 p88>.

¹⁷ DO4/6991.

¹⁸ Edwin Lascelles was the prenuptial child of Thomas Allen Lascelles, Captain 73rd Regiment, and Mary Ann Carty, who were married on 25 July 1820 at St David's, Hobart Town <RGD36/01: 1820/0390> with Maria Lord of "Lawrenny" and Government Mineralogist, Adolarius William Henry Humphrey as witnesses.

"Meadsfield", aged 21, on 16 September 1846 at Bothwell.¹⁹ "Blair" was held in trust for their son, Edward Harewood Lascelles under the terms of a Deed Poll,²⁰ until he attained the age of 21, which would be on the 3rd Of October 1868. Just a fortnight after attaining his majority, he sold the property to the brothers William and John Edward Nicholas who farmed it jointly until John Edward Nicholas sold his half share to his brother William for £107 on 11 May 1881. The Lascelles family, Edwin and Elizabeth, and children Edward Harewood²¹ and Eliza,²² moved to Victoria, as did so many of the members of this pioneer family. Edwin Lascelles became Chief District Constable in Geelong and, with his son, ran the famous wool brokerage firm, Lascelles & Son, headquartered at Geelong, and lived at the sheep station, "Woolamanata", north of Geelong.

—————««««<<<<<>>>>»»»»—————

¹⁹ RGD37/05 : 1846/0529. Eliza was the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Nicholas.

²⁰ DO5/5828.

²¹ Edward Harewood Lascelles, born 3 October 1847, registered at Bothwell <RGD33/24 : 1847/00088>.

²² Eliza Lascelles, born 25 April 1849, registered at Brighton, <RGD33/24 : 1849/00521>.

15.3 The family of Edward Nicholas (1777-1837) of "Nant" (abridged)

3

NICHOLAS, Edward m177700000
 •o Farmer, of Grosmont, Monmouthshire, England, "The Nant", Llangattock Vibon Abel, Monmouthshire, England, and "Nant", Bothwell, TAS. <LSD 354/5 p180> •b 1777 at Grosmont, Monmouthshire, England. • third child to NICHOLAS, George (1729-1816) •& Watkins, Rebecca (1731-1801) •m 1791 @21 at Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire, England •= **Davies, Susanna** f17670000 •a 11 AUG 1821 at Hobart, TAS per *Grace* <Nicholson, I.H., 1983 *Shipping arrivals and departures, Tasmania 1803-1833*, Canberra : Roebuck, p73>. In 1821, Edward Nicholas chartered the ship *Grace* and accompanied by his wife, two sons George and Henric and daughter, Elizabeth, arrived in Hobart Town, Van Diemens Land on 11 AUG 1821. They were also accompanied on the voyage by Edward's elder brother, William, with his two sons, George and Edward and daughter Caroline. Edward and family were granted land on the Upper Clyde River, later known as Bothwell. William returned to England after a month but returned to , Van Diemens Land in 1828 in the ship *Lang*. •d 08 OCT 1837 aged 69 at Bothwell, TAS a consequence of falling from his gig <P.L. Brown, ed. 1941. *Clyde Company Papers*. Oxford University Press> •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIO Bo01/02106:16> •wp 1837 No. 128 <AD 960/1 p237>. •will disputed <*Hobart Town Courier*, 29 MAR 1839> •» NICHOLAS, Edward m17920000; NICHOLAS, William m~17950000; NICHOLAS, George m18010510; Nicholas, Caroline f18020000; Nicholas, Elizabeth f18040000; NICHOLAS, Henric m18050000.

3=

Davies, Susanna f17670000
 •b 1767 •to DAVIES, John, of Tal-y-Coed, Monmouthshire, England, gentleman •m 1791 @23 at Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire, England •= NICHOLAS, Edward m177700000 f17670000 •a 11 AUG 1821 at Hobart, TAS per *Grace* <Nicholson, I.H., 1983 *Shipping arrivals and departures, Tasmania 1803-1833*, Canberra :

Roebuck, p73> •d 19 FEB 1850 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/17 : 1850/0047> •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIO Bo01/02106:17> •wp 1851 No. 400 <AD 960/3 p105> •» NICHOLAS, Edward m17920000; NICHOLAS, William m~17950000; NICHOLAS, George m18010510; Nicholas, Caroline f18020000; Nicholas, Elizabeth f18040000; NICHOLAS, Henric m18050000.

31

NICHOLAS, Edward m17920000
 •o Major (Lieutenant, 71st Highland Regiment of Foot); sometime bookseller (U.K.) and architect at Bothwell <P.L. Brown, ed. 1941. *Clyde Company Papers*, Prologue, p.194. Oxford University Press>; schoolmaster at 35 Macquarie Street as a precursor to the Hobart Town Grammar School (afterwards The Hutchins School) <*Hobart Town Courier* 15 MAY 1835> and at "Boa Vista", New Town <*Hobart Town Courier*, 15 JAN 1836>. Briefly settled at "Nant", Bothwell until he lost the notorious court case; thereafter civil engineer <*Hobart Town Courier* 11 AUG 1849> Postmaster at Launceston and <CSO8/83/1897; CSO8/32/539; CSO24/94/28.67> •b 1792 at Monmouthshire, England •to NICHOLAS, Edward m177700000 •& Davies, Susanna f17670000 •m ~1831 •= —, **Eliza** •a 1834 at Hobart, TAS per *Industry* •d 23 SEP 1851 at Huon River, TAS <RGD35/03 : 1851/0972> <*Hobart Town Courier*, 27 SEP 1851> •» 4 sons and 1 daughter : NICHOLAS, Charles Edward m18220000; NICHOLAS, Alfred f18240000; NICHOLAS, George Symonds m18250000; NICHOLAS, Sydney William m18XX0000; Nicholas, Mary f18XX0000.

31=

—, **Eliza** f00000000
 •o Schoolmistress, briefly at Bothwell <*Clyde Company Papers*, Prologue, p.194> afterwards at 35 Macquarie Street as a precursor to the Hobart Town Grammar School (afterwards The Hutchins School) <*Hobart Town Courier*, 15 MAY 1835> and at "Boa Vista", New Town <*Hobart Town Courier*, 15 JAN 1836> and at "Mersham", Fitzroy Place <*Hobart Town Courier*, 11 AUG 1849>. •said to be the niece of Lieut. General Sir Joseph Thachwell, KCB, KH, <*Mercury*

25 AUG 1866> •m ~1831 •=
NICHOLAS, Edward m17920000 •d
 24 JUL 1865 <Russell p426> but 24 JUL
 1866 at Hobart, TAS @ 78 <RGD35/07 :
 1866/6322> <Mercury, Hobart 25 AUG
 1866> •» 4 sons and 1 daughter :
NICHOLAS, Charles Edward
 m18220000; **NICHOLAS, Alfred**
 m18240000; **NICHOLAS, George**
Symonds m18250000; **NICHOLAS,**
Sydney William m18XX0000; **Nicholas,**
Mary f18XX0000.

311

NICHOLAS, Charles Edward
 m18220000
 •o clerk with the Lands and Surveys
 Department, Tasmania •b 1822 •to
NICHOLAS, Edward m17920000 •&
 —, **Eliza** •d 24 FEB 1840 @ 18 at
 <registered as Edward Nicholas,
 RGD35/01 : HO40/0373> <True
 Colonist 28 FEB 1840> •≠.

312

NICHOLAS, Alfred m18240000
 •o Tea and Wine merchant; Member
 of the First Tasmanian Parliament,
 1856-1859. <Green, F.C., ed. *A Century*
of Responsible Government, 1856-1956>
 Pastoralist of "Hilgay", Lilydale, VIC
 from JAN 1884; <Tasmanian Mail 20
 MAY 1899> <Hobart Town Courier 27
 SEP 1851; 19 MAY 1852; 09 JUL 1955>
 <Launceston Examiner 31 JAN 1865> •b
 1824 •to **NICHOLAS, Edward**
 m17920000 •& —, **Eliza** •m 08 MAY
 1852 @ 24 at St David's, Hobart, TAS
 <RGD37/11 : 1852/0495> •= **James,**
Louisa f18341023 •d 24 APR 1899 at
 Hawthorn, VIC •» 3 sons and 4
 daughters : **Nicholas, Louisa Mary**
 f18531031; **Nicholas, Emily Harriett**
 f18540000; **NICHOLAS, Alfred**
 m18561108; **Nicholas, Clara Amy**
 f18581226; **NICHOLAS, Charles**
Edward m18610309; **NICHOLAS,**
Askin Morrison m18620910; **Nicholas,**
Edith Isabel f18640424.

312=

James, Louisa f18341023
 •b 23 OCT 1834 at New Town, TAS,
 sixth daughter •to **JAMES, John,** wine
 merchant •& **Page, Louisa** •c
 <RGD32/02 : 1834/05416> •m 08
 MAY 1852 @ 24 at St David's, Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/11 : 1852/0495> •=
NICHOLAS, Alfred m18240000 •» 3
 sons and 4 daughters : **Nicholas,**
Louisa Mary f18531031; **Nicholas,**
Emily Harriett f18540000;
NICHOLAS, Alfred m18561108;
Nicholas, Clara Amy f18581226;

NICHOLAS, Charles Edward
 m18610309; **NICHOLAS, Askin**
Morrison m18620910; **Nicholas, Edith**
Isabel f18640424.

3121

Nicholas, Louisa Mary f18531031
 •b 31 OCT 1853 at Hobart, TAS •to
NICHOLAS, Alfred m18240000 •&
James, Louis f18341023 •c at St
 David's, Hobart, TAS <RGD32/03 :
 1853/04197> •d 19 JAN 1854 @ 2m at
 Kelso Terrace, Hobart, TAS
 <RGD35/04 : 1854/0782> <Hobart
 Town Courier, 21 JAN 1854> •infant.

3122

Nicholas, Emily Harriett (Minnie)
 f18540000
 •b 23 DEC 1854 at Hobart, TAS <not
 registered> •to **NICHOLAS, Alfred**
 m18240000 •& **James, Louis** f18341023
 •c 17 JAN 1855 at St David's, Hobart
 •m 1873 •= **DEAKIN, Charles** of
 Victoria; eldest son of **Robert Deakin**
 of Adelaide <Mercury, Hobart 09 AUG
 1873> •» no issue born in Tasmania.

3123

NICHOLAS, Alfred m18561108
 •b 08 NOV 1856 at Hobart, TAS •to
NICHOLAS, Alfred m18240000 •&
James, Louis f18341023 •c 03 DEC
 1856 at St David's, Hobart, TAS
 <RGD32/03 : 1856/04843>.

3124

Nicholas, Clara Amy f18581226
 •b 26 DEC 1858 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/07 : 1858/02226> •to
NICHOLAS, Alfred m18240000 •&
James, Louis f18341023 •c 19 JAN
 1859 at St Davids, Hobart, TAS •m 03
 MAR 1880 at Camberwell, VIC •=
PARKER, Edward Leonard •divorce
 and forgery case reported <Mercury,
 Hobart, 18 OCT 1892 p2 c9>.

3124=

PARKER, Edward Leonard
 m00000000
 •b •to **PARKER, E.S.** of Mount
 Franklin, VIC •m 03 MAR 1880 at
 Camberwell, VIC •= **Nicholas, Clara**
Amy f18581226 •divorce and forgery
 case reported <Mercury, Hobart, 18
 OCT 1892 p2 c9>.

3125

NICHOLAS, Charles Edward
 m18610309
 •b 09 MAR 1861 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/08 : 1861/04255> •to
NICHOLAS, Alfred m18240000 •&
James, Louis f18341023.

3126

NICHOLAS, Askin Morrison
m18620910
•b 10 SEP 1862 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/08 : 1862/05497> •to
NICHOLAS, Alfred m18240000 •&
James, Louis f18341023 •c 10 OCT
1862 at St David's, Hobart.

3127

Nicholas, Edith Isabel f18640424
•b 24 APR 1864 at Hobart, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/08 : 1864/06822, > •to
NICHOLAS, Alfred m18240000 •&
James, Louis f18341023 •c 20 MAY
1864 at St Davids, Hobart •m 29 DEC
1883 at Hawthorn, VIC <Mercury,
Hobart 29 JAN 1884>
•= DOUGLAS, Herbert.

3127=

DOUGLAS, Herbert m00000000
: of Douglas Brothers, George Street,
Sydney, NSW •b •to DOUGLAS,
Sidney of Darlinghurst, NSW •m 29
DEC 1883 at Hawthorn, VIC <Mercury,
Hobart 29 JAN 1884>
•= Nicholas, Edith Isabel f18640424.

313

NICHOLAS, George Symonds
m18250000
•b 1825 •to NICHOLAS, Edward
m17920000 •& —, Eliza •d 08 AUG
1849 @ 24 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/02 :
1849/2525> after an accident with a
gun •inquest <Hobart Town Courier, 11
AUG 1849> •#.

314

NICHOLAS, Sydney William
m18XX0000
: succeeded his brother Alfred at the
Liverpool Tea Warehouse <Hobart
Town Courier, 27 APR 1855> •b •to
NICHOLAS, Edward m17920000 •&
—, Eliza •drowned at sea 1857 when
his boat was caught in a squall <Hobart
Town Courier, 13 NOV 1857 p3 c3>.

315

Nicholas, Mary f18XX0000
•b •to NICHOLAS, Edward
m17920000 •& —, Eliza •d 05 DEC
1875 at Otago, New Zealand
<Examiner, Launceston, 06 JAN 1876>
•#.

32

NICHOLAS, William m~17950000
: yeoman, lessee of Upper Cwn,
Monmouthshire, England; never came
to Van Diemens Land •b ~1795 at
Monmouthshire, England •to

NICHOLAS, Edward m177700000 •&
Davies, Susanna f17670000 •m 1828
•= Miles, Mary of Berthglynd •d 18
MAY 1860 @66 at The Bower,
Grossmont, Monmouthshire, England
•» 2 sons : NICHOLAS, Hendrick
m18340900; NICHOLAS, Edwin
m18XX0000.

32=

Miles, Mary f18XX0000
•b 18XX at Berthglynd,
Monmouthshire, England •to MILES,
William of Berthglynd
•m 1828 at •= NICHOLAS, William
m17950000 •» 2 sons : NICHOLAS,
Hendrick m18340900; NICHOLAS,
Edwin m18XX0000.

321

NICHOLAS, Hendrick m18340900
•b SEP 1834 at Llantilio Crossenny,
Monmouthshire, England •to
NICHOLAS, William m17950000 •&
Miles, Mary of Berthglynd •d 20 OCT
1834 at Llantilio Crossenny,
Monmouthshire, England •i memorial
in the Llantilio Crossenny church,
Monmouthshire, England, "late of this
parish" •infant.

322

NICHOLAS, Edwin m18XX0000
: veterinary surgeon of Pant Dwfn,
Wales England; never came to Van
Diemens Land •b 18XX at Llantilio
Crossenny, Monmouthshire, England
•to NICHOLAS, William m17950000
•& Miles, Mary of Berthglynd •d 1910
•i •» without issue. His papers are in
the University Library, Cambridge.

33

NICHOLAS, George m18010510
•o Builder of the present homestead at
"Nant", Bothwell •b 10 MAY 1801 at
'The Bower', Grosmont,
Monmouthshire, England •to
NICHOLAS, Edward m177700000
•& Davies, Susanna f17670000 •a 11
AUG 1821 at Hobart, TAS per Grace
<Nicholson, I.H., 1983 *Shipping arrivals
and departures, Tasmania 1803-1833*,
Canberra : Roebuck, p73.> •m 09 MAY
1838 at Green Ponds, TAS <RGD36/03
: 1838/4335> •= Espie, Margaret •d 20
MAR 1867 @66 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD35/35 : BO67/0003> •i at
Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
<TAMOT Bo01/2106:23> •»
NICHOLAS, John Edward m18380220;
Nicholas, Mary Cecilia f18400710;
Nicholas, Elizabeth f18411123;
NICHOLAS, Francis m18431114;

NICHOLAS, William m18460423;
Nicholas, Jane f18471110; NICHOLAS,
 George m18491015; Nicholas,
 Margaret f18510901.

33=

Espie, Margaret f18180000
 •b 1818 at Co. Tyrone, Ireland •to
 ESPIE, John •& Keave or Keane, Mary
 <Smith, Mary 1993. *The House of Espie*
in Australia and New Zealand.
 Toowoomba, QLD p122> •m 09 MAY
 1838 at Green Ponds, TAS <RGD36/03
 : 1838/4335> •= **NICHOLAS, George**
 m18010510 •d 20 OCT 1893 @ 75 at
 Green Ponds, TAS <RGD35/61 :
 GP93/0296> <Mercury, Hobart, 04
 NOV 1893> •i at Municipal cemetery,
 Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
 Bo01/2106:24> •» NICHOLAS, John
 Edward m18380220; Nicholas, Mary
 Cecilia f18400710; Nicholas, Elizabeth
 f18411123; NICHOLAS, Francis
 m18431114; NICHOLAS, William
 m18460423; Nicholas, Jane f18471110;
 NICHOLAS, George m18491015;
 Nicholas, Margaret f18510901.

331

NICHOLAS, John Edward m18380220
 •o Alleged to have been a little simple,
 settled at Thirlstane in the rich basalt
 country of Tasmania's Northwest;
 involved in the second Nant Will case
 •b 20 FEB 1838 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/26 : 1838/00133> •to
 NICHOLAS, George m18010510 •&
 Espie, Margaret f18180000 •c 02 OCT
 1839 •m 20 MAR 1873 at "Cluny
 Park", Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/32 :
 1873/0002> •= **BROWN, Mary Jane**
 née Meikle, Mary Jane f18390000 •d
 08 SEP 1900 aged 61 at Thirlstane, TAS
 •i at St George's, New Ground, TAS
 <TAMIOT Lt07/0110> •» 2 :
 NICHOLAS, John Francis m18740225;
 NICHOLAS, George Stanley
 m18751022.

331=

Meikle, Mary Jane f18390000
 •b ~ 1839-1841 •m1 02 JUL 1857@ 18
 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/16 :
 1857/0360> •=1 **BROWN, John** @ 30
 •m2 20 MAR 1873 @ 32 at Bothwell,
 TAS <RGD37/32 : 1873/0002> •=2
NICHOLAS, John Edward m18380220
 •d at Thirlstane, TAS •1» 1 son and 3
 daughters : Brown, Elizabeth Ann
 f18580222; BROWN, William Robert
 m18590827; Brown, Rachel Mary
 f18600828; Brown, Alice Sophy
 f18630111; •2» 2 sons : NICHOLAS,

John Francis m18740225; NICHOLAS,
 George Stanley m18751022.

331==1

BROWN, John m18270000
 •b ~1827 •m 02 JUL 1857@ 18 at
 Hobart, TAS <RGD37/16 : 1857/0360>
 •= **Meikle, Mary Jane** f18390000 •d
 02 JUL 1866 @ 39 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/34 : 0009> <Mercury, Hobart
 4 JUL 1866> •i at Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/05202:1> •1» 1 son
 and 3 daughters : Brown, Elizabeth
 Ann f18580222; BROWN, William
 Robert m18590827; Brown, Rachel
 Mary f18600828; Brown, Alice Sophy
 f18630111.

331==1-1

Brown, Elizabeth Ann f18580222
 •b 22 FEB 1858 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/35 : 1858/00009> •to
 BROWN, John •& Meikle, Mary Jane
 f18390000 •m 13 DEC 1873 at
 Westbury, TAS <RGD37/32 :
 1873/0048> •= **HARDLEY, Sinnai**.

331==1-2

BROWN, William Robert m18590827
 •b 27 AUG 1859 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/36 : 1859/00032> •to
 BROWN, John •& Meikle, Mary Jane
 f18390000.

331==1-3

Brown, Rachel Mary f18600828
 •b 28 AUG 1860 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/37 : 1860/00537> •to
 BROWN, John •& Meikle, Mary Jane
 f18390000.

331==1-4

Brown, Alice Sophy f18630111
 •b 11 JAN 1863 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/40 : 1863/00006> •to
 BROWN, John •& Meikle, Mary Jane
 f18390000.

3311

NICHOLAS, John Francis m18740225
 •b 25 FEB 1874 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/11 : 1874/00299> •to
 NICHOLAS, John Edward m18380220
 •& Brown, Mary Jane née Meikle,
 Mary Jane f18390000 •died young, not
 traced.

3312

NICHOLAS, George Stanley
 m18751022
 •b 22 OCT 1875 at Hobart, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/11 : 1875/01710> •to
 NICHOLAS, John Edward m18380220
 •& Brown, Mary Jane née Meikle,
 Mary Jane f18390000 •c 1875 at All

Saints church, Hobart, TAS •d-02 OCT 1880 <not registered> <Mercury, Hobart 27 OCT 1880> •*.

332

Nicholas, Mary Cecelia f18400710
•b 10 JUL 1840 at TAS <not registered> •to NICHOLAS, George m18010510 •& Espie, Margaret f18180000 •d FEB 1842 at "Nant", Bothwell, TAS •i 05 FEB 1842@ 2 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/17 : 1842/0028> •i at Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:18> •infant.

333

Nicholas, Elizabeth f18411123
•b 23 NOV 1841 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/26 : 1841/00132> •to NICHOLAS, George m18010510 •& Espie, Margaret f18180000 •m 23 MAY 1866 at St Luke's, Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/25 : 1866/0003> •= BUCK, Frederick : Professor of Music •d 16 JUN 1893 @ 52 at Brading, Isle of Wight, England •» no issue traced.

333=

BUCK, Frederick m00000000
: Professor of Music •m 23 MAY 1866 at St Lukes, Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/25 : 1866/0003> •=
Nicholas, Elizabeth f18411123 •» no issue traced.

334

NICHOLAS, Francis m18431114
•b 14 NOV 1843 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/24 1844/00007> •to NICHOLAS, George m18010510 •& Espie, Margaret f18180000 •d 05 JUL 1860 @ 16 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/28 : BO60/0359> •i at Bothwell, <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:13> •*.

335

NICHOLAS, William m18460423
: inherited "Nant" at the death of his father, George, and developed it to include 15,000 acres, plus Weasel Plains (9453 acres) and St Patricks Plains (15201 acres). Also largely responsible for the erection of St Michael and All Angels at Bothwell •b 23 APR 1846 at Bothwell, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/24 : 1846/00051> •to NICHOLAS, George m18010510 •& Espie, Margaret f18180000 •m1 04 FEB 1874 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/33 : 1874/0298> •= Sprent, Alice Mary f18540824 •d 24 SEP 1889 @ 43 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/57 : BO89/0554> •i at St Michael and all

Angels', Bothwell <TAMIOT Bo07/002> memorial at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:20> •» 2 sons and 2 daughters : Nicholas, Evelyn Mary f18750516; NICHOLAS, Harold Sprent m18770108; NICHOLAS, Cecil Francis m18790104; Nicholas, Beryl f18860901.

335=

Sprent, Alice Mary f18540824
: With her husband, she was largely responsible for the erection of St Michael and All Angels at Bothwell, laying the foundation stone in 1887. Responsible for the lease of "Nant" to John George Campbell after the death of her husband William, in 1889. It was sold to the lessee in 1906, and the family moved to England, residing for a time at 17 St Edwards Square, Kensington. •b 24 AUG 1854 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/05 : 1854/01272> •to SPRENT, James : M.A., Surveyor General of Tasmania •& Oakes, Susannah Hassell •m 04 FEB 1874 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/33 : 1874/0298> •= NICHOLAS, William m18460423 •d 01 MAY 1939 aged 83 at Purley, Surrey, England •munument at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:21> •stained glass window at St Michael & ALL Angels, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo07/002>•» 2 sons and 2 daughters : Nicholas, Evelyn Mary f18750516; NICHOLAS, Harold Sprent m18770108; NICHOLAS, Cecil Francis m18790104; Nicholas, Beryl f18860901.

3351

Nicholas, Evelyn Mary f18750516
•b 16 MAY 1875 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/11 : 1875/01235> •to NICHOLAS, William m18460423 •& Sprent, Alice Mary f18540824 •m 08 SEP 1912 at All Saints, Tientsin, China <Mercury, Hobart, 19 OCT 1912> •= SPEYER, Charles Santley •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: SPEYER, Martin Nicholas m19140100; Speyer, Katherine f00000000; SPEYER, Dennis m00000000.

3351=

SPEYER, Charles Santley m00000000
•b 3rd son •to SPEYER, Martin of 'Willow Bank', Moos Side, Manchester, Lancashire, England •& Thomson, Lucy Jane (daughter of William Thomson, Lord Kelvin) •ed •m 08 SEP 1912 at All Saints, Tientsin, China <Mercury, Hobart, 19 OCT 1912> •= Nicholas, Evelyn Mary

f18750516 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter:
SPEYER, Martin Nicholas m19140100;
Speyer, Katherine f00000000; SPEYER,
Dennis m00000000.

33511

SPEYER, Martin Nicholas m19140100
: Major, Punjab Regiment of the Indian
Army during World War II; agent for
John Swift & Sons, transport company,
Sydney, NSW •b JAN 1914 at
Shanghai, China •to SPEYER, Charles
Santley m00000000 •& Nicholas,
Evelyn Mary f18750516 •= • —,— •»
3 sons and 1 daughter: SPEYER,
Nicholas m19480108; SPEYER,
Christopher m19491015; Speyer, Sylvia
f19520912; SPEYER, Dennis
m19591224.

335111

SPEYER, Nicholas m19480108
: (Reverend) Anglican church of
Australia minister, Sans Souci, NSW
•b 08 JAN 1948 at South China •to
SPEYER, Martin Nicholas m19140100.

335112

SPEYER, Christopher m19491015
: potter and playwright of Banplin,
Devonshire, England •b 15 OCT 1949
at South China •to SPEYER, Martin
Nicholas m19140100.

335113

Speyer, Sylvia f19520912
: of Elphinstone, VIC; lecturer,
University of Bendigo, VIC, •b 12 SEP
1952 at Sydney, NSW •to SPEYER,
Martin Nicholas m19140100 •m •=
REEVES, Michael.

335114

SPEYER, Dennis m19591224
•b 24 DEC 1959 at Sydney, NSW •to
SPEYER, Martin Nicholas m19140100.

33512

Speyer, Katherine f00000000
•b •to SPEYER, Charles Santley
m00000000 •& Nicholas, Evelyn Mary
f18750516 •m
•= JANSSEN, Alec m00000000 •» 1
son: JANSSEN, Peter m00000000.

3352

NICHOLAS, Harold Sprent
m18770108
•o M.A., Oxford, barrister, Member of
the Legislative Council of NSW, 1932-
1935, and Judge of the Supreme Court
of New South Wales, 1935-1947. Chief
Judge in Equity from 1939. Australian
delegate to UNESCO in 1949. The
altar of St Michael and All Angels,
Bothwell, was erected to his memory.

•b 08 JAN 1877 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/11 : 1877/02550> •to
NICHOLAS, William m18460423 •&
Sprent, Alice Mary f18540824
•ed at The Hutchins School, The
University of Tasmania, Corpus
Christi College, Oxford (BA 1899)
Called to the bar at The Inner Temple,
London, England on 01 MAY 1901,
and the bar of the state of NSW on 14
NOV 1901 •m1 14 APR 1914 at
Walkerville, Adelaide, SA •=1
Woodhead, Mabel f18930000 •m2 09
JUL 1941 at St Johns, Toorak, VIC (13
JUL??) •=2 **Nicholas, Grace Penwarne**
f18911101 his cousin •d 11 JUN 1953
at Sydney, NSW of coronary vascular
disease •crem after service at St James
church, Sydney, NSW •plaque at St
Michael a& All Angels, Bothwell, TAS
<TAMIOT Bo07/009> •» 1 son and 1
daughter : NICHOLAS, William
Patrick m19150317; Nicholas, Alison
f19XX0000 •2» without issue. <Ward,
J.M. 1988 in Geoffrey Searle's
Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-
1939, vol 2, p. 21>.

3352=1

Woodhead, Mabel f18930000
•b ~1893 •m1 14 APR 1914 at
Walkerville, Adelaide, SA •=
NICHOLAS, Harold Sprent
m18770108 •d 06 AUG 1940 aged 47 at
Sydney, NSW •memorial at Municipal
cemetery, Bothwell, TAS < TAMIOT
Bo01/02106:22> •» 1 son and 1
daughter : NICHOLAS, William
Patrick m19150317; Nicholas, Alison
f19XX0000.

3352=2 and 3687

Nicholas, Grace Penwarne f18911101
•b 01 NOV 1891 at Hobart, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/18 : 1891/00509> •to
NICHOLAS, George Clarence
m18511017 •& Latham, Ellen Mary
Jane Pennefather (Minnie) f18540000
•m1 •=1 **GELLIBRAND, Walter Tice**
m18701122 •m2 09 JUL 1941 at St
Johns, Toorak, VIC •=2 **NICHOLAS,**
Harold Sprent m18770108, her cousin
•d 29 APR 1981 at "Lachlan Vale",
Ouse, TAS •i at St John the Baptist's,
Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/0088:5>
•» without issue to either marriage.

33521

NICHOLAS, William Patrick
m1915031
•o BVSc, MACVSc, director of
International House, University of
New South Wales, many directorships,

etc. etc. •b 17 MAR 1915 at Sydney, NSW •to NICHOLAS, Harold Sprent m18770108 •& Woodhead, Mabel f18930000 •ed The Kings' School, Parramatta, NSW and St Paul's College, University of Sydney •m 03 JUL 1940 •=**Paton, Gertrude Helen** f19180000 •» 1 son and 3 daughters : NICHOLAS, William Henric m19410000; Nicholas, Patricia Helen Belinda f19431208; Nicholas, Bettina f19460000; Nicholas, Susan f19530000.

33521=

Paton, Gertrude Helen f19180000 •b ~1918 •to PATON, J.T. •m 03 JUL 1940 •=**NICHOLAS, William Patrick** m19150317 •» 1 son and 3 daughters : NICHOLAS, William Henric m19410000; Nicholas, Patricia Helen Belinda f19431208; Nicholas, Bettina f19460000; Nicholas, Susan f19530000.

335211

NICHOLAS, William Henric m19410000 : LLB, QC : of Sydney, NSW •b ~1941 •to NICHOLAS, William Patrick m19150317 •& **Paton, Gertrude Helen** f19180000 •ed •m 1970 •=**Macdonald, Marion** •» 2 sons and 1 daughter : Nicholas, Grace f19740222; NICHOLAS, Edward m197660213; NICHOLAS, Hugh m19791116.

335212

Nicholas, Patricia Helen Belinda f19431208 •b 08 DEC 1943 at Orange, NSW •to NICHOLAS, William Patrick m19150317 •& **Paton, Gertrude Helen** f19180000 •ed Blackfriars correspondence school and Frensham College, Mittagong, NSW; B.A., University of Sydney (1963); Certificat d'Études Littéraires, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium (1964) •m 11 AUG 1967 •=**WENTWORTH, Darcy Hamilton** m19400801 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter : WENTWORTH, James Hamilton m19700402; WENTWORTH, John Macquarie m19711118; Wentworth, Sarah Jane f19740829.

335212=

WENTWORTH, Darcy Hamilton m19400801 •b 08 AUG 1940 at Sydney, NSW •to WENTWORTH, William Charles •& Baird, Barbara Chisholm •ed Warragong, NSW, Tudor House, Moss Vale, NSW, The Armidale School; B.Eng, University of Sydney and M.Mining Eng. Colorado School of

Mines. •m 11 AUG 1967 •=**Nicholas, Patricia Helen Belinda** f19431208 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter : WENTWORTH, James Hamilton m19700402; WENTWORTH, John Macquarie m19711118; Wentworth, Sarah Jane f19740829.

3352121

WENTWORTH, James Hamilton m19700402 •b 02 APR 1970 at Sydney, NSW •to WENTWORTH, Darcy Hamilton m19400801 •& Nicholas, Patricia Helen Belinda f19431208 •ed Biloela State School, NSW; Tudor House, Moss Vale; Anglican Grammar School, Brisbane; BCom. LLB, University of Queensland.

3352122

WENTWORTH, John Macquarie m19711118 : medical practitioner •b 18 NOV 1971 at Rockhampton, QLD •to WENTWORTH, Darcy Hamilton m19400801 •& Nicholas, Patricia Helen Belinda f19431208 •ed Biloela State School, NSW; Tudor House, Moss Vale; Anglican Grammar School, Brisbane; B.Med., B.Surg., University of Queensland.

3352123

Wentworth, Sarah Jane f19740829 •b 28 AUG 1974 at Rockhampton, QLD •to WENTWORTH, Darcy Henry •& Nicholas, Patricia Helen Belinda f19431208 •ed Brookfield State School, NSW and St Aidan's School, Brisbane.

335213

Nicholas, Bettina f19460000 •b ~1946 at •to NICHOLAS, William Patrick m19150317 •& **Paton, Gertrude Helen** f19180000 •m 1974 •=**CROUDACE, Antony** •» 2 daughters: Croudace, Skye f19760603; Croudace, Edwina f19781109.

335214

Nicholas, Susan f19530000 •b ~1953 •to NICHOLAS, William Patrick m19150317 •& **Paton, Gertrude Helen** f19180000 •m •=**SPRENT, Ray Hand** m00000000.

33522

Nicholas, Alison f19XX0000 •b •to NICHOLAS, Harold Sprent m18770108 •& Woodhead, Mabel f18930000 •m 1940 •=**DAVIS, Owen** m00000000 •without issue.

3353

NICHOLAS, Cecil Francis m18790104
 •o Captain, Royal Australian Medical Corps as a doctor during World War I.
 •b 04 JAN 1879 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/12 : 1879/00542> •to
NICHOLAS, William m18460423 •&
 Sprent, Alice Mary f18540824 •ed •m
 18 FEB 1919 at Holy Trinity church,
 Sloane Street, London <Mercury,
 Hobart, 06 MAY 1919> •= **Hacking,
 Ann Kathleen.**

3353=

Hacking, Ann Kathleen#00000000
 •b fourth daughter •to the Venerable
 Egbert HACKING, M.A. (Cantab)
 Archdeacon of Newark, of Hill House,
 Southwell Nottinghamshire •&
 Bentham, Margaret of Forest House,
 Bacup, Lancashire <Who's Who> •m 18
 FEB 1919 at Holy Trinity church,
 Sloane Street, London <Mercury,
 Hobart, 06 MAY 1919> •=
NICHOLAS, Cecil Francis m18790104
 •» 2 sons: **NICHOLAS, Barry**
 m00000000; **NICHOLAS, Jeremy**
 m00000000.

33531

NICHOLAS, Barry m00000000
 : stockbroker, now retired in
 Tonbridge, England •b •to
NICHOLAS, Cecil Francis m18790104
 •& **Hacking, Ann Kathleen**#00000000.

33532

NICHOLAS, Jeremy m00000000
 : farmer, in Kent, England •b •to
NICHOLAS, Cecil Francis
 m18790104 •& **Hacking, Ann**
Kathleen#00000000.

3354

Nicholas, Beryl f18860901
 •b 01 SEP 1886 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/64 : 1886/00860> •to
NICHOLAS, William m18460423 •&
 Sprent, Alice Mary f18540824 •m •=
GOSSE, Charles m00000000 •» 2 sons:
GOSSE, Noel m00000000; **GOSSE, John**
Nicholas m00000000.

33541

GOSSE, Noel m00000000
 •o BMed. MCh, MRCOG, gynaecologist
 of Harley Street, London, retired to
 Hampshire •b •to **GOSSE, Charles**
 m00000000 •& **Nicholas, Beryl**
 f18860901.

33542

GOSSE, John Nicholas m00000000
 •o mechanical engineer, of Kew,
 London, England •b •to **GOSSE,**

Charles m00000000 •& **Nicholas, Beryl**
 f18860901.

336

Nicholas, Jane Grant f18471110
 •b 10 NOV 1847 at Bothwell, TAS
 <registered as Jane, RGD33/24 :
 1847/00089> •to **NICHOLAS, George**
 m18010510 •& **Espie, Margaret**
 f18180000 •m 29 DEC 1874 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/33 : 1874/0175> •=
CROMPTON, William, barrister •»
 no issue traced in TAS.

337

NICHOLAS, George Robert
 m18491015
 •b 15 OCT 1849 at Bothwell, TAS
 <registered as George, RGD33/24 :
 1849/00136> •to **NICHOLAS, George**
 m18010510 •& **Espie, Margaret**
 f18180000 •d 1876 @ 27 at Urana,
 NSW •memorial at Municipal
 cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
 Bo01/02106:14> •».

338

Nicholas, Margaret f18510901
 •b 01 SEP 1851 at "Nant", Bothwell,
 TAS <RGD33/29 : 1851/00016> •to
NICHOLAS, George m18010510 •&
Espie, Margaret f18180000 •d 05 SEP
 1851 @ 5 days of convulsions at
 "Nant", Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/20 :
 BO51/0068> •i at Municipal cemetery,
 Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
 Bo01/02106:19> •infant.

34

Nicholas, Caroline f18020000
 •b 1802 at Llantilio Crossenny,
 Monmouthshire, England •to
NICHOLAS, Edward m177700000 •&
Davies, Susanna f17670000 •d 1802 at
 Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire,
 England • 1802 @ 8 weeks at Llantilio
 Crossenny, Monmouthshire, England
 •infant.

35 and 27=

Nicholas, Elizabeth f18040000
 •b 1804 at Llantilio Crossenny,
 Monmouthshire, England •to
NICHOLAS, Edward m177700000 •&
Davies, Susanna f17670000 •a 11 AUG
 1821 at Hobart, TAS per *Grace*
 <Nicholson, I.H., 1983 *Shipping*
Arrivals and Departures, Tasmania 1803-
1833, Canberra : Roebuck, p73.> •m1
 23 SEP 1829 at St Matthews, New
 Norfolk, TAS by license <RGD36/01 :
 1829/1367> and <NS489/1 : 40> •=
NICHOLAS, Edward of "Meadsfield",
 her cousin •d 02 APR 1844 @ 40 at
 Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/17 :

BO44/0004> •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:11> •» 4 sons and 5 daughters: Nicholas, Eliza [Elizabeth] f18250221; Nicholas, Caroline f18300709; Nicholas, Laura f18320713; NICHOLAS, George m18321028; NICHOLAS, Henric m18360118; NICHOLAS, Edward m18390723; Nicholas, Mary Frances f18410809 (twin); Nicholas, Susan Elizabeth f18410809 (twin); NICHOLAS, William m18440402.. see chapter 21 for descendants.

36

NICHOLAS, Henric m18050000
 •o managed "Sandhill", Jericho, and then "Cawood", Ouse for William John Turner Clarke, purchasing it when the owner, Thomas Frederick Marzetti, could not pay his mortgage to Clarke in 1844. •b ~1805 at Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire, England
 •to NICHOLAS, Edward m177700000
 •& Davies, Susanna f17670000 •a 11 AUG 1821 at Hobart, TAS per *Grace* <Nicholson, I.H., 1983 *Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Tasmania 1803-1833*, Canberra : Roebuck, p73.> •m 25 JUL 1833 at "Barton", Isis River, TAS <RGD36/02 : 1833/2360> •= **Gatenby, Sarah** f18110000 •d 25 JUL 1887 @ 80 (82) at "Cawood", Ouse, TAS <RGD35/55 : 1887/0803> •wp 1887 No. 3373 <AD 960/17 p195>. •i at St John Baptists', Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/0088:6> •» 3 sons and 5 daughters : Nicholas, Hannah f18350119; Nicholas, Elizabeth f18360811; Nicholas, — f18380000; Nicholas, Sarah f18400000; NICHOLAS, — m18430919; Nicholas, Ellen f18450812; NICHOLAS, Henric m18480913; NICHOLAS, George Clarence m18511017.

36=

Gatenby, Sarah f18110000
 •b ~1811 at Talmarse Park, Breconshire, Wales, youngest daughter
 •to GATENBY, Andrew of "Barton", Isis River, TAS •m 25 JUL 1833 at "Barton", Isis River, TAS <RGD36/02 : 1833/2360> •= **NICHOLAS, Henric** m18050000 •d 07 JAN 1905 aged 94 at "Cawood", Ouse, TAS •i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/0088:7> •» 3 sons and 5 daughters : Nicholas, Hannah f18350119; Nicholas, Elizabeth f18360811; Nicholas, — f18380000; Nicholas, Sarah f18400000; NICHOLAS, — m18430919; Nicholas,

Ellen f18450812; NICHOLAS, Henric m18480913; NICHOLAS, George Clarence m18511017.

361

Nicholas, Hannah f18350119
 •b 19 JAN 1835 at "Sandhill", Jericho, registered at Oatlands, TAS <RGD33/27 : 1835/00178> •to NICHOLAS, Henric m18050000 •& Gatenby, Sarah f18110000 •m 30 DEC 1857 @23 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/16 : 1857/0101> •=
CLARKE, Thomas Biggs m18321015 @24 of "Quorn Hall", Campbell Town •d 21 SEP 1923 at Hobart, TAS •i at Queenborough, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT Ho13/00930:5> •» Clarke, Laura f18581110; CLARKE, Thomas William Henric m18600515; Clarke, Sarah Isabel f18620416; Clarke, Marion Eliza f18640420; CLARKE, George Albert m18660725; CLARKE, Alfred Leslie m18681127; CLARKE, Frederick Norman m18701126; Clarke, Ellen Florence f18730209.

361=

CLARKE, Thomas Biggs m18321015
 •b 15 OCT 1832 •to CLARKE, William John Turner ("Big Clarke") •m 30 DEC 1857 @ 24 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/16 : 1857/0101> •=
Nicholas, Hannah f18350119 @23 •d 11 DEC 1878 @ 45 at "Quron Hall", Campbell Town, TAS <RGD35/46 : 1878/ 0064> •i at Queenborough, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT Ho13/00930:1> •wp 1879 No. 2170 <AD 960/12 p15> •» Clarke, Hannah Laura f18581110; CLARKE, Thomas William Henric m18600515; Clarke, Sarah Isabel f18620416; Clarke, Marion Eliza f18640420; CLARKE, George Albert m18660725; CLARKE, Alfred Leslie m18681127; CLARKE, Frederick Norman m18701126; Clarke, Ellen Florence f18730209.

3611

Clarke, Hannah Laura f18581110
 •b 10 NOV 1858 at "Quorn Hall", Campbell Town, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/36 : 1858/00121> •to Clarke, Thomas Biggs m18321015 •& Nicholas, Hannah f18350119 •c 05 APR 1959 at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <Kenmere C1:00023> •d 31 MAR 1881 aged 22 of cholera at Calcutta, India on her way home from a trip to Europe •i monument at Queenborough, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT Ho13/00930:2> •≠.

3612

CLARKE, Thomas William Henric m18600515
 •o noted big game hunter in Africa and the American Rockies •b 15 MAY 1860 at "Quorn Hall", Campbell Town, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/37 : 1860/00726>
 •to **CLARKE, Thomas Biggs** m18321015 •& **Nicholas, Hannah** f18350119 •c 15 MAY 1861 at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <Kenmere C1:00057> •m • = **Reardon (Riordan?)**, **Kathleen Elizabeth** •d 29 JUN 1945 •i at St Luke's, Campbell Town, TAS <TAMIOT Ct03/0116:4> •» 2 sons and 2 daughters : **CLARKE, Thomas Kingsley** m18960916; **CLARKE, Ellice Rhodes** m18980000; **Clarke, Rhonda** f19020510; **Clarke, Zeerust Kathleen** f19031120.

3612=

Reardon, Kathleen Elizabeth "Katie" f18650000
 •b ~1865 •m • = **CLARKE, Thomas William Henric** m18600515 •d 25 FEB 1941 aged 76 •i at St Luke's, Campbell Town, TAS <TAMIOT CT03/0116:3> •» 2 sons and 2 daughters : **CLARKE, Thomas Kingsley** m18960916; **CLARKE, Ellice Rhodes** m18980000; **Clarke, Rhonda** f19020510; **Clarke, Zeerust Kathleen** f19031120.

36121

CLARKE, Thomas Kingsley m18960916
 •b 16 SEP 1896 at Campbell Town, TAS <RGD33/80 : 1896/00214> •to **CLARKE, Thomas William Henric** m18600515 •& **Reardon, Kathleen Elizabeth** •m 23 JUN 1923 • = **Brown, Winifred Eleanor** f19010000 •d 21 FEB 1970 aged •i at St Luke's, Campbell Town, TAS <TAMIOT CT03/0116:1> •» 1 son and 2 daughters : **Clarke, Diana Marcia** f19240000; **CLARKE, Thomas Anthony** m19260513; **Clarke, Janet** f19300903.

36121=

Brown, Winifred Eleanor f19010000
 •b ~1901 •m 23 JUN 1923 • = **CLARKE, Thomas Kingsley** m18960916 •d 28 JUN 1977 •i at St Luke's, Campbell Town, TAS <TAMIOT CT03/0116:2> •» 1 son and 2 daughters : **Clarke, Diana Marcia** f19240000; **CLARKE, Thomas Anthony** m19260513; **Clarke, Janet** f19300903.

361211

Clarke, Diana Marcia f19240000
 •b ~1924 •to **CLARKE, Thomas Kingsley** m1896000 •& **Brown, Winifred Eleanor** •d 03 MAY 1932 at •i at St Luke's, Campbell Town, TAS <TAMIOT CT03/0116:5> •infant.

361212

CLARKE, Thomas Anthony m19260513
 •b 13 MAY 1926 •to **CLARKE, Thomas Kingsley** m1896000 •& **Brown, Winifred Eleanor** •m 18 SEP 1951 • = **Pitt, Shirley** f19261225 •» 1 son and 2 daughters : **Clarke, Sandra** f19541229; **CLARKE, Thomas Colin** m19560518; **Clarke, Bettina** f19571219.

361212=

Pitt, Shirley f19261225
 •b 25 DEC 1926 •m 18 SEP 1951 • = **CLARKE, Thomas Anthony** m19260513 •» 1 son and 2 daughters : **Clarke, Sandra** f19541229; **CLARKE, Thomas Colin** m19560518; **Clarke, Bettina** f19571219.

3612121

Clarke, Sandra f19541229
 •b 29 DEC 1954 •to **CLARKE, Thomas Anthony** m19260513 •& **Pitt, Shirley** f19261225 •m 18 FEB 1976 • = **McKENZIE, Anthony** m19531229 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: **McKENZIE, Nicholas** m19780926; **McKENZIE, Alistair** m19800412; **McKenzie, Amy** f19840207.

3612121=

McKENZIE, Anthony m19531229
 •b 29 DEC 1953 •m 18 FEB 1976 • = **Clarke, Sandra** f19541229 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: **McKENZIE, Nicholas** m19780926; **McKENZIE, Alistair** m19800412; **McKenzie, Amy** f19840207.

3612122

CLARKE, Thomas Colin m19560518
 •b 18 MAY 1956 •to **CLARKE, Thomas Anthony** m19260513 •& **Pitt, Shirley** f19261225 •m 04 MAR 1982 • = **McEwan, Amanda** f19560719 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: **CLARKE, Alexander** m19830731; **CLARKE, William** m19850411; **Clarke, Elle** f19880129.

3612122=

McEwan, Amanda f19560719
 •b 19 JUL 1956 •m 04 MAR 1982 • = **CLARKE, Thomas Colin** m19560518 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: **CLARKE, Alexander** m19830731; **CLARKE,**

William m19850411; Clarke, Elle
f19880129.

3612123

Clarke, Bettina f19571219
•b 19 DEC 1957 •to CLARKE, Thomas
Anthony m19260513 •& Pitt, Shirley
f19261225 •m 12 FEB 1983 •= **CRISP**,
Alistair m19530417 •» 2 sons and 1
daughter: CRISP, George m19840704;
CRISP, Charles m19860313; Crisp,
Lydia f19881201.

3612123=

CRISP, Alistair m19530417
•b 17 APR 1953 •m 12 FEB 1983 •=
Clarke, Bettina f19571219 •» 2 sons
and 1 daughter: CRISP, George
m19840704; CRISP, Charles
m19860313; Crisp, Lydia f19881201.

361213

Clarke, Janet f19300903
•b 03 SEP 1930 •to CLARKE, Thomas
Kingsley m1896000 •& Brown,
Winifred Eleanor •m 16 APR 1952 •=
BARNETT, Bruce •» 3 sons :
BARNETT, Michael m19540124;
BARNETT, Christopher m19570312;
BARNETT, Phillip m19580605.

361213=

BARNETT, Bruce m00000000
•m 16 APR 1952 •= **Clarke, Janet**
f19300903 •» 3 sons : BARNETT,
Michael m19540124; BARNETT,
Christopher m19570312; BARNETT,
Phillip m19580605.

36122

CLARKE, Ellice Rhodes m18980408
•b 08 APR 1898 at Campbell Town,
TAS <RGD33/84 : 1898/00214> •to
CLARKE, Thomas William Henric
m18600515 •& Reardon, Kathleen
Elizabeth •d 08 JAN1975 •i at St
Luke's, Campbell Town, TAS
<TAMIOT CT03/0116:6>.

36123

Clarke, Rhonda Marion f19020510
•b 10 MAY 1902 at Campbell Town,
TAS •to CLARKE, Thomas William
Henric m18600515 •& Reardon,
Kathleen Elizabeth •m28 JUL 1928 •=
WHITEHORN, Ivan m00000000 :
Commander R.N. •d 28 MAY 1990 •i
at St Luke's, Campbell Town, TAS
<TAMIOT CT03/0116:8> •» 1
daughter, Whitehorn, Veronica
f19410130.

36123=

WHITEHORN, Ivan m00000000 :
Commander R.N.
•m28 JUL 1928 •= **Clarke, Rhonda**

f19020510 •d 15 MAR 1971 •» 1
daughter, Whitehorn, Veronica
f19410130.

361231

Whitehorn, Veronica f19410130
•b 30 JAN 1941 •to WHITEHORN,
Ivan m00000000 : Commander R.N.
•& Clarke, Rhonda f19020510 •m 20
MAY 1961 •= **KEACH, Timothy**
m19380620 •» 1 son and 1 daughter:
Keach, Alexandra f19630404; KEACH,
Anthony m19650528.

361231=

KEACH, Timothy m19380620
•b 20 JUN 1938 •to KEACH, Herbert
Percy •& —, Louise •m 20 MAY 1961
•= Whitehorn, Veronica f19410130 •»
1 son and 1 daughter: Keach,
Alexandra f19630404; KEACH,
Anthony m19650528.

3612311

Keach, Alexandra f19630404
•b 04 APR 1963 •to KEACH, Timothy
m19380620 •& Whitehorn, Veronica
f19410130 •m 10 MAR 1990 •=
KELSO, Michael m00000000 •» 1 son
and 1 daughter: KELSO, Hamish
m00000000; Kelso, Zara f00000000.

3612312

KEACH, Anthony m19650528
•b 28 MAY 1965 •to KEACH, Timothy
m19380620 •& Whitehorn, Veronica
f19410130 •m 25 FEB 1995 •=
Newsom, Rebecca f00000000.

36124

Clarke, Zeerust Kathleen f19031120
•b 20 NOV 1903 at Campbell Town,
TAS •to CLARKE, Thomas William
Henric m18600515 •& Reardon,
Kathleen Elizabeth •m 23 JAN 1929 •=
CAMERON, Donald Allan
m19020501 : grazier of "Mona Vale",
Ross •d 13 JUN 1989 •i at St Luke's,
Campbell Town, TAS <TAMIOT
CT03/0116:7> •» 1 son and 1 daughter
: CAMERON, Allan m19330409;
Cameron, Rosalind f19370503.

36124=

CAMERON, Donald Allan
m19020501
•o grazier of "Mona Vale", Ross •b 01
MAY 1902 •m 23 JAN 1929 •= **Clarke**,
Zeerust Kathleen f19031120 •d 10
MAY 1979 at Launceston, TAS •i at
Methodist cemetery, Ross, TAS
<TAMIOT Ro02/B0701> •» 1 son and
1 daughter : CAMERON, Allan
m19330409; Cameron, Rosalind
f19370503.

361241

CAMERON, Allan m19330409
 •o grazier of "Mona Vale", Ross •b 1933 •to CAMERON, Donald Allan m19020501 •& Clarke, Zeerust Kathleen f19031120 •m 15 FEB 1958
 •= **Shiel, Patricia** •» 2 son and 2 daughters : Cameron, Fiona f19581216; CAMERON, Hamish Allan m19600910; Cameron, Jane f19630627; CAMERON, John m19650513.

361241=

Shiel, Patricia f00000000
 •m 1958 at •= **CAMERON, Allan** m19330409 •» 2 son and 2 daughters : Cameron, Fiona f19581216; CAMERON, Hamish Allan m19600910; Cameron, Jane f19630627; CARMERON, John m19650513.

3612411

Cameron, Fiona f19581216
 •b 16 DEC 1958 •to CAMERON, Allan m19330409 •& Shiel, Patricia •m20 MAR 1982 at
 •= **REED, Henry**.

3612412

CAMERON, Hamish Allan m19600910
 •b 10 SEP 1960 •to CAMERON, Allan m19330409 •& Shiel, Patricia •d 24 DEC 1979 •i at Municipal cemetery, Ross, TAS <TAMIOT Ro05/2703> •≠.

3612413

Cameron, Jane f19630627
 •b 27 JUN 1963 •to CAMERON, Allan m19330409 •& Shiel, Patricia.

3612414

CAMERON, John m19650513
 •b 13 MAY 1965 •to CAMERON, Allan m19330409 •& Shiel, Patricia •m 18 MAR 1989 •= **Archer, Fiona**.

361242

Cameron, Rosalind f19370503
 •b 03 MAY 1937 •to CAMERON, Donald Allan m19020501 •& Clarke, Zeerust Kathleen f19031120 •m 02 JUN 1956 •= **O'CONNOR, Roderick** m19270605 •» 1 son and 1 daughter : O'CONNOR, Roderick m19570626; O'Connor, Julie f19591101.

361242=

O'CONNOR, Roderick m19270605
 •o grazier, of "Connorville", Cressy, TAS •b 05 JUN 1927 •m 02 JUN 1956
 •= **Cameron, Rosalind** f19370503 •d 17 OCT 1982 • at St Mark's, Pisa, TAS <TAMIOT Lo03/0602:3> •» 1 son and 1 daughter : O'CONNOR, Roderick m19570626; O'Connor, Julie f19591101.

3613

Clarke, Sarah Isabel f18620416 : "Belle"
 •b 16 APR 1862 at "Quorn Hall", Campbell Town, TAS <RGD33/39 : 1862/00156> •to CLARKE, Thomas Biggs m18321015 •& Nicholas, Hannah f18350119 •m 18 SEP 1889 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/48 : 1889/0561>
 •= **CHAPMAN, George Stevenson** m18481025
 •d 31 OCT 1933 at Hobart, TAS •i 02 NOV 1933 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 29389> <TAMIOT CB36/0801:4> •» 2 sons and 2 daughters : Chapman, Jean Olive Isabel f18930817; CHAPMAN, George Robin m18960316; Chapman, Phoebe Gillian f18990309; CHAPMAN, Geoffrey Thomas Frederick m19040000.

3613=

CHAPMAN, George Stevenson m18481025
 •b 25 OCT 1848 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/03 : 1848/01079> •to CHAPMAN, Thomas Daniel •& Swan, Catherine •m 18 SEP 1889 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/48 : 1889/0561> •=
Clarke, Sarah Isabel f18620416 •d 26 APR 1932 at Hobart, TAS •i at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 28378> <TAMIOT CB36/0801:3> •» 2 sons and 2 daughters : Chapman, Jean Olive Isabel f18930817; CHAPMAN, George Robin m18960316; Chapman, Phoebe Gillian f18990309; CHAPMAN, Geoffrey Thomas Frederick m19040000.

36131

Chapman, Jean Olive Isabel (Joi) f18930817
 •o Served as a V.A.D. during the 1914-1918 War, and afterwards as a physiotherapist at the Hobart Repatriation Hosptial •b 17 AUG 1893 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/19 : 1893/00916> •to CHAPMAN, George Stevenson m18481025 •& Clarke, Sarah Isabel f18620416 •≠.

36132

CHAPMAN, George Robin m18960316
 •o 1st A.I.F., civil engineer. •b 16 MAR 1896 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/21 : 1896/00244> •to CHAPMAN, George Stevenson m18481025 •& Clarke, Sarah Isabel f18620416 •d 00 MAR 1945 at Hobart, TAS •i 13 APR 1945 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS

<SRCT 37825> <TAMIOT
CB36/0801:5> •≠.

36133

Chapman, Phoebe Gillian f18990309
•b 09 MAR 1899 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/22 : 1899/01269> •to
CHAPMAN, George Stevenson
m18481025 •& Clarke, Sarah Isabel
f18620416 •m ~1926 •= **LINES,**
Edward •» 2 sons and 1 daughter :
LINES, George Edward m19280000;
Lines, Helena Mona f19300000; LINES,
David Robin m00000000.

36134 and 36824=

CHAPMAN, Geoffrey Thomas
Frederick m19040000
•o farmer and grazier, of "Millbrook",
Ouse, TAS •b 1904 •to CHAPMAN,
George Stevenson m18481025 •&
Clarke, Sarah Isabel f18620416 •m •=
Bethune, Helen Munro (his cousin)
•d 1973 aged 69 •i 03 DEC 1973 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT51790> •» see below under
36824=.

3614

Clarke, Marion Eliza f18640420
•b 20 APR 1864 at "Quorn Hall",
Campbell Town, TAS <RGD33/41 :
1864/00161> •to CLARKE, Thomas
Biggs m18321015 •& Nicholas,
Hannah f18350119 •m 18 FEB 1897 @
32 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/57 :
1897/0224> •= **BAYLES, Norman**
m18650201 @ 32 •d 1915 •» without
issue.

3614=

BAYLES, Norman m18650201
•b01 FEB 1865 •m 18 FEB 1897 @ 32 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/57 : 1897/0224>
•= Clarke, Marion Eliza f18640420 @
32 •d 25 SEP 1945 •» without issue.

3615

CLARKE, George Albert m18660725
•b 25 JUL 1866 at "Quorn Hall",
Campbell Town, TAS <RGD33/43 :
1866/00140> •to CLARKE, Thomas
Biggs m18321015 •& Nicholas,
Hannah f18350119 •m 15 MAY 1886@
19 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/45 :
1886/0468> •= **Scott, Florence**
May #18641221 @ 21 •d 20 OCT 1899 @
33 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/68 :
1899/1201> •i at Queenborough,
Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT
Ho13/00930:1> •» 1 son and 3
daughters : Clarke, Stella May
f18881213; Clarke, Edith f18901021;
CLARKE, Ronald James m18920210;
Clarke, Enid Laura f18940127.

3615=

Scott, Florence May f18641221
•b 21 DEC 1864 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/42 : 1864/00033> •to
SCOTT, James Reid •& Evans,
Elizabeth Sarah •m 15 MAY 1886@ 19
at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/45 :
1886/0468> •= **CLARKE, George**
Albert m18660725 •» 1 son and 3
daughters : Clarke, Stella May
f18881213; Clarke, Edith f18901021;
CLARKE, Ronald James m18920210;
Clarke, Enid Laura f18940127.

36151

Clarke, Stella May f18881213
•b 13 DEC 1888 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/16 : 1888/00551> •to
CLARKE, George Albert m18660725
•& Scott, Florence May #18641221.

36152

Clarke, Edith f18901021
•b 21 OCT 1890 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/17 : 1890/00934> •to
CLARKE, George Albert m18660725
•& Scott, Florence May #18641221.

36153

CLARKE, Ronald James m18920210
•b 10 FEB 1892 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/18 : 1892/00806> •to
CLARKE, George Albert m18660725
•& Scott, Florence May #18641221.

36154

Clarke, Enid Laura f18940127
•b 27 JAN 1894 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/19 : 1894/01551> •to
CLARKE, George Albert m18660725
•& Scott, Florence May #18641221.

3616

CLARKE, Alfred Leslie m18681127
•b 27 NOV 1868 at "Quorn Hall",
Campbell Town, TAS <RGD33/46 :
1868/00101> •to CLARKE, Thomas
Biggs m18321015 •& Nicholas,
Hannah f18350119 •d 16 DEC 1897 @
27 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/15 :
HO97/0442> •i at Queenborough,
Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT
Ho13/00930:3> •≠.

3617

CLARKE, Frederick Norman
m18701126
•b 26 NOV 1870 at "Quorn Hall",
Campbell Town, TAS <registered
without forenames, RGD33/48 :
1870/00090 without forenames> •to
CLARKE, Thomas Biggs m18321015
•& Nicholas, Hannah f18350119 •m
after 1899 •= **Lewis, Helena** •d 12 SEP
1939 at Hobart, TAS •i at

Queenborough, Hobart, TAS
<TAMIOT Ho13/00930:6> •» without issue.

3618

Clarke, Ellen Florence f18730209 :
"Nellie"
•b 09 FEB 1873 at "Quorn Hall",
Campbell Town, TAS <RGD33/50 :
1873/00106> •to CLARKE, Thomas
Biggs m18321015 •& Nicholas,
Hannah f18350119 •m 07 OCT 1897@
24 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/57 :
1897/0235> •= OLDMEADOW,
Lloyd John Hollis m18690831 @ 28 •d
1955 at Hobart, TAS •i 15 AUG 1955 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT71448> •» 3 sons and 1
daughter : OLDMEADOW, Thomas
m000000000; Oldmeadow, Ruth
f000000000; OLDMEADOW, Rivers
(Lewis) m190000000; OLDMEADOW,
Guy m190000000.

3618=

OLDMEADOW, Lloyd John Hollis
m18690831
•o physician •b 31 AUG 1869 at Green
Ponds, TAS <registered without
forenames, RGD33/46 : 1869/00633>
•to OLDMEADOW, John Henry
Peacock •& Fisher, Emily Helena Ann
•m 07 OCT 1897@ 24 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/57 : 1897/0235> •= **Clarke,**
Ellen Florence f18730209 •» 3 sons
and 1 daughter : OLDMEADOW,
Thomas m000000000; Oldmeadow,
Ruth f000000000; OLDMEADOW,
Rivers (Lewis) m190000000;
OLDMEADOW, Guy m190000000.

36181

OLDMEADOW, Thomas m000000000
•b •to OLDMEADOW, Lloyd John
Hollis m18690831 •& Clarke, Ellen
Florence f18730209 •= •d 1920s at
India •».

36182

Oldmeadow, Ruth f000000000
•b •to OLDMEADOW, Lloyd John
Hollis m18690831 •& Clarke, Ellen
Florence f18730209 •= **WATSON,**
Alec m000000000 •» without issue.

36183

OLDMEADOW, Rivers (Lewis)
m190000000 (twin)
•o adopted by his mother's cousin
Ethel Clarke (Mrs Cruickshank,
afterwards Mrs Carslaw). Wartime
flying instructor. •b 1900 •to
OLDMEADOW, Lloyd John Hollis
m18690831 •& Clarke, Ellen Florence
f18730209 •m 1938 England •= —,—

•» 1 daughter : Oldmeadow, Kerin
~#19450000.

36184

OLDMEADOW, Guy m190000000
(twin)
•b 1900 •to OLDMEADOW, Lloyd
John Hollis m18690831 •& Clarke,
Ellen Florence f18730209.

362

Nicholas, Elizabeth f18360811
•b 11 AUG 1836 at Oatlands, TAS
<RGD33/27 : 1836/00179> •to
NICHOLAS, Henric m18050000 •&
Gatenby, Sarah f18110000 •d 18 AUG
1852 @ 16 at "Cawood", Ouse, TAS
<RGD35/20 : HA52/0069> •i at St
John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS
<TAMIOT Ha05/0088:3> •».

363

Nicholas, — f18380000
•b 1838 at Oatlands, TAS <not
registered> •to NICHOLAS, Henric
m18050000 •& Gatenby, Sarah
f18110000 •d 1838 @ 8 days at
Bothwell, TAS <not registered>
•infant.

364

Nicholas, Sarah f18400000
•b ~1840 at Oatlands, TAS <not
registered> •to NICHOLAS, Henric
m18050000 •& Gatenby, Sarah
f18110000 •d in infancy <not
registered>.

365

NICHOLAS, — m18430919
•b 19 SEP 1843 at Oatlands, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/27 : 1843/00224> •to
NICHOLAS, Henric m18050000 •&
Gatenby, Sarah f18110000 •d in
infancy <not registered>.

366

Nicholas, Ellen f18450812
•b 12 AUG 1845 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/26 : 1845/00225> •to
NICHOLAS, Henric m18050000 •&
Gatenby, Sarah f18110000 •m 21 SEP
1870 @ 25 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD37/29 : 1870/0125> •=
BROWN, Nicholas John @ 31 :
afterwards Speaker of the House of
Assembly, TAS •d 12 AUG 1939 at
Hobart, TAS •i at Queenborough,
Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT
Ho13/01146:1> •» without issue.

366=

BROWN, Nicholas John m18381009
•o MHA, 9 years speaker of the House
of Assembly and 6 years a Minister of

the Crown •b 09 OCT 1838 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/02 : 1838/08605> •to BROWN, Richard •& Skuse, Margery •m 21 SEP 1870 @ 25 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/29 : 1870/0125> •=
Nicholas, Ellen f18450812 •d 22 SEP 1903 at Hobart, TAS •i at Queenborough, Hobart, TAS <TAMOT Ho13/01146:1> •» without issue.

367

NICHOLAS, Henric m18480913 •b 13 SEP 1848 at Hamilton, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/26 : 1848/00291> •to NICHOLAS, Henric m18050000 •& Gatenby, Sarah f18110000 •d 25 SEP 1851 @ 3 at "Cawood", Ouse, TAS <RGD35/20 : 0055> •i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMOT Ha05/0088:4?> •infant.

368

NICHOLAS, George Clarence m18511017 : farmer, of "Millbrook" and "Cawood", Ouse, TAS; coroner, member of the Hamilton Municipal Council, treasurer of the Hamilton Road Trust, magistrate <*The Cyclopaedia of Tasmania*, 1900, p447> •b 17 OCT 1851 at Hamilton, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/29 : 1851/00220 without forenames> •to NICHOLAS, Henric m18050000 •& Gatenby, Sarah f18110000 •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS •≠ ~1875 •≠ Denshaw, Mary Ann •m 20 JUN 1877 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/36 : 1877/0172> •=
Latham, Ellen Mary Jane Pennefather (Minnie) f18540000 •d 04 NOV 1933 at Hobart, TAS •i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMOT Ha05/0088:1> •memorial window in the church <TAMOT Ha05/9004:1> •wp 1934 <No, 19816, AD 960/58 p83> •≠ 1 daughter: Nicholas, Evangeline f18760717; •» 2 sons and 5 daughters : Nicholas, Sarah Elsie f18780324; Nicholas, Laura Eileen f18800126; NICHOLAS, Henric Clarence m18810922; Nicholas, Doris f18830321; NICHOLAS, Basil Gordon m18850420; Nicholas, Helen Christie f18870214; Nicholas, Grace Penwarne f18911101.

368=

Latham, Ellen Mary Jane Pennefather (Minnie) f18540517 •b 1854 at New Zealand •to LATHAM, William Pennefather •& Symonds, Ellen •m 20 JUN 1877 at

Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/36 : 1877/0172> •=
NICHOLAS, George Clarence m18511017 •d 18 AUG 1939 at "Millbrook", Ouse, TAS •i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMOT Ha05/0088:2> •memorial window in the church <TAMOT Ha05/9004:2> •» 2 sons and 5 daughters : Nicholas, Sarah Elsie f18780324; Nicholas, Laura Eileen f18800126; NICHOLAS, Henric Clarence m18810922; Nicholas, Doris f18830321; NICHOLAS, Basil Gordon m18850420; Nicholas, Helen Christie f18870214; Nicholas, Grace Penwarne f18911101.

3681

Nicholas, Elsie Sarah f18780324 •b 24 MAR 1878 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/55 : 1878/01252> •to NICHOLAS, George Clarence m18511017 •& Latham, Ellen Mary Jane Pennefather (Minnie) f18540517 •m 1919 at New York, New York, USA •=
RAYMOND-BARKER, Aubrey Bernardiston •» without issue.

3681=

RAYMOND-BARKER, Aubrey Bernardiston m00000000 •o of Melbourne, VIC •b at Fairford, Gloucestershire, England •m 1919 at New York, New York, USA •=
Nicholas, Elsie Sarah f18780324 •» without issue.

3682

Nicholas, Laura Eileen f18800126 •b 26 JAN 1880 at Hamilton, TAS <registered without forenames RGD33/57 : 1880/01369> •to NICHOLAS, George Clarence m18511017 •& Latham, Ellen Mary Jane Pennefather (Minnie) f18540517 •m 1906 •=
BETHUNE, (Rev.) Frank Pogson, M.C., M.A., m18770408 •d 21 NOV 1966 at Hobart, TAS •crem 23 NOV 1966 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 77009> •i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMOT Ha05/9013:2> •» 2 sons and 2 daughters : BETHUNE, Walter Angus m19080910; BETHUNE, Malcolm m19100706; Bethune, Mary Rose f19130000; Bethune, Helen Munro f19150000.

3682=

BETHUNE, Frank Pogson, m18770408 •o clerk in Holy Orders, rector of Ranelagh, MC, MA, Capt, 3rd Machine gun Company, 1st AIF •b 08 APR 1877 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/54 :

1877/00742> •to BETHUNE, Walter Ross Munro •& Pogson, Laouisa Gellibrand •m 1906 •= Nicholas, Laura Eileen f18800126 •d 1942 •i 06 DEC 1942 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 67776> •» 2 sons and 2 daughters : BETHUNE, Walter Angus m19080910; BETHUNE, Malcolm m19100706; Bethune, Mary Rose f19130000; Bethune, Helen Monroe f19150000.

36821

BETHUNE, (Sir) Walter Angus m19080910
•o farmer and grazier of "Dunrobin", Ouse, TAS; R.A.A.F. (1940-1943) during World War II in the Middle East and Europe; councillor, Hamilton municipality (1936-1956), deputy warden (1955-1956); Liberal member for Wilmot of the House of Assembly, Tasmanian Parliament (NOV 1946 - JUN 1975), Leader of the Opposition 1960-1969; Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Administration (MAY 1969- MAY 1972); knighted (Kt), 1979 : farmer of "Dunrobin", Ouse, TAS.
<Bennett, Scott, & Bennett, Barbara. *Biographical Register of the Tasmanian Parliament, 1851-1960*. Canberra, A.N.U. Press, 1980 p. 15> Foundation patron of the Genealogical Society of Tasmania •b 10 SEP 1908 at Sheffield, TAS •to BETHUNE, (Rev.) Frank Pogson m18770408 •& Nicholas, Laura Eileen f18800126 •ed Launceston Church Grammar School; The Hutchins School, Hobart •m 30 JAN 1936 at Ouse, TAS •= Pritchard, Alexandra Perronet f19160308 •d OCT 2004 at Sandy Bay, TAS •i 14 OCT 2004 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS •» 1 son and 1 daughter : Bethune, Charlotte Helen f19410000; BETHUNE, Malcolm m19450000.

36821=

Pritchard, (Lady) Alexandra Perronet f19160308
•b 08 MAR 1916 •m•30 JAN 1936 at Ouse, TAS •= BETHUNE, Walter Angus m19080910 •d 17 NOV 2001 at Sandy Bay, TAS •crem 21 NOV 2001 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 117192> •» 1 son and 1 daughter : Bethune, Charlotte Helen f19410000; BETHUNE, Malcolm m19450000.

368211

Bethune, Charlotte Helen f19410000
•b 1941 •to BETHUNE, Walter Angus m19080910 •& Pritchard, Alexandra Perronet f19160000 •m 1962 •= PITT,

Phillip m19380000 •» 2 sons and 2 daughters : PITT, Matthew m19630000; Pitt, Mary Alexandra f19640000; PITT, George m19680000; Pitt, Laura Jane f19730000.

368212

BETHUNE, Malcolm m19450000
•b 1945 •to BETHUNE, Walter Angus m19080910 •& Pritchard, Alexandra Perronet f19160000 •m 1968 •= Bannister, Charmaine.

36822

BETHUNE, Malcolm m19100706
•o R.A.A.F. in Europe and the Middle East during the 1939-1945 War; lawyer of Hobart •b 06 JUL 1910 •to BETHUNE, (Rev.) Frank Pogson m18770408 •m 1940 •= Evans, Gladys Isabel Emily f19050000 •d 27 FEB 1989 at St Anne's Rest Home, Hobart, TAS •crem 01 MAR 1989 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 95301>•» without issue.

36822=

Evans, Gladys Isabel Emily f19050000
•b 1905 •m 1940 •= BETHUNE, Malcolm m19100706 •d 1982 at Hobart, TAS aged 77 •crem 18 MAY 1982 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 88932> •» without issue.

36823

Bethune, Mary Rose f19130000
•b 1913 •to BETHUNE, (Rev.) Frank Pogson m18770408 •& Nicholas, Laura Eileen f18800126 •m 1947 •= THOMPSON, Norman m19XX0000
•» 3 daughters : Thompson, Janet Ross f19480000; Thompson, Prudence Moore f19510000; Thompson, Christie Ross f19530000.

36824

Bethune, Helen Munro f19150000
•b 1915 •to BETHUNE, (Rev.) Frank Pogson m18770408 •& Nicholas, Laura Eileen f18800126 •m 1939 •= CHAPMAN, Geoffrey Thomas Frederick m19040000 •d •» 2 sons and 2 daughters : CHAPMAN, Geoffrey Peter Ross m19400000; CHAPMAN, Giles Thomas m19420000; Chapman, Susan Mary f19440000; Chapman, Nichola Anne f19470000.

36824= and 36134

CHAPMAN, Geoffrey Thomas Frederick m19040000
•o farmer and grazier, of "Millbrook", Ouse, TAS •b 1904 •to CHAPMAN, George Stevenson m18481025 •& Clarke, Sarah Isabel f18620416 •m •=

Bethune, Helen Munro (his cousin)
 •d 1973 aged 69 •i 03 DEC 1973 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <SRCT51790> •» 2 sons and 2
 daughters : CHAPMAN, Geoffrey
 Peter Ross m19400000; CHAPMAN,
 Giles Thomas m19420000; Chapman,
 Susan Mary f19440000; Chapman,
 fNichola Anne f19470000.

368241 and 361341

CHAPMAN, Geoffrey Peter Ross
 m19400000
 •o senior lecturer in History,
 University of Tasmania •b 1940 at
 England •to CHAPMAN, Geoffrey
 Thomas Frederick m19040000 •&
 Bethune, Helen Monroe f19150000 •m
 1967 at •= **Wilson, Isabel** f19400000
 •» 4 daughters : Chapman, Rachel
 Angela f19680000; Chapman, Emma
 Angela f19690000; Chapman, Sophie
 Louise f19710000; Chapman, Olivia
 f19730000.

368242 and 361342

CHAPMAN, Giles Thomas
 m19420000
 •o farmer, of "Millbrook", Ouse, TAS
 •b 1942 at England •to CHAPMAN,
 Geoffrey Thomas Frederick m19040000
 •& Bethune, Helen Monroe f19150000
 •m 1974 •= **Ekins, Philippa**
 f19500000.

368243 and 361343

Chapman, Susan Mary f19440000
 •b 1944 at England •to CHAPMAN,
 Geoffrey Thomas Frederick m19040000
 •& Bethune, Helen Monroe f19150000
 •d 1946 at Hobart, TAS •crem 23 MAR
 1946 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <SRCT 68408> •infant.

368244 and 361344

Chapman, Nichola Anne f19470000
 •b 1947 at "Cawood", Ouse, TAS •to
 CHAPMAN, Geoffrey Thomas
 Frederick m19040000 •& Bethune,
 Helen Monroe f19150000 •m 1975 at
 •= **BALL, Michael** m19440000.

3683

NICHOLAS, Henric Clarence
 m18810922
 •o Lance-Corporal in the 3rd Light
 Horse in the 1914-1918 War •b 22 SEP
 1881 at "Millbrook", Ouse, TAS <not
 registered> •to NICHOLAS, George
 Clarence m18511017 •& Latham, Ellen
 Mary Jane Pennefather (Minnie)
 f18540517 •c 13 NOV 1881 at St John
 the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS
 <NS2069/1/1:00359> •ed at Harrow
 School, and Cambridge University,

England •d killed in action 04 AUG
 1916 at El Roumani, Egypt •memorials
 at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS
 <TAMIOT Ha05/0088:9> plaque in
 church <TAMIOT Ha05/9020>; at
 Gretna War Memorial; and Ellendale
 War Memorial <TAMIOT Ha10/01:7>
 •wp 1916 <No. 10300, AD 960/38
 p242> •#.

3684

Nicholas, Doris Hannah f18830321
 •o served in the Land Army in
 England, 1914-1918 War; resident in
 Victoria for a time and then at
 "Listowell", Ouse, TAS •b 21 MAR
 1883 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/13 :
 1883/00746 as Doris> •to NICHOLAS,
 George Clarence m18511017 •&
 Latham, Ellen Mary Jane Pennefather
 (Minnie) f18540517 •d 10 JUL 1948 at
 Ouse, TAS •i at St John the Baptist's,
 Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT.Ha05/0088:8>
 •i plaque at St John the Baptist's,
 Ouse, TAS <TAMOT Ha05/9018> •#.

3685

NICHOLAS, Basil Gordon
 m18850420
 : Major, 1st AIF
 •b 20 APR 1885 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/63 : 1885/01863> •to
 NICHOLAS, George Clarence
 m18511017 •& Latham, Ellen Mary
 Jane Pennefather (Minnie) f18540517
 •ed at The Harrow School and
 Cambridge University, England •m
 1915 at England •= **Grazebrook,**
Geraldine Isabel •d 17 JAN 1922 at
 Wellingbourne, Warwickshire,
 England •memorial at St John the
 Baptist's, Ouse, TAS and plaque in the
 church <TAMIOT Ha05/0088:10;
 Ha05/9016> •» 1 son and 1 daughter :
 Nicholas, Doris Joan f19150000;
 NICHOLAS, Peter Anthony
 m19170000.

3685=

Grazebrook, Geraldine Isabel
 f00000000
 m 1915 at England •= NICHOLAS,
 Basil Gordon m18850420 •» 1 son and
 1 daughter : Nicholas, Doris Joan
 f19150000; NICHOLAS, Peter
 Anthony m19170000.

36851

Nicholas, Doris Joan f19150000
 •b 1915 at England •to NICHOLAS,
 Basil Gordon m18850420 •&
 Grazebrook, Geraldine Isabel •m 1938
 at England •= **HOLBECH, Edward**

Ambrose •» 1 daughter : Holbech,
Anne Daphne f19390000.

36851=

HOLBECH, Edward Ambrose
m00000000
•of Holbech of Farnborough <Burke's
Landed Gentry> •b England •to •& •m
1938 at •= **Nicholas, Doris Joan**
f19150000 •d 1945 at England in a
motor accident •» 1 daughter :
Holbech, Anne Daphne f19390000.

368511

Holbech, Anne Daphne f19390000
•b 1939 at England •to **HOLBECH,**
Edward Ambrose •& **Nicholas, Doris**
Joan f19150000 •m 1963 at England •=
SEYFRIED, John Beeton •» 1 son and
1 daughter : Seyfried, Emma Jenefer
m19640000; **SEYFRIED, John Edward**
Nicholas f19670000.

36852

NICHOLAS, Peter Anthony
m19170000
•b 1917 at England •to **NICHOLAS,**
Basil Gordon m18850420 •&
Grazebrook, Geraldine Isabel •d 27
JAN 1922 at England, of measles
•memorial at St John the Baptist's,
Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/0088:11>
•#.

3686

Nicholas, Helen Christie f18870214
•b 14 FEB 1887 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/65 : 1887/01887> •to
NICHOLAS, George Clarence
m18511017 •& Latham, Ellen Mary
Jane Pennefather (Minnie) f18540517
•c 08 APR 1887 at St John the Baptist's,
Ouse, TAS <Kenmere C1:00453> •m
1918 •= **MACLEOD, Torquil Bright**
(her cousin) •drowned 24 AUG 1942
in the Ouse River, TAS •crem 05 SEP
1942 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 37729> •» see William
Nicholas listing, chapter 21.

3687 and 3352=2

Nicholas, Grace Penwarne f18911101
•b 01 NOV 1891 at Hobart, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/18 : 1891/00509> •to
NICHOLAS, George Clarence
m18511017 •& Latham, Ellen Mary
Jane Pennefather (Minnie) f18540517
•c 10 JAN 1892 at St Peter's, Hamilton,
TAS <NS2065/1/1:01178> •m1 •=1
GELLIBRAND, Walter Tice •m2 09
JUL 1941 at St John's, Toorak, VIC •=2
NICHOLAS, Harold Sprent
m18770108 •d 29 APR 1981 at

"Lachlan Vale", Ouse, TAS •i at St
John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS
<TAMIOT Ha05/0088:5> •» without
issue.

3687=1

GELLIBRAND, Walter Tice
m00000000
•b 22 Nov 1870 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/10 : 1871/01499> •to
GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd
m18200922 •& **Brown, Isabella**
f18390803 •m •= **Nicholas, Grace**
Penwarne •d 20 NOV 1935 at
"Lachlan Vale", Ouse <Mercury,
Hobart 22 NOV 1935> •i at Ouse
General cemetery , <TAMIOT
Ha06/10008> •» without issue.

16. “Norwood” and Charles Rowcroft

It is hard to decide which was settled first, “Nant” or “Norwood”. For two-thirds of its history “Norwood” has been in the hands of members of the Archer family — one of Tasmania’s most distinguished pastoral families. This chapter is a revision of material published in 1991,¹ incorporating further research. Archer family legends had it that Edward Archer II had left “Leverington” at Campbell Town, because he had almost gone broke, and that “Huntworth” at Jericho was purchased with a mortgage and “Norwood” free of encumbrances. The legend that Edward was insolvent at the time was quite untrue. A mortgage-free “Norwood” was not true either.

Preserved among the Archer family and estate papers at “Norwood” is an almost complete series of deeds relating to the property and receding to one dated 13 August 1856 which recites a transfer of mortgage on the “Orielson” estates in Tasmania of which “Norwood” was considered to be a part. As I read these early family papers, I saw that they contained clues to the earlier history of the property of which the family was not aware. The clues were references to Sir John Owen. In part this complex story can be deduced from the deeds, but other sources, elaborated in the footnotes were also used. It is worth noting this story in some detail. We will take the history of the property from its earliest mention right to the present day.

16.1 Charles Rowcroft

We begin with Charles Rowcroft, born in London on 12 July 1798, the eldest son of Thomas Rowcroft, alderman of the city of London and merchant of the Honourable East India Co., and Jannett Rowcroft, née Guest, his wife.² Charles Rowcroft was educated at Eton, and together with his brother Horatio, was given the usual letter of recommendation as a settler.³ They left Cowes on 20 April 1821 in the *Grace* (Captain Robert Lethbridge) on which the Nicholas family, who would settle on the other side of the River Clyde at “Nant” as discussed in chapter 15, were also passengers. The ship arrived in Hobart Town rather dramatically on 10 August 1821,⁴ when it ran aground on shoals off Hunters Island, for which the local pilot,

¹ Chick, N.K., 1991. *The Archers of Van Diemens Land: A history of Tasmanian pastoral families*. Hobart: Pedigree Press. 502pp.

² *ADB*, 2, p402.

³ *HRA*, III, 4, p1.

⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 11 August 1821.

Captain James Kelly, discoverer of Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour, was severely reprimanded.⁵ Charles was appointed a magistrate sometime before 3 September, 1822.⁶ It was about this time that he was granted the land at Bothwell that became known as "Norwood", to which, according to Lieutenant Governor Sorell, he gave "persevering attention".⁷ A presumed relative, Horace Rowcroft, was granted 500 acres at Norfolk Plains in 1828⁸ and a further 1,280 acres there in 1831.⁹

The consequences of Maria Lord's hospitality at "Lawrenny" towards Charles Rowcroft have already been described in chapter 13. By 1825 Rowcroft, who had spent little time at "Norwood" and who had, despite Sorell's assertions, done virtually nothing to improve his estate, was in financial straits. The damages of £100 awarded against him in his trial for "criminal conversation" with Maria appears to have been settled by Lord acquiring the land. There are no surviving records to prove this, but remember that the Deeds Office would not be established for another two years. Meanwhile, Rowcroft's father, then British consul-general in Peru, was mistaken for one of Simon Bolivar's revolutionaries and had been shot. The news of this tragedy took nearly a year to reach from Peru to London and from London to Van Diemens Land. Rowcroft left Van Diemens Land in the *Cumberland*, in December 1825, and returned to England. There, much later, in 1843, he published a melodramatic tale of colonial life,¹⁰ which is the first Australian novel of this genre, popular enough to go through at least seven English editions and be translated into French, German and Dutch. Rowcroft was a prolific writer on the colonies and the convict system, and died in 1856.

16.2 Absentee landlords

Edward Lord returned to England and Elizabeth Storer in 1828. He settled at Downe, Kent, where three sons and a daughter were born ex-nuptially. The

⁵ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 18 August 1821.

Nicholson, Ian Hawkins, 1983. *Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Tasmania*. Vol. 1, 1803-1833. Canberra : Roebuck, p73.

⁶ Lieut. Governor Sorell to Mr T. Rowcroft. *HRA*, III, 4, pp472-473.

⁷ Lieut. Governor Sorell to Mr T. Rowcroft. *HRA*, III, 4, pp472-473.

⁸ LSD409/1 p107.

⁹ LSD409/2 p8.

¹⁰ Rowcroft, Charles, 1843. *Tales of the colonies, or, the adventures of an emigrant*. London: Saunders and Otley, 3 vols.

descendants of his two households are antagonistic to this day, the Tasmanians maintaining the English family is not legitimate, and the English family disparaging the Tasmanians as descendants of a convict. After this date Maria may have coordinated her estranged husband's business affairs, while others managed the estates at "Orielson", "Lawrenny" and "Norwood". Although in 1819 Edward Lord owned vast acreages, had commercial interests second to none in the colony, and was reputed to have personal fortune of £120,000, by 1828 he was in financial difficulty. Indeed it is probable that he left the colony to escape creditors.

In England, he found it necessary to borrow money from his eldest brother, John Lord, who had assumed the surname and arms of Owen and had been created Baron Orielson in 1813. As the eldest son of Joseph Lord and Corbetta Lord née Owen, Sir John was nephew of Lieut. General John Owen and of Sir William Owen, fourth baronet of Orielson of the first creation, and cousin of Sir Arthur Owen, fifth baronet. At Sir Arthur's death without marriage the first baronetcy become extinct in the male line. Security for this loan was Edward's estates in Van Diemens Land. These included "Lawrenny" and the "Clyde Farms" near Ouse, one of which was "Llanstinan" which Edward Robert Lord managed for a time, "Norwood" near Bothwell, and "Orielson" near Sorell (which he had named after the seat of the Owen baronetcy in Pembrokeshire, Wales). He was not able to meet these debts, and a judgment was recorded against him at the King's Bench at Westminster for the sum of £74,000. The above lands, and much more, totalling 24,000 acres were conveyed to his brother, Sir John Lord Owen, Baronet, and his heirs "free from all debts charges and encumbrances", on 11 February 1828 for a consideration of £45,000 by way of security for mortgage.¹¹

Edward Lord made two further trips back to Van Diemens Land, and his legitimate descendants remained in the colony, but his titled brother never visited the island, being one of that noxious species: the absentee landlord. The various properties were farmed by tenants and managers. Nominally, the tenant of "Norwood" was Edward Lord himself though he can have spent no more than a few months there between 1828 and his death at 12 Westbourne Terrace North, in London, on 14 September 1859.

In following the complex sequence of legal documents thus far, it is apparent that most of those between 1828 and 1861 applied to the whole of Edward Lord's vast land holdings in Van Diemens Land. During Edward Lord's lifetime other persons had interest in "Norwood", either as tenants of the "Lawrenny" and "Orielson"

¹¹ DO1/35.

estates or in other ways. John Ingle, the Hobart Town entrepreneur who had acquired what has come to be known as Ingle Hall in Macquarie Street, Hobart, from its builder, Edward Lord, may have been one of them, between 1828 and 1832.¹² Another, recorded in the same deed, may have been Robert John Turner, from 1833 until 1837 when he was declared a bankrupt. Sir John Lord Owen used the Van Diemens Land estates as security for loans from Sir John Bignold. In a further indenture dated 7 December 1837, "Orielson" and "Lawrenny" were released to William Newton and George Augustus Crowder, subject to the £5,000 still owing to Sir John Bignold.¹³ Thus mortgage followed after mortgage!

Sir John Owen was Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, Governor of Milford Haven, and member for Pembroke in the House of Commons for several decades. Although he kept up with the interest payments, he never paid back all the principal of £5,000. Thus in an order of the High Court of Chancery dated 8 March 1856, this debt was required to be paid. In his need he turned to the Right Honourable Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, Earl of Macclesfield, who paid the £4008/19/9 outstanding, and took over the mortgage, with supervision of the estates being in the hands of two lawyers of Hobart Town, Robert William Nutt and Charles Butler.¹⁴ The Earldom of Macclesfield is still commemorated in the district through the pastoral property and hill of that name in the high country near Lake Echo. After this, Sir John Lord Owen's involvement in the Van Diemens Land estates seems to have ceased, and the interest in them had passed to his son, Hugh Owen Owen, though Sir John Lord Owen lived for another five years.

Hugh Owen Owen, D.L., like his father was at various times member for Pembroke in the House of Commons. He was also Honorary Colonel of the Pembroke Artillery and Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Attendance at the royal court brought with it very little, if any, extra income, and usually a considerable increase in expenditure. This expenditure led him to mortgage the Van Diemens Land estates for £16,000, with interest, to the Earl of Macclesfield on 1 January 1861.¹⁵ This deed lists the 23 separate tracts of land summing to about 11,100 acres with a total yearly rental value of £2,103/1/0, of which "Norwood" was:

¹² DO4/3677.

¹³ DO4/3677.

¹⁴ DO4/3677.

¹⁵ DO4/9682.

*"No 22. Norwood is situated on the River Clyde about one mile from Bothwell and about forty five miles from Hobart Town. It contains 2000 acres of Sheep Land. Let to Edward Lord at the yearly rent of £150."*¹⁶

The notorious Edward Lord, had been dead for fifteen months, so the above named Edward Lord can only have been Edward Robert Lord, the mortgager's first cousin. In the usual way, the indenture of mortgage included a clause allowing for foreclosure in the event of non-payment. The property was also encumbered with a jointure of £500 per annum to be paid to Hugh Owen Owen's second wife, Henrietta Fraser Owen at her eventual widowhood, and provisions for £10,000 to be held in trust for his children by her.

Further there were debts to Ann Jacques Kinderley to the total of £25,015/13/2 at four percent interest, and £124,791/0/3 to others, all chargeable upon the Van Diemens Land estates. These various debts were still not paid when the first baronet of the second creation, Sir John Lord Owen, died on 6 February 1861, and Hugh Owen Owen succeeded to the baronetcy, the Van Diemens Land estates, and the debts.¹⁷ Tracing legal title to land through the old law system is much more difficult than under the Torrens system. However, had these estates been registered under the Torrens system, we would have had no way of unravelling the fiscal complexities encumbering them, nor learned so much about the extended family and its connections in "high places" so far away from where the land is.

A series of deeds followed to secure the debts, culminating in a deed poll of 15 July 1861. In this we read that the Crown, in the person of Queen Victoria, granted 10,128 acres of the estates which had once belonged to Edward Lord: "Orielson" of 6,000 acres, "Norwood" of 2,300 acres, and lands at Bagdad, Sorell, and the Land Districts of Staffa and Drummond, to the Earl of Macclesfield.¹⁸ On 3 April 1863 "Norwood" passed to Mr. Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, subject to equity of redemption of the £16,000. In a deed dated 20 January 1873, the Earl granted power of attorney to Frederick Henry Moore and Francis Henry Smith, merchants of Launceston, with express instructions that they were to arrange for the public auction of the Earl's Tasmanian estates.¹⁹

On 7 July 1873, Maurice Weston, Esquire of Geelong in Victoria, was the highest bidder at £5,750 for "Norwood" at an auction conducted in Hobart by Messrs.

¹⁶ By actual measurement "Norwood" is 2,300 acres.

¹⁷ DO13/1212.

¹⁸ DO5/895 and DO5/487.

¹⁹ DO5 /1249.

Guesdon and Westbrook.²⁰ By the last day of July, Weston had arranged finance with Askin Morrison, Thomas Giblin, and Alfred Kennerley for a mortgage of £3,500.²¹ This mortgage was transferred to the Hobart Savings Bank on 2 October 1880.²² Askin Morrison was one of the great gentlemen and businessmen of the nineteenth century. His descendants still farm "St. Peter's Pass", north of Oatlands.

Norwood's condition in 1885 just a month before the end of Weston's ownership, was described thus in one of the series on rural properties published in Hobart's newspaper, *The Mercury* by a special correspondent:

"Norwood, 2,300 acres, is the next place on the road to the Quoin. There are a couple of nice grain crops here, small paddocks of wheat and oats, which will average fairly. It is part of the great Bothwell Plain, and like most of the land with Clyde frontage, has its 60 or 70 acres either irrigated or capable of it. As a rule the flock sheep have left the Bothwell pastures for the higher lands of the Lake districts, whose summer grasses relieve the low land herbage to sweeten and grow against the winter return. Norwood enjoys a favourable reputation as a lambing run. Last season, one of great drought and consequent minimum returns from increase on this estate, 70 per cent of lambs were marked for the owner, Mr Weston. It is a well-grassed property, and besides river front has a creek and reservoirs. Two hundred acres or so have been cultivated, but as in the majority of places too far from market to render profit thus, it is a sheep farm, carrying on the 11 runs it is divided into, about 1,200 ewes and lambs. Sheds for stud sheep are in the four home paddocks, and there is a cottage, homestead, stables, barn, and shearing shed, etc."²³

16.3 Edward Archer II

The Archer brothers, Thomas, William, Joseph and Edward, from Hertford, had settled in the fertile valleys of the South Esk and Lake rivers in the northern Midlands of Van Diemens Land between 1817 and 1833. Thomas Archer, formerly of the Commissariat Department, farmed "Woolmers" of 12,271 acres, which adjoined "Fairfield" of 12,061 acres and also held "Cheshunt" of 9,940 acres in the valley of the River Meander. William Archer farmed "Brickendon" of 985 acres, "Munden" of 1,775 acres, together with "Saundridge" (5,733 acres) and "Palmerston" (4,144 acres), inherited from his brother Joseph. Joseph Archer had also farmed "Panshanger" (5,064 acres), "Burlington" (1,476 acres) and "Woodside"

²⁰ DO5/9318.

²¹ DO5/9346.

²² DO6/7357.

²³ Special correspondent, 1885. Through Tasmania No. 74, *Mercury*, Hobart, 21 February 1885.

(7,788 acres). Edward Archer held Northbury" (230 acres) in Longford and "Levrington" (6,289 acres) near Campbell Town. At the height of the brothers' success, sheep could be driven for more than 30 miles between Campbell Town and Longford without crossing land that did not belong to the Archers. For a much fuller discussion of this pioneer pastoral family see my *The Archers of Van Diemens Land*.²⁴

On 9 March 1885, Edward Archer's eldest son, Edward Archer II, then of "Huntworth" near Jericho, purchased "Norwood" from Maurice Weston for £5,162. Weston was then farming "Shene" and "Mauriceton", near Brighton, as well as "Fordell", adjoining "Norwood", "Cluny" and "Lower Farm" at Bothwell, and "Wetherton" on the divide between the catchments of the Clyde and Jordan rivers. The Hobart Savings Bank provided a mortgage of £2,000. The names of Crawford Mayne Maxwell of Hobart, George Salmon, merchant of Hobart, and Charles James Barclay appear on the Mortgage Deed as Trustees for the Bank.²⁵

"Norwood" was:

"All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Parishes of Grantham and Largo in the County of Monmouth in the said Colony of Tasmania containing two thousand three hundred acres or thereabout and bounded on the North by two hundred and eighty chains twenty links easterly along a Grant to Patrick Wood commencing at the South west angle thereof on the River Clyde (crossing a Stream) on the East by ninety one chains forty links Southerly along a location to Robert Barr and along part of a Grant to Robert Barr (crossing a Road) on the South by two hundred and fifty four chains Westerly also along the last mentioned Grant and along Grants to Archibald McDowall and Thomas Axford respectively (crossing two Roads) to the River Clyde aforesaid and then by that River to the point of commencement."²⁶

At the time of the purchase of "Norwood", Edward Archer II was 47. His son Edward Louis Archer was 24, Albert Francis Archer was 20, and Sydney Ernest Archer was 15. Edward II's intentions in these purchases were clear: to establish substantial estates for each of his sons and appropriate provision for his wife and daughters should he die. It eventuated that he did not live long enough to establish another property for Sydney Ernest, but the youngest boy seems not to have had the ability to manage one with the acumen that was so typical of the rest of the family. Again and again, in reading the records of the land transactions of the Archer,

²⁴ Chick, N.K., 1991. *The Archers of Van Diemens Land: A history of Tasmanian pastoral families*. Hobart: Pedigree Press. 502pp.

²⁵ DO7/8011.

²⁶ DO5/895 and others.

Bisdee,²⁷ Bethune, Nicholas, Gellibrand and many other families of Tasmania's Midlands, I have seen the clear intention to secure a future on the land for sons, and suitable provision for daughters and widows. In the 1850s, Tasmania still had much unalienated land, so expansion by acquisition was relatively easy. By the agricultural depression of the 1860s, it became more common to divide properties between heirs, rather than acquire new lands. Over-investment in land became more common again in the 1870s and 1880s before the severe recession of the 1890s.

Edward II had also purchased a suburban allotment at 20 St. Georges Terrace, Battery Point, on which stands a lovely Georgian sandstone house, called "Irulea" and it was here that he took ill in late May 1893, of spinal meningitis. This was probably a viral infection, if one can trust the diagnosis and the disease progressed unchecked by any medical skill of those times, culminating in a stroke, of which he died on 5 June.²⁸ He left a widow (his second wife, Elizabeth Hannah Archer née Penny), and three sons and three daughters by his first wife Dorothea Ida Archer, née Lambert only one of whom was then married. The family is shown below in section 16.4.

Edward had left a will with two codicils in which he appointed his wife Elizabeth Hannah Archer, and his friend Arthur Gatenby of "Lemon Springs", Oatlands as Trustees, and his sons Edward Louis and Albert Francis Archer to be Executors. He limited his funeral expenses to £30/0/0. A legacy of £50/0/0 was left to Arthur Gatenby, and another of £4,000 to Sidney Ernest Archer upon reaching the age of 25 years. The first codicil reduced this figure to "... £2,000 to be paid to him absolutely without any deduction whatsoever upon his attaining the age of 25 years if and upon the condition that he shall not then have married Louisa Brooks whose parents now live at Rhyndaston..." a rather intimidating requirement. An examination of the records of the Supreme Court Probate Registry now at the Archives Office of Tasmania shows such stipulations were not all that uncommon. There is no doubt a tale behind this codicil. Let it suffice that young Sidney Ernest did not marry Louisa Brooks, but afterwards married one Maria Gertrude Hoare, daughter of a Broadmarsh family. They had no children.

Edward's daughters were to receive £2,000 each on attaining the age of 25 years from stocks, funds and securities to be managed by the Trustees. "Huntworth" and "Alumy Springs" near Jericho were to be held in trust for Albert Francis Archer, and

²⁷ McAulay, Ida, 1966a. Edward Bisdee. *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 1:106.

McAulay, Ida, 1966b. John Bisdee. *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 1:106-107.

²⁸ RGD35/14 : HO93/0406.

"Norwood" for Edward Louis Archer until such time as they reached the age of 25 years. An annuity of £200 was secured for Elizabeth Hannah Archer née Penny and right of residency at "Huntworth" free of rent and, by the second codicil, the residence at 20 St. Georges Terrace, Battery Point was reserved for his widow and for his daughters while they remained unmarried.²⁹

As it transpired, in a disclaimer, dated 29 June 1893, Arthur Gatenby declined to act as either a Trustee or as a recipient of any benefit under Edward Archer II's will.³⁰ He did this not from any want of respect for the deceased. Rather he may have rightly felt that Edward Louis and Albert Francis were over the age of 25 years and had proven their competency to his satisfaction. They had given an assurance that their less able brother, Sidney Ernest, would be well looked after. So Arthur Gatenby really had nothing to do. Widow Archer proved the will in the Supreme Court of Tasmania in Hobart.

Edward Louis Archer set to work to develop "Norwood" further and to secure its finances, but the 1890's were among the most difficult years for agriculture the colony of Tasmania had ever experienced. Although Bothwell lies at the heart of one of the best rural districts in the island, it lacked transport. The nearest railhead was at Apsley some 10 miles from Bothwell at the end of a branch line that had opened on 23 April 1891. The line had been planned to extend to Bothwell, but the 1890s depression put an end to that. Terminating at Apsley, it never paid for itself.

It was not until 10 October 1898 that he felt secure enough to marry, late marriage being a not uncommon fate of farmers and graziers, especially in times of agricultural depression. His bride, Emily Gertrude Moodie was barely half his age, the daughter of Walter Moodie, a farm manager of Bothwell, and Mary Ann Moodie née Crockett. Theirs was to be a very happy but tragically short marriage, as Edward Louis Archer died at Bothwell on 13 July 1902, aged barely 41. The younger of his two little boys was not yet 18 months old.

In his will,³¹ Edward Louis Archer chose his sisters Florence, now Mrs. Hugh Percy Sorell, and Edith Maud, now Mrs Harry Kingston Fysh as Trustees. The young widow's self-sacrifice and tireless labours for her infant sons was so significant to the history of "Norwood" that she warranted a section of her own in chapter 44 of *The Archers of Van Diemens Land*. For a widow to hold on to a property, and to attempt to run it was rare indeed in those days. The usual course

²⁹ SC PR 13a/4467.

³⁰ DO9/522.

³¹ SC PR 15a/6052

of events was for her to sell up. Instead, Emily put in train a course of events that would ensure that the property was preserved for the use of her sons, Edward Norwood Archer and Charles Leslie Archer, when they became of age.

Her parents moved in to help for a while until matters could be settled. Then affairs at "Norwood" were put on a caretaker basis with tenants, first Eric L. Ransom of "Killymoon", St. Marys and later John George Campbell of the nearby property of "Nant", who was the subject of discussion in chapter 15. The little family moved to Hobart to facilitate the education of the boys at Leslie House School, a forerunner of The Friends School. After leaving school, Charles Leslie Archer began his work on the land as a jackaroo, working for two years on his uncle Bert's property, "Huntworth". Charles' older brother, Edward Norwood Archer, began his work on the land with an older man, Stan Gorham. They were granted "Lower Farm" as a Closer Settlement block. Eventually Gorham became convinced that his interest in the widow, Emily Archer, could not displace her commitment to securing the inheritance of her sons under the terms of her late husband's will, so he sold out his 50% interest to Edward Norwood Archer for £2,100 and left the district. "Lower Farm" comprises 1630 acres.

The Archers resumed residence at "Norwood" in 1923, and both young men became involved in the local community. Edward Norwood and Charles Leslie Archer jointly managed "Norwood" from 1921-1938. Charles Leslie Archer was for 16 years a rover in the Bothwell Football Club, and also a member of the Cricket club, the Midlands Hunt Club and the Bothwell Golf Club for many years. The boys married and raised families of their own during the difficult years of the Great Depression. Charles Leslie Archer had three daughters, so his perceived needs were not as large as those of his older brother. These greater financial burdens led Edward Norwood Archer to leave "Norwood" entirely in his brother's care, and to take on the position of manager of nearby "Ratho" from 1938 for some 34 years.

After 1938, although "Norwood" was to pass to Edward Norwood Archer's sons, it was Charles Leslie Archer who ran the property until 1962, when he had a heart attack. His nephew Robert Norwood Archer worked with him for 26 years *"with not a word out of place between us, except for my first day when I ran over his favourite one-gallon drum."* In his time, during World War II, facilities were established there to house refugees from Hobart should the capital require evacuation. Charles Leslie Archer was a member of the Bothwell Municipal council for 29 years, many of which were in the office of Treasurer. He also served on the Clyde Water Trust. His interest in irrigation culminated in the first pump irrigation scheme in the district.

A 20 horse-power motor raised water 15 feet, at a rate of 1,000 gallons per minute to irrigate 140 acres. The sale of mushrooms paid for the scheme.

Edward Norwood Archer sent each of his sons to Clemes College in Hobart. When their time came to take an interest in the land, Edward Louis and Robert Norwood opted for farming, whereas David Charles entered the agricultural services firm then known as Roberts & Co., at a salary of £1/3/9 per week. From this humble beginning (which did not even meet his weekly board) he rose to be a Director before his retirement in 1987. His service with Roberts Ltd., as it was to be later known, enabled him to acquire an extraordinarily detailed knowledge of rural Tasmania, and close personal acquaintance with many of its leading families, which knowledge has been invaluable in the compilation of this thesis.

School holiday time was also a time to learn to live on and love the land, and Edward Louis Archer's three sons learned much under the instruction of their father and their uncle, and could put their hands successfully to anything: fencing, ploughing, trapping, building. It was Charles Leslie who directed the subdivision of "Norwood" and "Lower Farm" by rabbit-proof fences, and later the catching of rabbits for inoculation with *Myxomatosis*. The introduction of "Myxo" completely transformed the management of pasture, and the carrying capacity of the farms. *Myxomatosis* also reduced the need for numerous agricultural labourers, and led to significant depopulation as families moved out of the district.

A later development in the Archers' pastoral activities at Bothwell came on 27 April 1976 when "Nant", the famous property across the river, came up for sale. John George Campbell had been one of the lessees of "Nant" after William Nicholas's death, and he eventually acquired most of "Nant". He was the son of the pioneer Presbyterian minister of the central Midlands: Lachlan Mackinnon Campbell, a brother-in-law of Daniel Archer of "Longford Hall", "Brambletye" and "Douglas Park", and a descendant of Marion Brock, sister of the James Brock discussed in chapter 24.

Eustace Slade Headlam, who was to marry Geraldine, daughter of Daniel Archer's brother, Basil Archer of "Woodside", had been born at "Nant" while the Headlams (one of the more prominent pastoral families of the northern Midlands) were leasing it. The county charts show that Edward Louis Archer I had leased land adjoining it. Campbell's youngest son, Kenneth was in residence at "Nant" when the Archers acquired it. We have already seen how Emily Gertrude Archer née Moodie had leased "Norwood" to "Nant"'s owners for a time. See Figure 16.1 for a map of the Archer holdings at Bothwell.

It was thus appropriate that Edward Louis Archer II, his brother Robert Norwood Archer, and their cousin Richard Bowden of the neighbouring Bothwell property "Cluny", whose family is the subject of chapter 23, were the successful bidders for the then 6,270 acres of "Nant" at a price of \$630,000.

Richard Bowden took the Nicholas Sugarloaf portion of the estate which is gentle, undulating hill country of some 3,857 acres, adjoining his lands at "Cluny".

Edward Louis Archer took the Homestead portion of 764 acres mostly level, fertile and irrigable arable land for \$180,000, but in recent years has disposed of all excepting some 80 acres around the "Nant" homestead which he retains as a hobby farm in his retirement. Edward Stuart Archer, his only son, now controls all the Hamilton properties.

Robert Norwood Archer retained the Blair portion of the estate, some 1649 acres which is a fine balance of gently undulating grazing and cropping country of which 45 acres are laid out to flood irrigation.

Robert Norwood Archer and his uncle, Charles Leslie Archer also acquired "Pear Tree", a small property of 464 acres, which had been a Closer Settlement Grant to Harry P. Jones in 1919, on 30 July 1968, for \$50,000.

Eleven years later, in November 1979 the 4,400 acre property "Red Hills" in northeastern Tasmania, adjoining the huge holdings of the North Eastern Pastoral Company, was acquired by Robert Norwood Archer and Henry Edgell of "Dennistoun", Bothwell, for \$450,000.

Last but not least in the sequence of transactions of the Archers of "Norwood" was the acquisition of "Strathbarton", in the Apsley district. It was anticipated that Anthony John Norwood Archer and his wife Lynda Joy Stanton would make "Strathbarton" their home when it is restored. It would subsequently be found that the logistics of running "Strathbarton" with "Norwood" were no better than running "Ellangowan" with "Norwood" and the Apsley property was sold in 2001.

We have considered so far the male descendants of Edward Louis Archer and their properties. The female descendants have also maintained their connection with the land. Edward Louis Archer II's daughter, Prudence Ruth, now Richardson, with her husband Wilbert Stanley ("Rich") Richardson raises horses at Palgrave, Ontario, Canada, while Felicity Clare, now Gray, with her husband Christopher Eric Gray farms at "Colebrookdale", one of the oldest properties in the Campania district.

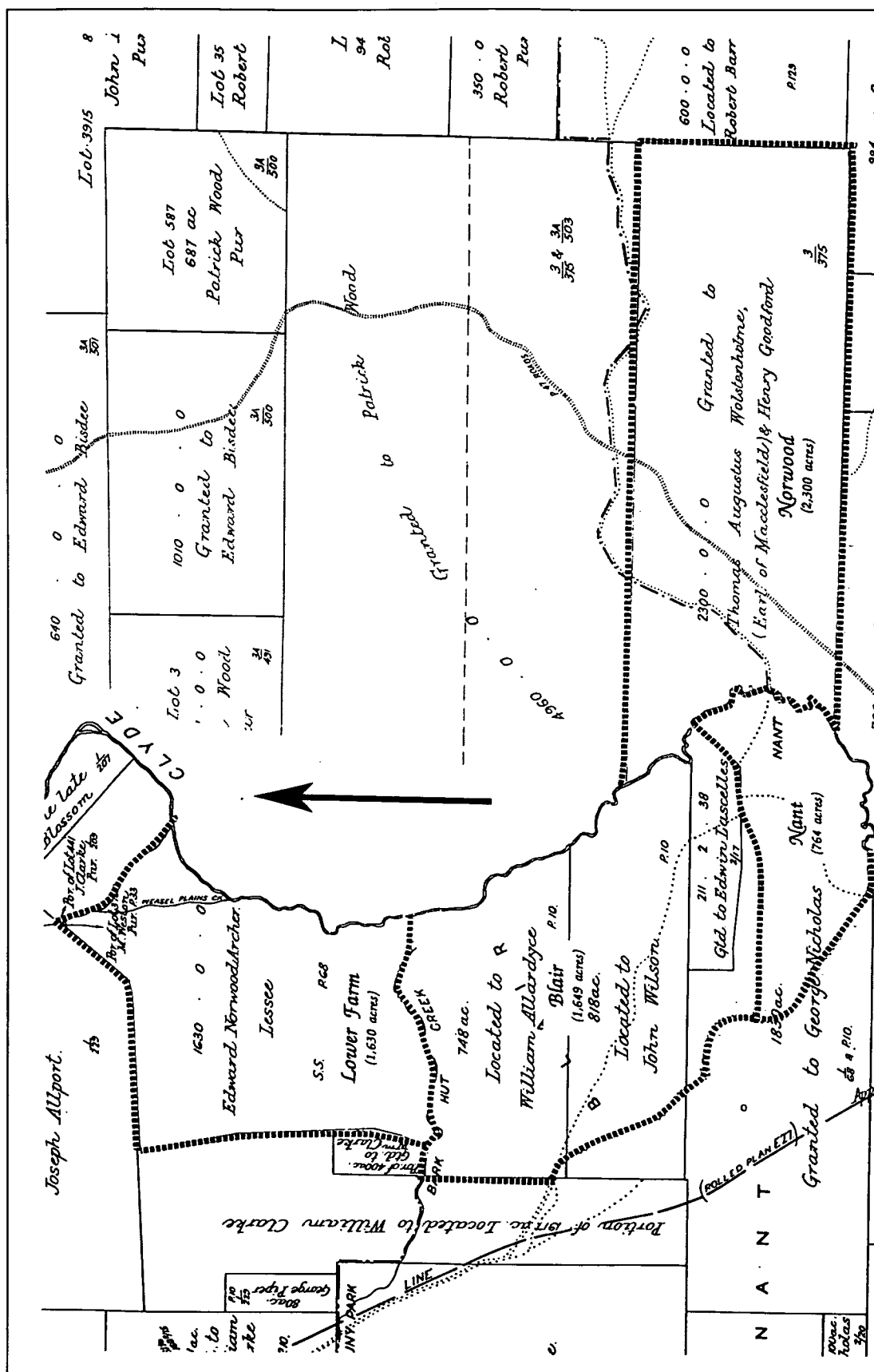


Figure 16.1 The Archer lands at Bothwell.

David Charles Archer’s son David Guy Archer followed in the footsteps of his grandfather and for a time was an estate manager, running the large “Mt. Ireh” estate at Longford for the Dumaresq family. Robert Norwood Archer’s daughter Jennifer Dimity, now Walch, with her husband James Reginald Brett Walch are farmers and graziers at “Stewarton” at Epping Forest. Their sister Jan Helen Brook née Archer’s husband, Benjamin James Brook, is a real estate valuer.

Charles Leslie Archer’s daughters married men on the land. Mary Glen, now McShane, and her husband Robert Walter McShane farm “Stonehenge” in the lower Midlands. Kay Elizabeth, now Bignell, and her husband John Macmichael Bignell farm “Stroud” at Bream Creek. Josephine Leonie, now Fenn-Smith, and her husband Anthony John Fenn-Smith farm “Coombend” at Apslawn in the Swansea district. And so the close association between this branch of Edward Archer’s family and farming will persist into at least another generation.

The complete tree of the descendants of Edward Louis Archer and Emily Gertrude Archer née Moodie is shown on the following pages. The Archer ancestry and other relationships and properties were the subject of *The Archers of Van Diemens Land*, published in 1991.



16.4 The family of Edward Louis Archer of "Norwood"

0

ARCHER, Edward Louis m18610501
 •o farmer and grazier of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •b 1 May 1861, at "Levrington", Campbell Town, TAS <RGD33/38 : 1861/00646> <Mercury, Hobart, 22 May 1861> •to ARCHER, Edward II : Farmer of "Levrington", Campbell Town, TAS •e& ARCHER, Dorothea Ida Lambert •m 10 Oct 1898, at "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/59 : 1898/0031> •= **Moodie, Emily Gertrude** •d 13 Jul 1902, at Bothwell, TAS @ 41 <Examiner, Launceston, 15 Jul 1902> <Mercury, Hobart, 19 Jul 1902> •i 14 Jul 1902, at Bothwell Municipal Cemetery <TAM10T Bo01:12103, reg. Bo51:00137> •pr 1902 <SC PR 15a/6052> •» 2 sons: ARCHER, Edward Norwood m18991108 and ARCHER, Charles Leslie m19010226.

0=

Moodie, Emily Gertrude f18791106
 •b 6 Nov 1879, at Bothwell, TAS, <registered as Emily Gertrude Moody, RGD33/56 : 1879/00466> second daughter •to MOODIE, Walter : Farm manager of Bothwell, TAS •& Crockett, Mary Ann •ed Bothwell State School •m 10 OCT 1898, at "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/59 : 1898/0031> •=
ARCHER, Edward Louis : farmer and grazier, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •d 25 JUL 1972, at Glenview Home, Hobart, TAS •i 27 July 1972, at Bothwell Municipal Cemetery, @92 <TAM10T Bo01:12103> •pr 1974 <SC PR 126/57875> •» : •» 2 sons: ARCHER, Edward Norwood m18991108 and ARCHER, Charles Leslie m19010226.

1

ARCHER, Edward Norwood m18991108
 •o farmer and grazier of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS, 1st Light Horse A.I.F., 1914-1918 •b 08 NOV 1899, at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/86 : 1899/00121g> •to ARCHER, Edward Louis : farmer and grazier of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Moodie, Emily Gertrude •ed Leslie House School, Pirie St., New Town, TAS •m 18 MAR 1925, at Holy Trinity,

North Hobart, TAS •= **Bowden, Edna Jewel** •d 13 DEC 1971, at Bothwell, TAS •i at Bothwell Municipal Cemetery, @72 <TAM10T Bo01:20702> •pr 1972 <SC PR 120/56263> •» 3 sons and 1 daughter: ARCHER, Edward Louis m19260309; ARCHER, David Charles m19281002; ARCHER, Robert Norwood m19301228; and Archer, Jan Helen f19370129.

1=

Bowden, Edna Jewel f19040914
 •b 14 SEP 1904, at Bothwell, TAS •to BOWDEN, Richard Edward : farmer, of "Cluny Park", Bothwell, TAS •& Denholm, Ida May •ed St. Michael's Collegiate School, Hobart, TAS •m 18 MAR 1925, at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS •= **ARCHER, Edward Norwood** : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •d 19 JUN 1986, at Glenview Home, Hobart, TAS •i 20 JUN 1986, at Bothwell Municipal Cemetery, TAS •pr 1986 <SC PR 178/77264> •» 3 sons and 1 daughter: ARCHER, Edward Louis m19260309; ARCHER, David Charles m19281002; ARCHER, Robert Norwood m19301228; and Archer, Jan Helen f19370129.

11

ARCHER, Edward Louis II m19260309
 •o farmer, of "Norwood" and "Nant", Bothwell, TAS and "Ellangowan", Hamilton, TAS •b 09MAR 1926, at South Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward Norwood, farmer and grazier of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Bowden, Edna Jewel •c 15 APR 1926, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS at Clemes College, Hobart, TAS •m 11 JAN 1950, at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS •=
Davis, Pamela Alison •» 1 son and 3 daughters: Archer, Prudence Ruth f19501212; Archer, Paulette Gay f19521011; ARCHER, Edward Stuart m19550606; and Archer, Felicity Claire f19610415.

11=

Davis, Pamela Alison f19271115
 •b 15 NOV 1927, at Hobart, TAS •to DAVIS, Arthur Clement : farmer, of "Kilkivan", Nala •& Terry, Kathleen Vavasour •c at Holy Trinity, Hobart, TAS Hobart, TAS High School, •m 11 JAN 1950, at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS •= **ARCHER, Edward Louis II** •» 1 son and 3 daughters: Archer, Prudence Ruth f19501212;

Archer, Paulette Gay f19521011;
 ARCHER, Edward Stuart m19550606;
 and Archer, Felicity Claire f19610415.

111

Archer, Prudence Ruth f19501212
 •o of Palgrave, Ontario, Canada •b 12
 DEC 1950, at Hobart, TAS •to
 ARCHER, Edward Louis : Farmer of
 "Ellangowan", Hamilton, TAS •&
 Davis, Pamela Alison •c 10 JUN 1951,
 at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed at The
 Friends School, Hobart, TAS •m 5
 NOV 1983, at St. Georges, Lowville,
 Ontario, Canada •= **RICHARDSON,
 Wilbert Stanley "Rich"** •d •i •» 1 son
 and 1 daughter, : Richardspn, Amber
 Hayley f19790224, and
 RICHARDSON, Derek Scott
 m19801108.

111=

RICHARDSON, Wilbert Stanley
 m19250708
 •o president and owner of SMR
 Marketing, of Palgrave, Ontario,
 Canada, and horse breeder. Served in
 US Army. •b 08 JUL 1925, at Darville,
 Virginia, U.S.A. •to RICHARDSON,
 Ominus : of South Boston, Virginia,
 U.S.A. •& Hairston, Bertha Hampton
 University, Virginia USA •m 5 NOV
 1983, at St. George's, Lowville,
 Ontario, Canada •= **Archer, Prudence
 Ruth** •d •i •» 1 son and 1 daughter, :
 Richardspn, Amber Hayley f19790224,
 and RICHARDSON, Derek Scott
 m19801108.

1111

Richardson, Amber Hayley f19790224
 •b 24 FEB 1979, Toronto, Ontario,
 Canada •to RICHARDSON, Wilbert
 Stanley : advertising executive, of
 Palgrave, Ontario •& Archer,
 Prudence Ruth •c 16 JUL 1979, St.
 Luke's, Burlington, Ontario, Canada
 •m •= •d •i •»

1112

RICHARDSON, Derek Scott
 m19801108
 •b 08 NOV 1980, Toronto, Ontario,
 Canada •to RICHARDSON, Wilbert
 Stanley : advertising executive, of
 Palgrave, Ontario •& Archer,
 Prudence Ruth •c 09 DEC, 1980, St.
 Luke's, Burlington, Ontario, Canada
 •m •= •d •i •»

112

Archer, Paulette Gay f19521011
 •b 11 OCT 1952, at Hobart, TAS •to
 ARCHER, Edward Louis II : farmer of

"Ellangowan", Hamilton, TAS •&
 Davis, Pamela Alison •c 24 SEP 1954,
 at St. Luke's Presbyterian church,
 Bothwell, TAS •ed at The Friends
 School, Hobart, TAS •d 6 MAY 1966,
 at Hobart, TAS •crem 09 MAY 1966 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 76634>, ashes scattered at
 "Ellangowan", Hamilton, TAS •≠.

113

ARCHER, Edward Stuart m19550606
 •o Farmer, of "Ellangowan",
 Hamilton, TAS, 7140 •b 06 JUN 1955,
 at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward
 Louis II : Farmer of "Ellangowan",
 Hamilton, TAS •& Davis, Pamela
 Alison •c 11 SEP 1955, at St. Luke's,
 Bothwell, TAS •ed The Friends School,
 Hobart, TAS and Marcus Oldham
 College, Geelong, VIC. •d •i •≠.

114

Archer, Felicity Claire f19610415
 •o farmer of "Colebrookdale",
 Campania, TAS, •b 15 APR 1961, at
 Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward
 Louis II : Farmer of "Ellangowan",
 Hamilton, TAS •& Davis, Pamela
 Alison •c 4 FEB 1962, at St. Luke's
 Presbyterian church, Bothwell, TAS
 •ed The Friends School, Hobart, TAS
 •m 5 APR 1986, at St. Michael and All
 Angels, Bothwell, TAS •= **GRAY,
 Christopher Eric** : farmer
 of "Colebrookdale", Campania, TAS.
 •d •i •»

114=

GRAY, Christopher Eric
 •o farmer, of "Colebrookdale",
 Campania, TAS •b •to •& •m 5 APR
 1986, at St. Michael and All Angels,
 Bothwell, TAS •= **Archer, Felicity
 Claire** •d •i •»

12

ARCHER, David Charles m19281002
 •o Rural land consultant, former
 Director, Roberts Ltd, of Cassidy Road,
 Old Beach, TAS, 7017 •b 02 OCT 1928,
 at South Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER,
 Edward Norwood : Farmer of
 "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •&
 Bowden, Edna Jewel •c JAN 1929, at
 St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed Clemes
 College, Hobart, TAS •m 14 FEB 1953,
 at the Cathedral church of St. David,
 Hobart, TAS •= **Squires, Beverley
 Mae** •d •i •» 2 sons and 1 daughter:
 ARCHER, David Guy m19540606;
 ARCHER, Simon William m19570420
 and Archer, Zann May f19580427.

12=

Squires, Beverley Mae f19310412
 •o of Cassidy Road, Old Beach, TAS,
 7017 •b 12 APR 1931, at Hobart, TAS
 •to SQUIRES, William Henry : Motor
 Mechanic, of Hobart, TAS •& Watson,
 May Gertrude •c at Cathedral church
 of St. David, Hobart, TAS, TAS •ed
 Ogilvie High School, New Town, TAS
 •m 14 FEB 1953, at the Cathedral
 church of St. David, Hobart, TAS •=
ARCHER, David Charles : Director,
 Roberts, Ltd •d •i •» 2 sons and 1
 daughter: ARCHER, David Guy
 m19540606; ARCHER, Simon William
 m19570420 and Archer, Zann May
 f19580427.

121

ARCHER, David Guy m19540606
 •o Rural land consultant, of "Mt Ireh",
 Longford, TAS •b 6 JUN 1954, at
 Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, David
 Charles : Director, Roberts Ltd: •&
 Squires, Beverley Mae •c at Cathedral
 church of St. David, Hobart, TAS The
 Friends School, Hobart, TAS •m 8
 MAY 1982, at Hobart, TAS •= **Law,**
Alison Jane •d •i •» 2 sons: ARCHER,
 James Edward and ARCHER, Frank
 William.

121=

Law, Alison Jane f19580103
 •o: "Mt Ireh", Longford, TAS •b 03
 JAN 1958, at Hobart, TAS •to LAW,
 William Brown : MB, BS (Qld) MCh
 (Orth) (Liv.) FRCS (Eng.) FRACS,
 Orthopaedic Surgeon •& Howarth,
 Eileen Mary •c 1958, at the Cathedral
 church of St. David, Hobart, TAS •ed
 Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS •m 8
 MAY 1982, at the Cathedral church of
 St. David, Hobart, TAS •= **ARCHER,**
David Guy: farm manager •d •i •» 2
 sons: ARCHER, James Edward and
 ARCHER, Frank William.

122

ARCHER, Simon-William m19570420
 •b 20 APR 1957, at Hobart, TAS •to
 ARCHER, David Charles : Director,
 Roberts Ltd. •& Squires, Beverley Mae
 •d 21 APR 1957, at Hobart, TAS •crem
 23 APR 1957, at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 72086> •infant.

123

Archer, Zann May f19580427
 • 33 Manifold Street, Colac, VIC •b 27
 APR 1958, at Hobart, TAS •to
 ARCHER, David Charles : Director,

Roberts Ltd. •& Squires, Beverley Mae
 •c 12 JUL 1959, at the Cathedral
 church of St. David, Hobart, TAS The
 Friends School, Hobart, TAS •m 21-
 JUL 1984, at the Cathedral church of
 St. David, Hobart, TAS •= **FIST,**
Philip John : Medical Imaging
 Technologist and Radiographer •d •i
 •» no issue.

123=

FIST, Philip John m19560425
 •Medical Imaging Technologist and
 Radiographer, of 33 Manifold Street,
 Colac, VIC •b 25 APR 1956, at
 Launceston, TAS •to FIST, Bevin
 George : Chaplain for Uniting church
 in Australia at Royal Melbourne
 Hospital, VIC : •& Barker,
 Gwendoline Joan •c 1972, at Methodist
 church, South Camberwell, VIC Wesley
 College, Melbourne, VIC •m 21 JUL
 1984, at Cathedral church of St. David,
 Hobart, TAS, •= **Archer, Zann May** •d
 •i •» no issue.

13

ARCHER, Robert Norwood
 m19301228
 •o Farmer and grazier of "Norwood",
 Bothwell, TAS, 7030 •b 28 DEC 1930;
 at South Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER,
 Edward Norwood : Farmer of
 "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •&
 Bowden, Edna Jewel •c 22MAR 1931,
 at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed
 Clemes College and The Friends
 School, Hobart, TAS., R.N.A. •m 14
 MAY 1955, at St. James's, New Town,
 TAS •= **Evans, Marjorie Louise** •d •i
 •» 1 son and 3 daughters: ARCHER,
 Anthony John Norwood m19561214;
 Archer, Ann Louise f19580625; Archer,
 Jennifer Dimity f19620924 and Archer,
 Susan Claire f19670615.

13=

Evans, Marjorie Louise f19310119
 •: of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS, 7030
 •b 19 JAN 1931, at Queenstown, TAS
 •to EVANS, Jack Dudley : of
 Queenstown, TAS •& Costain, Doris
 Ann •c 1939, at St. Martin's,
 Queenstown, TAS The Friends School,
 Hobart, TAS •m 14 MAY 1955, St.
 James's, New Town, TAS •to
ARCHER, Robert Norwood : farmer
 and grazier, of "Norwood", Bothwell,
 TAS •d •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters:
 ARCHER, Anthony John Norwood
 m19561214; Archer, Ann Louise
 f19580625; Archer, Jennifer Dimity

f19620924 and Archer, Susan Claire
f19670615.

131

ARCHER, Anthony John Norwood m19561214
•o farmer of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS, 7040. •b 14 DEC 1956, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Robert Norwood : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Evans, Marjorie Louise •c 3MAR 1958, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS The Friends School, Hobart, TAS; Dip. Farm Man. (Glenormiston Agric. Coll.) •m 24 JUN 1988, at All Saints, Hobart, TAS •= **Stanton, Lynda Joy** : registered nurse •d •i •» 1 daughter: Archer, Dimity Elizabeth.

131=

Stanton, Lynda Joy f19590615
•o registered nurse •b 15 JUN 1959, at Bethlehem Hospital, Melbourne, VIC •to STANTON, Harry Edward : BA, BEd, (Melb.), MA, (Adel.), PhD., (Flin.), clinical psychologist, and Director, Higher Research and Advisory Centre, University of Tasmania •& Hand, Valerie Joy •ed The Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS and Girton Girls College and Pembroke College, Adelaide, SA •m 24 JUN 1988, at All Saints', Hobart, TAS •t= **ARCHER, Anthony John Norwood** : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •d •i •» 1 daughter: Archer, Dimity Elizabeth.

132

Archer, Ann Louise f19580625
•o :school teacher, of 342 Davey St., South Hobart, TAS •b 25 JUL 1958, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Robert Norwood : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& ARCHER, Marjorie Louise Evans •c 1958, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed Friends School, Hobart, TAS, Ed.Dip. Teach., (T.C.A.E.) •m 29 MAY 1982, at St. Mary's, Moonah, TAS •= **BEVANS, Graeme Francis** : Bank manager •d •i •» 2 daughters: Bevans, Emily Louise, and Bevans, Chloë Ann.

132=

BEVANS, Graeme Francis m19580302
•o Bank manager, of 342 Davey St., South Hobart, TAS •b 2MAR 1958, at Launceston, TAS, •to BEVANS, James Francis : builder •& Brown, Sylvie •ed Launceston, TAS Church Grammar School, B.Com. (Tas.) •m 29 MAY 1982, at St. Mary's, Moonah, TAS •=

Archer, Ann Louise: school teacher, •d •i •» 2 daughters: Bevans, Emily Louise, and Bevans, Chloë Ann.

133

Archer, Jennifer Dimity f19620924
•o school teacher, now of "Stewarton", Epping Forest, TAS •b 24 SEP 1962, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Robert Norwood : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Evans, Marjorie Louise •c 27 OCT 1962, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Friends School, Hobart, TAS B Ed (Tas) •m 3 JUN 1989, at St. Jame's, New Town, TAS •= **WALCH, James Brett** : Farmer, of "Stewarton", Campbell Town, TAS •d •i •»

133=

WALCH, James Reginald Brett n19630927
•o farmer and grazier, of "Stewarton", Epping Forest, TAS •b 27 SEP 1963, at Campbell Town, TAS •to WALCH, James William Brett : of "Stewarton", Epping Forest, TAS •& Taylor, Claire Josephine •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS •m 3 JUN 1989, at St. James's, New Town, TAS •= **Archer, Jennifer Dimity** : school teacher •d •i •»

134

Archer, Susan Claire f19670615
•o early childhood educator and recreation officer, of Augusta Rd Lenah Valley, TAS •b 15 JUN 1967, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Robert Norwood : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Evans, Marjorie Louise •c 29 OCT 1967, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Friends School, and St. Michael's Collegiate School, Hobart, TAS TAS and T.A.F.E. •m •= •d •i •»

14

Archer, Jan Helen f19370129
•o financial adviser of 15 Fehre Court, Sandy Bay, TAS •b 29 JAN 1937, at South Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward Norwood : Farmer of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Bowden, Edna Jewel •c 29 OCT 1937, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Friends School, Hobart, TAS •m 20 DEC 1957, at St. John's, New Town, TAS •= **BROOK, Benjamin James** m19340623 : valuer •d •i •» 1 son and 1 daughter: BROOK, James Archer and Brook, Angela Louise Archer.

14=

BROOK, Benjamin James m19340623
 •o Valuer, of 15 Fehre Court, Sandy Bay, TAS •b 23 JUN 1934; at •to **BROOK, James Thomas** : Dentist, of Hobart, TAS •& **Thompson, Doreen** •c 23 JUN 1934; at Yarrowonga VIC. •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS •m 20 DEC 1957, at St. John's, New Town, TAS •= **Archer, JAN Helen** f19370129 •d •i •» 1 son and 1 daughter: **BROOK, James Archer** and **Brook, Angela Louise Archer**.

141

BROOK, James Archer m19580812
 •o engineer. of Phillips Road, Cairns Bay, TAS •b 12 AUG 1958, at Hobart, TAS •to **BROOK, Benjamin James** : Valuer •& **Archer, JAN Helen** •c 30 NOV 1958, at St. Paul's, Montrose, TAS •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS •m 17 DEC 1982, at St. Stephen's, Sandy Bay, TAS •= **Price, Ann Maree** f19600203 •d •i •» 2 daughters: **Brook, Isabelle Price**; and **Brook, Freya Romilly**.

141=

Price, Ann Maree f19600203
 •o teacher, of Phillips Road, Cairns Bay, TAS •b 3 FEB 1960, at Dover •to **PRICE, John David** : Mill Manager, Dover, TAS •& **Buckley, Mary Jane** •ed Ogilvie High School, New Town, TAS •m 17 DEC 1982, at St. Stephen's, Sandy Bay, TAS •= **BROOK, James Archer** m19580812 : engineer •d •i •» 2 daughters: **Brook, Isabelle Price**; and **Brook, Freya Romilly**.

142

Brook, Angela Louise Archer f19610528
 •o : mothercraft nurse, of 15 Fehre Court, Sandy Bay, TAS •b 28 MAY 1961, at Hobart, TAS •to **BROOK, Benjamin James** : Valuer •& **Archer, JAN Helen** •c 2 DEC 1962, at St. Stephen's, Sandy Bay, TAS •ed St. Michael's Collegiate School, Hobart, TAS. •m •= •d •i •»

2

ARCHER, Charles Leslie m19010226
 •o farmer and grazier of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •b 26 Feb 1901, at Hobart, TAS •to **ARCHER, Edward Louis** : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& **Moodie, Emily Gertrude** •c 1901, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed Leslie House School, Pirie St., Hobart, TAS •m 19 Oct 1936, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian

church, Hobart, TAS •= **Bale, Beatrice Mary "Mollie"** f19150611 •d 19 Feb 1977, at "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •i 21 Feb 1977, at Bothwell Municipal Cemetery, <Bo01:20703> •pr 1977 <SC PR 143/63217> •» 3 daughters: **Archer, Mary Glenn** f19381206; **Archer, Kay Elizabeth** f19420226; and **Archer, Josephine Leonie** f19470529.

2=

Bale, Beatrice Mary f19150611
 •o of "Grange Avenue", Taroona, TAS •b 11 Jun 1915, at Hobart, TAS •to **BALE, John Samuel** •& **Moodie, Jessie Isabel** •c 20 Jun 1915, at St. Luke's, Bothwell •ed Clemes College, Hobart, TAS •m 19 Oct 1936, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Hobart •= **ARCHER, Charles Leslie** m19010226 : farmer and grazier of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •» 3 daughters: **Archer, Mary Glenn** f19381206; **Archer, Kay Elizabeth** f19420226; and **Archer, Josephine Leonie** f19470529.

21

Archer, Mary Glenn f19381206
 •o of "Stonehenge", TAS •b 6 Dec 1938, at Hobart, TAS •to **ARCHER, Charles Leslie** : farmer and grazier, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& **Bale, Beatrice Mary** •c 22 Jan 1939, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS •m 10 Feb 1962, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Hobart TAS, •= **McSHANE, Robert Walter** : farmer and grazier of "Stonehenge", TAS •» 3 sons and 1 daughter: **McSHANE, Robert Nicholas** m19630119; **McShane, Bridget Mary** f19640227; **McSHANE, Marcus James** m19660325; and **McSHANE, Eliot Charles** m19680327.

21=

McSHANE, Robert Walter m19360208
 •o Grazier, of "Stonehenge", TAS •b 8 Feb 1936, at Westbury, TAS, •to **McSHANE, James Hugh** : grazier, of "Stonehenge" •& **Sattler, Frances Jean** •ed St. Virgil's College, Hobart, TAS •m 10 Feb 1962, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Hobart TAS •= **Archer, Mary Glenn** •» 3 sons and 1 daughter: **McSHANE, Robert Nicholas** m19630119; **McShane, Bridget Mary** f19640227; **McSHANE, Marcus James** m19660325; and **McSHANE, Eliot Charles** m19680327.

211

McSHANE, Robert Nicholas m19630119

•o economist, of 10 Romilly Street, Dynnyrne, TAS 7000 •b 19 Jan 1963, at New Town, TAS, •to McSHANE, Robert Walter : farmer and grazier of "Stonehenge", TAS •& Archer, Mary Glenn •c 19 Feb 1963, at Calvary and later at St. Paul's •ed The Hutchins School, and New Town High School, Hobart, TAS., B.Ec. Hons (Tas.). •m 3 Feb 1990, at Holy Trinity church, Hobart •= MEDHURST, Anne Beverley.

211=

Medhurst, Anne Beverley f19660523
•o office manager •b 23 May 1966, at Hobart, TAS •to MEDHURST, Douglas Rowland •& Blackwood, Beverley Isobel •c 16 Oct 1966, at St. Stephen's, Sandy Bay •ed Fahan School, Hobart •m 3 Feb 1990, at Holy Trinity, Hobart •= McSHANE, Robert Nicholas:

212

McShane, Bridget Mary f19640227
•o of "Stonehenge", TAS •b 27 Feb 1964, at New Town, TAS, •to McSHANE, Robert Walter : farmer and grazier of "Stonehenge", TAS •ed McSHANE, Mary Glenn Archer •c 14 Mar 1964, at St. Paul's, Oatlands, TAS •ed Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS •m 13 Feb 1987, at St. Paul's Church, Oatlands, TAS •= MADDEN, David : Grazier •» 1 son: MADDEN, James David.

212=

MADDEN, David m19640616
•o farmer of "Stonehenge", TAS •b 16 JUN 1964, at Melbourne, VIC •to MADDEN, George Allan : Solicitor, of Melbourne, VIC •& Taylor, Pamela •c at St. Mark's Presbyterian, Chadston, VIC •ed Wesley College, Melbourne, VIC •m 13 FEB 1987, at St. Paul's, Oatlands TAS •= **McShane, Briget Mary** : of "Stonehenge", TAS •» 1 son: MADDEN, James David.

2121

MADDEN, James David m19900317
•o of "Stonehenge", TAS •b 17 MAR 1990, at New Town, TAS •to MADDEN, David :Farmer and grazier, of "Stonehenge", TAS •& McShane, Bridget Mary.

213

McSHANE, Marcus James m19660325
•o farmer of "Stonehenge", TAS •b 25 Mar 1966, at New Town, TAS •to McSHANE, Robert Walter : farmer

and grazier of "Stonehenge", TAS •& Archer, Mary Glenn •c 10 APR 1966, at St. Pauls, Oatlands, TAS •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS.

214

McSHANE, Eliot Charles m19680327
•o farmer of "Stonehenge", TAS •b 27 MAR 1968, at New Town, TAS •to McSHANE, Robert Walter : farmer and grazier of "Stonehenge", TAS •& Archer, Mary Glenn •c 21 APR 1968, at St. Paul's, Oatlands, TAS •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS.

22

Archer, Kay Elizabeth f19420226
•o of "Stroud", Bream Creek, TAS •b 26 FEB 1942, at "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •to ARCHER, Charles Leslie : farmer and grazier, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Bale, Beatrice Mary •c 30 May 1942, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS •m 5 JAN 1963, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •= BIGNELL, John Macmichael : farmer of "Stroud", Bream Creek, TAS •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: BIGNELL, Charles Macmichael m19660919; BIGNELL, Richard Archer m19671118; and Bignell, Sarah Jane f19711125.

22=

BIGNELL, John Macmichael m19370411
•o Farmer, of "Stroud", Bream Creek, TAS •b 11 APR 1937, at Hobart, TAS •to BIGNELL, John Macmichael : farmer and master builder, of Bellerive, TAS •& Rogers, Ella Jane •ed The Friends School, Hobart, TAS •m 5 JAN 1963, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •= **Archer, Kay Elizabeth** : of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: BIGNELL, Charles Macmichael m19660919; BIGNELL, Richard Archer m19671118; and Bignell, Sarah Jane f19711125.

221

BIGNELL, Charles Macmichael m19660919
•o farmer, of "Stroud", Bream Creek, TAS •b 19 SEP 1966, at Hobart, TAS •to BIGNELL, John Macmichael : farmer, of "Stroud", Bream Creek, TAS •& **Archer, Kay Elizabeth** •c 15 JAN 1967, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS.

222

BIGNELL, Richard Archer m19671118

•o farmer, of "Stroud", Bream Creek, TAS •b 18 NOV 1967, at Hobart, TAS
•to BIGNELL, John Macmichael : farmer, of "Stroud", Bream Creek, TAS
•& Archer, Kay Elizabeth •c 05 MAY 1968, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS.

223

Bignell, Sarah Jane f19711125
•b 25 NOV 1971, at Hobart, TAS •to BIGNELL, John Macmichael : farmer, of "Stroud", Bream Creek, TAS •& Archer, Kay Elizabeth •c 25 JUN 1972, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS.

23

Archer, Josephine Leonie f19470529
•o of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •b 29 MAY 1947, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Charles Leslie : farmer and grazier, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Bale, Beatrice Mary •c 04 SEP 1947, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS •m 04 MAY 1968, at Scots church, Hobart, TAS •=**FENN-SMITH, Anthony John** : grazier, of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •» 4 daughters: Fenn-Smith, Emily Alison f19690413; Fenn-Smith, Josephine Anna f19700427; Fenn-Smith, Georgina Mary f19740407; and Fenn-Smith, Penelope Molly f1975120.

23=

FENN-SMITH, Anthony John m19420330
•o grazier, of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •b 30 MAR 1942, at Hobart, TAS •to FENN-SMITH, Willis Anthony : Grazier of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •& Gray, Alison Margaret •ed Launceston Church Grammar School •m 4 MAY 1968, at Scots church, Hobart, TAS •=**Archer, Josephine Leonie** : of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •» 4 daughters: Fenn-Smith, Emily Alison f19690413; Fenn-Smith, Josephine Anna f19700427; Fenn-Smith, Georgina Mary f19740407; and Fenn-Smith, Penelope Molly f1975120.

231

Fenn-Smith, Emily Alison f19690413
•o wool-classer, of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •b 13 APR 1969, at Hobart, TAS •to FENN-SMITH, Anthony John : Grazier of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •& Archer, Josephine Leonie_ •c 17 AUG 1969, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS.

232

Fenn-Smith, Josephine Anna f19700427
•o of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •b 27 APR 1970, at New Town, TAS •to FENN-SMITH, Anthony John : Grazier of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •ed Archer, Josephine Leonie •c 24 JAN 1971, at Uniting Church, Swansea, TAS •ed The Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS.

233

Fenn-Smith, Georgina Mary f19740407
•o of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •b 7 APR 1974, at New Town, TAS •to Archer, Anthony John : Grazier of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •& FENN-SMITH, Josephine Leonie •c 3 NOV 1974, at Uniting Church, Cranbrook, TAS •ed Launceston Church Grammar School, TAS.

234

Fenn-Smith, Penelope Molly f1975120
•o of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •b 07 DEC 1975, at New Town, TAS •to FENN-SMITH, Anthony John : Grazier of "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •& Archer, Josephine Leonie •c 24 OCT 1976, at "Coombend", Apslawn, TAS •ed Launceston Church Grammar School, TAS.

17. “Lachlan Vale” and “Kimbolton”

17.1 “Lachlan Vale”

Having briefly discussed the beginnings of settlement in the Hamilton and Bothwell districts, we now turn our attention to Ouse. The history of the Ouse district begins with the granting of land to the Hobart Town merchant, Walter Angus Bethune. As was typical of gentlemen with substantial capital, he was granted 2,000 acres, located in the civil parish of Kenmere. When the land was finally surveyed, it was proven to contain only 1,790 acres. It was bounded on three sides by the Derwent, Ouse and Dee rivers. The fourth boundary was Strickland Road and a right-of-way running in a straight line from Strickland Road to the River Dee along the boundary of a 2,560 acre block granted to Charles Baker and Charles Octavius Parsons. Bethune was occupying this land, which he named “Lachlan Vale”, by the early 1830s. See Figure 17.1.

Being now well set up with commercial premises on the waterfront at Hobart Town, and with pastoral land in the back-country, Walter Angus Bethune felt that it was time for him to marry and raise posterity. As was common practise among the well-to-do in those times of uncertain life expectancy, Walter Angus Bethune made provision for the maintenance of his future wife. By a Deed of Marriage Settlement dated 4 September 1832 he settled “Lachlan Vale” on trustees: fellow Scot, Charles McLachlan, John Charles Stracey, brother of his bride-to-be and Stracey’s brother-in-law, James Smith. In the event of his death they were to manage the property for the benefit of Elizabeth Stracey who became Mrs Walter Angus Bethune on the following day at St David’s Cathedral in Hobart Town.¹ It is for this reason that when the Crown got around to formally creating the Deed of Grant for the land (on 22 January 1839) it was granted to Charles McLachlan, John Charles Stracey and James Smith, under the terms of the marriage settlement.

On 27 March 1848, John Charles Stracey retired as a trustee, and Dr. Robert Officer, medical practitioner and magistrate of New Norfolk was appointed in his stead. Charles McLachlan died on 16 April 1855.² Later that year, James Smith died on 2 October 1855, on Tasman Peninsula.³

¹ RGD36/02 : 1832/1870.

² The Charles McLachlan who died in Launceston on 12 AUG 1853 aged 56 <RGD35/21 : LA53/1001> was another man. The place of death of the trustee, Charles McLachlan has not been determined.

³ RGD35/23 : TS55/0215, age not given.

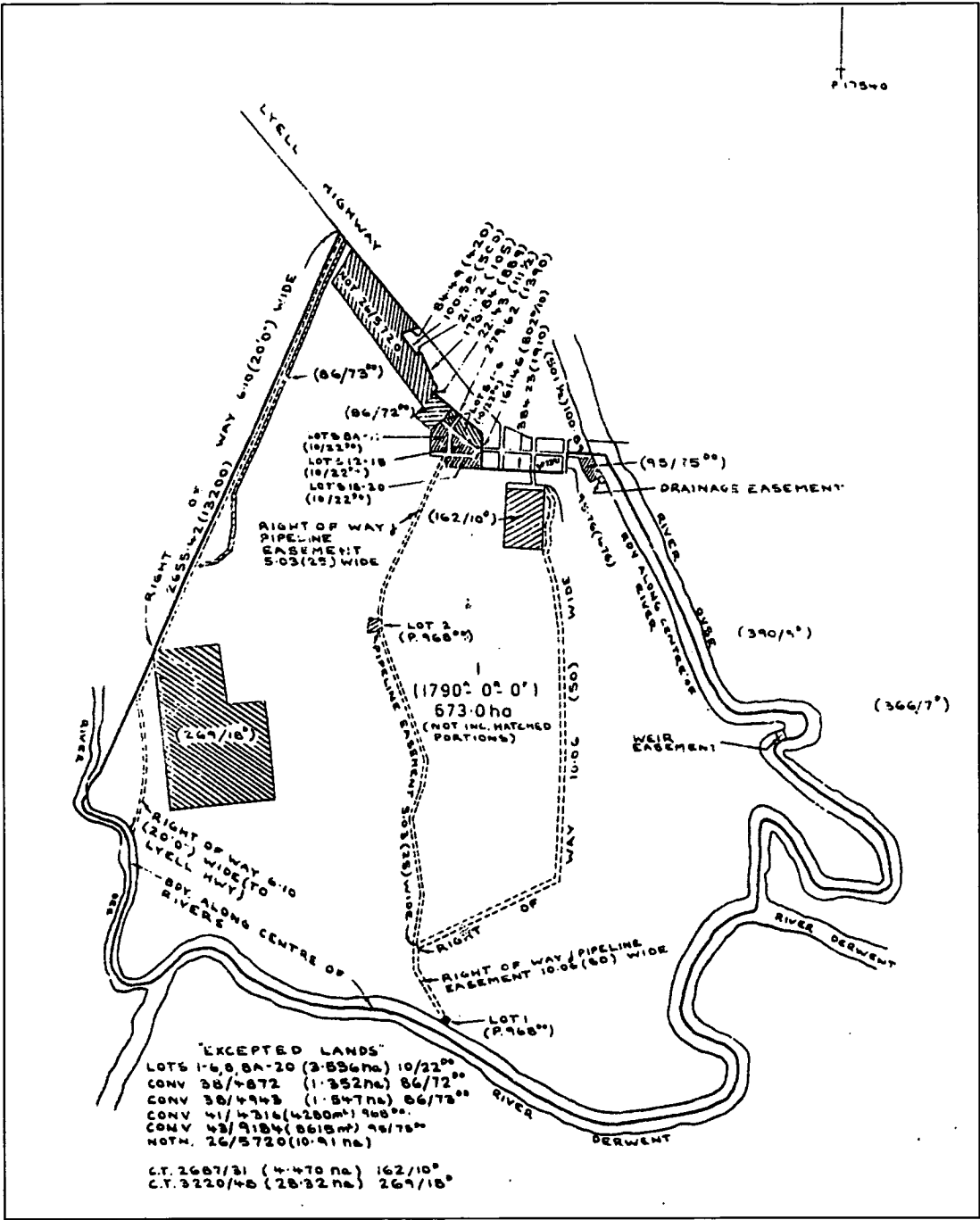


Figure 17.1 "Lachlan Vale" and Ouse Township, <CT 3951 f40>.

Charlotte Elizabeth Bethune, née Stracey, died at South Kensington, London, England in 1864,⁴ which event terminated the terms of the marriage settlement. Walter Angus Bethune survived his first wife by eighteen years.

⁴ Notice of the death was placed in a Hobart Town newspaper, months after the event. <Mercury, Hobart, 23 JUN 1864>.

On 26 February 1869, on the written instructions of Walter Angus Bethune, the trustee, Robert Officer sold "Lachlan Vale" which then contained 1821 acres⁵, together with many allotments in the township of Ouse, defined under the terms of the Real Property Act⁶ to Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand for £4,750.

This transaction was one of many over the decades between members of the Gellibrand and Bethune families, whose lands were juxtaposed, and whose lives were also connected by several marriages. Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand was born 17 October 1832 at "Derwent Park", Hobart Town, son of Joseph Tice Gellibrand, Solicitor General for Tasmania and his wife Annie Isabella Lloyd Gellibrand née Kirby. He was christened at St David's, Hobart, his forenames honouring the friendship that had developed between the Scottish-born business man of Hobart Town and the Middlesex-born solicitor.⁷ In addition to "Lachlan Vale" he owned "Cleveland", Ouse. He was a member of the Hamilton Municipal Council, Hamilton Board of Works, Ouse Bridge and Lane's Tier Schools boards; the Salmon Commission, and the Fisheries Board. He was a Member of the Legislative Council, for Derwent, for nearly thirty years, from 1871 to 1901 and its President 1884-1889.⁸ He never married, and "Lachlan Vale" remained in his hands until his death.

By the time the Real Property Act came into effect, the township of Ouse was beginning to grow and portions of "Lachlan Vale" along Strickland Main Road (which was to become the Lyell Highway) had been and were yet to be divided off and sold as urban allotments. There are numerous documents in the Lands Titles Office⁹ relating to these allotments, their sale, mortgages, combination and redivision that are beyond the scope of this chapter. Unlike Bothwell and Hamilton, which were formally surveyed and laid out as townships, Ouse seems to have grown in an ad-hoc fashion along the road from "Lawrenny" to Strickland.

Before his death at "Cleveland", Ouse, Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand wrote a Last Will and Testament dated 30 October 1907.¹⁰ In it he appointed his nephew-in-law Walter Ross Munro Bethune (husband of his niece, Louisa Gellibrand Pogson), his nephews Thomas William Gellibrand and Walter Tice Gellibrand as trustees of his estate. After a specific bequest of £6,000 to his nephew, John (afterwards Sir

⁵ Defined under the Old Law in DO5/4017.

⁶ Title CT191 f87.

⁷ RGD32/02:1833/04720.

⁸ *Mercury*, Hobart, 09 November 1909.

⁹ E.g. CT191 f87; CT336 f198;

¹⁰ AD960/30 p280 (f7872).

John) Gellibrand, he devised his real estate to his nieces and nephews, namely Annie Mary Robinson, Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt, Thomas William Gellibrand, Walter Tice Gellibrand and Henry Blake Gellibrand. There was a proviso in the Will that should any of them question his administration of the estate of their late father, Walter's late brother Thomas Lloyd Gellibrand, then that person would forfeit their share of the estate to the others.

Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand died on 5 November 1909, and was buried in the private tomb on the ancestral Gellibrand property at Mary Ann Bay, South Arm.¹¹ His Will was duly proved by the trustees and registered in the Deeds Office.¹² Of the five legatees, Walter Tice Gellibrand increased his share to two fifths when his eldest sister, Annie Mary Robinson, sold him her one fifth share in 1912.¹³ Five years later, his younger brother, Henry Blake Gellibrand divided his share between his brothers, Walter Tice Gellibrand and Thomas William Gellibrand. By this Deed,¹⁴ dated 4 October 1917, Walter Tice Gellibrand thus came to hold a full half share in "Lachlan Vale", Thomas William Gellibrand three tenths and Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt the remaining two tenths.

Six months before he died, Thomas William Gellibrand defined how the three tenths shares he held in "Lachlan Vale" were to be disposed of, under the terms of a Will, dated 10 January 1923.¹⁵ In this document, he appointed his brother, John Gellibrand (later Sir John Gellibrand, KCB) and the Hobart solicitor and philanthropist Cecil Allport as trustees. The Will recites, *inter alia*, that he held a three-tenths share in "Lachlan Vale", and that he devised one of these three tenth shares to Sir John Gellibrand, and the other two tenths were devised to the trustees upon trust for sale. They were to hold the proceeds of the sale upon trust to pay £1,000 to his wife, Nora Gellibrand (née Seton), and to hold the balance upon trust to pay the income to his daughter, Nora Gellibrand, for life, with remainder to her children.

Thomas William Gellibrand died on 2 August 1923, and was buried in the churchyard of St John the Baptist's, Ouse, where the headstone bears no dates.¹⁶ Sir John Gellibrand and Cecil Allport, as trustees of the estate of Thomas William Gellibrand, on 9 March 1925 sold the two one tenth shares for £1,750 to Walter Tice

¹¹ Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand, 17 OCT 1832-05 NOV 1919 <TAMIOT CI02/00097:1>.

¹² DOW34/5298.

¹³ DO12/8771.

¹⁴ DO14/1874.

¹⁵ AD960/47 p811 (f14335).

¹⁶ TAMIOT Ha05/0052.

Gellibrand, who at this date now held a seven tenths interest in "Lachlan Vale".¹⁷ This was increased to eight tenths when, on 25 October 1926, Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt, née Gellibrand, sold half her one fifth share to Walter Tice Gellibrand, and the other half to Sir John Gellibrand, the combined price being £1,500.¹⁸ Finally, Walter Tice Gellibrand became the full owner of "Lachlan Vale" on 15 December 1931, when Sir John Gellibrand sold him the remaining two tenths shares for £875.¹⁹ The effect of the Great Depression on land prices should be apparent from a comparison of these last two transactions.

Walter Tice Gellibrand had married Grace Penwarne Nicholas, daughter of George Clarence Nicholas of "Cawood", Ouse and his wife Minnie (Ellen Mary Jane) Latham at some date after 1900. There were to be no children to this marriage. Grace was nearly thirty and Walter Tice Gellibrand nearly fifty when he made his Will, dated 24 June 1921.²⁰ The terms of the Will indicate that he hoped he and Grace might have children, but that he feared they would not. In his Will, Walter Tice Gellibrand appointed his brothers Thomas William Gellibrand (who was then still living) and Sir John Gellibrand as trustees. This document recites the situation as it stood in 1921. At that date he owned, *inter alia*, a half share in the property "Lachlan Vale". The Will devised two fifths of this half share to Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt, two fifths of the half share to Sir John Gellibrand, and the remaining one fifth of that half share to Thomas William Gellibrand. There was also a proviso that should any of them predecease him then that share would go to Sir John Gellibrand's only son, Thomas Ianson Gellibrand.²¹ It needs to be remembered that at the time of his death, Walter Tice Gellibrand owned all of Lachlan Vale.

Before Walter Tice Gellibrand died, on 20 November 1935, and was buried at the General Cemetery, Ouse,²² and his Will was duly proved, Thomas William Gellibrand had died in 1923.²³ Thus Sir John Gellibrand was the sole surviving

¹⁷ DO16/8150.

¹⁸ DO17/3291.

¹⁹ DO18/6906; DO018/6907; and DO018/6908.

²⁰ AD960/60 p231(f21128).

²¹ Sadler, Peter S. 2000. *The Palladin : A Life of Major-General Sir John Gellibrand*. South Melbourne : Oxford University Press. 310pp.

²² The headstone reads "Walter Tice Gellibrand, born 22 NOV 1870 at Hobart, died 20 NOV 1925 at Lachlan Vale, Ouse." The death date is in error. <TAMIOT Ha06/10008>.

²³ Thomas William Gellibrand is buried in the churchyard of St John the Baptist's, Ouse, and the headstone bears no dates. <TAMIOT Ha05/0052>.

trustee at the time he proved the Will,²⁴ and his son, Thomas Ianson Gellibrand inherited his deceased uncle Thomas's share.

On 3 April 1936, Sir John Gellibrand retired as Trustee of the estate of Walter Tice Gellibrand and appointed the solicitors George Murdoch and Douglas Hopkins in his stead.²⁵ That same year, Walter's widow, Grace Penwarne Gellibrand née Nicholas purchased the whole of "*Lachlan Vale*" from George Murdoch, Douglas Hopkins, Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt, Sir John Gellibrand and Thomas Ianson Gellibrand for £14,000.²⁶ It is interesting to note that in order to complete the purchase, Grace Penwarne Gellibrand borrowed on first mortgage from George Murdoch and Douglas Hopkins the sum of £9,330 and from Perpetual Trustees Executors and Agency Co. Ltd., the sum of £5,555 on second mortgage of the property.

Having been a widow for nearly six years, Grace Penwarne Gellibrand married her second cousin, Harold Sprent Nicholas, Chief Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on 9 July 1941 at St John's church, Toorak, Victoria. They remained mostly out of Tasmania as a consequence of Harold Sprent Nicholas's judicial work and his appointment as Australian delegate to UNESCO in 1949 until his death on 11 JUN 1953 at Sydney, NSW of coronary vascular disease. Grace returned to Tasmania and lived at "*Lachlan Vale*" until her death there on 29 April 1981. She is buried in the churchyard of St John the Baptist's, Ouse.²⁷

By her Will, Grace Penwarne Nicholas appointed Perpetual Trustees Executors and Agency Co. Ltd. as trustees and devised the property to her nieces (daughters of Thomas Ianson Gellibrand): Helen MacCallum Gellibrand and Vanessa May Gellibrand. In 1987 they sold a portion of the land (269 acres 0 roods 18 perches) to Richard Pitt and Son, Pty. Ltd. In a sense, this part of the land had come full circle, as Richard Pitt's son, Philip was husband of Charlotte Helen Bethune, daughter of the first Walter Angus Bethune's great-grandson and namesake. This land was quarried for bauxite. Other small portions were acquired over the years for road widening, easements, etc. Many of these deletions from "*Lachlan Vale*" are shown on the map that accompanies CT 3951 f40, a copy of which is given in Figure 17.1.

²⁴ DOW 38/57.

²⁵ DO19/7179.

²⁶ DO19/8781, dated 20 October 1936.

²⁷ Grace Penwarne Nicholas, daughter of Minnie and George Clarence Nicholas, sister of Elizabeth, Henric and Henric, born 01 NOV 1891, died 29 APR 1981. <TAMIOT Ha05/0088:5>.

Between 1941 and 1990 there were several assignments of mortgage and caveats.²⁸ On 17 May 1990, the then mortgagee, the Hobart Savings Bank, sold the balance of the land to Reginald Trevor Howard Sharman, Kaye Anne Sharman, Michael Ainslie Wood and Tamara Louise Wood. The current dimensions of “Lachlan Vale” are given in Figure 17.2.

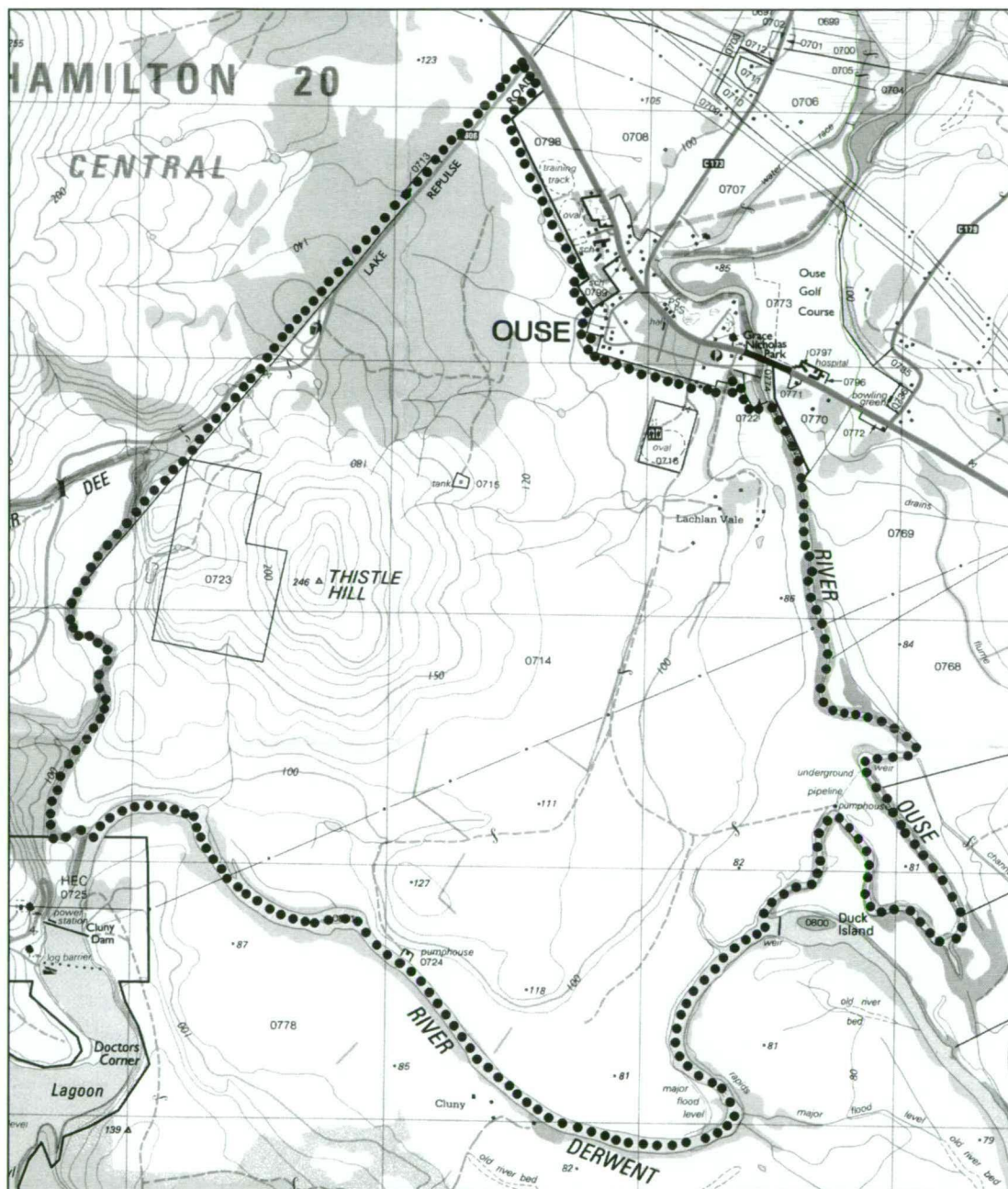


Figure 17.2 “Lachlan Vale”, reduced from the 1:25,000 scale Ouse Map (Sheet 4629).
Grid squares are 1 kilometre apart.

²⁸ DO19/8782; DO47/9216; and under the Real Property Act, A807586; A952682; B313173; B333152; B333154; B483396; B588358.

17.2 "Kimbolton"

"Kimbolton" of 1038 acres, in the Land District of Sorell, was an original grant to Joseph Tice Gellibrand.²⁹ Gellibrand was the first Attorney General for Van Diemens Land, having been appointed in 1823.³⁰ The land is described as being bounded by lands owned by Edward Lord, a Mr Chilton (Richard Chelton?), and the Clyde Rive.³¹

Edward Lord of "Lawrenny" was a neighbour. At that time very few boundaries were properly fenced, and as Lord would take advantage of anyone if he could, it is not surprising to read in the records of the Deeds Office the record of a judgment against Lord in an action of trespass. The plaintiffs were William Gellibrand and his son, Joseph Tice Gellibrand. Judgment was obtained³² on 13 February 1828 for £228/15/8, a very considerable sum in those days.

It is likely that Charles Octavius Parsons and his wife Maria resided on the property in 1837. It would appear that they were not owners but lessees, and were subsequently mortgagees. He styled himself "Gentleman of Kimbolton" at the baptism of his daughter Charlotte Sarah on 26 June 1837 at St Peter's, Hamilton.³³

At this time William Gellibrand was nearly 70, and this seems to be the last record of his involvement with the property. Before his father died on 27 September 1840 at the reputed age of 75³⁴ Joseph Tice Gellibrand and Anne Isabella,³⁵ his wife, conveyed "Kimbolton" to Charles Octavius Parsons and Joseph Gellibrand Jennings for £2,500.³⁶ The Deed is dated 02 August 1834. Jennings was the son of William Gellibrand's sister, Hannah. Both the Jennings and Gellibrand families had arrived in Van Diemens Land on 13 March 1824 at Hobart Town, on the *Hibernia*.³⁷

This important property seems next to have been owned by George Bilton. The sale was a consequence of the tragic death, probably at the spears of aborigines, of Joseph Tice Gellibrand some time in 1837 (nobody knows the exact date) near what

²⁹ DO Grants Index No. 1, Box 1 page 180 shows 1038 acres at Lawrenny granted to Gellibrand.

³⁰ CSO201/146 p496.

³¹ DO1/3871.

³² DO Judgments, 1-64 folio 203

³³ NS2025/1/1 :00006.

³⁴ RGD35/01 : HO40/0482.

³⁵ Joseph Tice Gellibrand married Annie Isabella Lloyd Kirby in England in 1819 or earlier.

³⁶ DO1/3871.

³⁷ Nicholson, Ian Hawkins, 1983 *Shipping arrivals and departures, Tasmania Volume 1, 1803-1833*. Canberra: Roebuck, p95.

is now known as Mount Gellibrand in Victoria while Gellibrand was on a journey of exploration.³⁸ On 01 March 1839 Charles Octavius Parsons and Joseph Gellibrand Jennings conveyed "Kimbolton" to George Bilton for the sum of £5,000.³⁹ This is a 100 per cent increase in property value over the span of barely six years. It seems to me that the price was inflated, or Bilton was unwise, or both. Without foreknowledge of the agricultural depression of the mid 1840s, Bilton was overconfident. In any case, he soon got into financial difficulties, and mortgaged "Kimbolton" to Walter Angus Bethune and others, but got into arrears in repayment of that debt. A Deed⁴⁰ dated 29 September 1846 relates the conveyance of the property to Edward Lord for £2,900, the proceeds of the sale going to clear the debt to Walter Angus Bethune and others. This sort of transaction is commonplace in the records of the Deeds Office, and some surprising people are indicated in the deeds as being at one time in severely straitened circumstances.

"Kimbolton" remained as part of the empire of Edward Lord until it passed into the hands of Joseph Clarke, as related in chapter 13, on "Lawrenny".

The story of "Kimbolton" continues with its division into several blocks in the early 1890s. By now the Torrens system of recording land titles had been adopted by Tasmania, and these further transactions are recorded under the Real Property Act. Two blocks, of 134 and 325 acres, respectively, on the Junee, Clyde and Derwent rivers, were mortgaged to the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd on 01 April 1896, and the bank transferred⁴¹ the land to Henry James Brock for the sum of £5,613/15/00.

After the death of Henry James Brock on 28 July 1898 at the relatively early age of 50⁴² the Trustees of the estate transferred⁴³ these blocks to Henry Eric Brock and Harold James Brock on 15 March 1910. In turn Henry Eric Brock acquired⁴⁴ sole ownership of the land on 29 June 1915, leasing it back to the partnership of the four Brock brothers, where it remained until it was resumed by the Crown. This resumption on 16 July 1948 was for the settlement of returned soldiers under the terms of the Land Resumption Act.⁴⁵

³⁸ ML 4/5212.

³⁹ DO2/3231.

⁴⁰ DO4/42

⁴¹ CT85 f90.

⁴² RGD35/66 : RC98/0852.

⁴³ CT85 f12345.

⁴⁴ CT184 f63.

⁴⁵ CT234 f121.

As to the 1198 acres 0 roods and 34 perches, by order⁴⁶ of the Supreme Court on 7 September 1895, the land was vested in William Derham Clarke as administrator of Joseph Clarke’s estate. The land was transferred to Henry James Brock on 01 April 1896. The same sequence of events also applied to the 1247 acres 3 roods and 34 perches.⁴⁷

CT 98 f182, dated 15 March 1910 records the transfer of title of the 1198 + acres and the 1247 + acre blocks from the late Henry James Brock⁴⁸ to his sons Henry, Eric and Harold James Brock. Five years later, there seems to have been some division of responsibility for property ownership and management. Title to 1203 acres (an increase of 5 acres from the 1198 noted above) was transferred to Henry Eric Brock solely,⁴⁹ and 1243 acres (4 acres less than the 1247 noted above) were transferred to the other brother, Claudius Alexander Brock under the same instrument.

That is how Kimbolton stood, for 33 years until the property was vested in His Majesty the King for war service land settlement on 16 July 1948.⁵⁰



⁴⁶ CT80 f160.

⁴⁷ CT80 f159.

⁴⁸ Henry James Brock died 28 JUL 1898 @ 36 at Hobart, TAS. <RGD35/68 : 1898/1284>.

⁴⁹ CT184 f64, dated 29 JUN 1915.

⁵⁰ CT234 f120 handled the 1243 acre lot and CT234 f121 transferred the 1203 acre portion.

17.3 The family of William Gellibrand (1765-1840)

0

GELLIBRAND, Joseph m17260000
 •o pastor of the Edmonton, Middlesex, England Presbyterian congregation •b ~ 1726 •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas •& Clarke, Grace •m • = Tice, Elizabeth •d ~ 1806 •» including 1 son and 1 daughter: GELLIBRAND, William m17650000; Gellibrand Hannah.

1

GELLIBRAND, William m17650000
 •o landholder at South Arm <LSD265/2; LSD1/4/497-505> Justice of the Peace •b 1765 at Edmonton, Middlesex, England ? •to GELLIBRAND, Joseph m17260000 •& Tice, Elizabeth •c 13 JUN 1765 at Independent chapel, Blandford Forum, Dorset, England <IGI C 074111 from GSU film 917111> •m1 • = 1 Khile, Martha widow of Sir Thomas Khile; •m2 • = 2 Hynde, Sophia Louisa •a 13 MAR 1824 at Hobart, TAS per *Hibernia* <Nicholson, 1983 p95> •d 20 APR 1840 aged 75 at the Union Bank, Hobart, <RGD35/01:1840/0482> <Hobart Town Courier, 13 OCT 1840> •i at the Gellibrand vault, Mary Ann Bay, South Arm, TAS <TAMOT CI02/00097:1> •wp 1840 No. 185 <AD960/1 p378> •2» Gellibrand, Sophia Louisa f17890000; GELLIBRAND, William Clarke m17910000; GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice m17920000; Gellibrand.

1=2

Hynde, Sophia Louisa f17590000
 •b ~ 1759 •to HYNDE, John •& —, Sophy •c 12 JAN 1759 at Protestant Dissenters Registry, London <IGI C 097411 from GSU film 825321> •m • = GELLIBRAND, William m17650000
 •d •i •» Gellibrand, Sophia Louisa f17890000; GELLIBRAND, William Clarke m17910000; GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice m17920000; Gellibrand,

11

Gellibrand, Sophia Louisa f17890000
 •b ~ 1789 •to GELLIBRAND, William m17650000 •& Hynde, Sophia Louisa f17590000 •c 01 JUN 1789 at Upper chapel, Meeting House Lane Presbyterian, Ringwood, Hampshire, England <IGI C 069521 from GSU film 595457> •a 13 MAR 1824 at Hobart,

TAS per *Hibernia* <Nicholson, 1983 p95> •d 07 JAN 1841 aged 50 at "Dennistoun", Hamilton, TAS <registered at Brighton, RGD35/17:1841/0015> •i at Independent's Chapel, Green Ponds <NS28/1:0004> <TAMOT GP03, headstone destroyed before June 1996> •≠.

12

GELLIBRAND, William Clarke m17910000
 •b ~ 1791 •to GELLIBRAND, William m17650000 •& Hynde, Sophia Louisa f17590000 •c 01 JUL 1791 at Old Meeting House, Hill Street Presbyterian, Poole, Dorset, England <IGI C 074271 from GSU film 593799> •m1 27 DEC 1825 • = 1 Parkinson, Elizabeth f17940620 •m2 • = 2 Ropes, Mary •d 20 APR 1884 aged 95 <Mercury, Hobart, 14 JUN 1884> •i •x to either marriage.

13

GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice (I) m17920000
 •o appointed first Attorney General for Tasmania in 1823 <CO 201/146 p496, reels 129-130> •b ~ 1792 at Edmonton, Middlesex, England •to GELLIBRAND, William m17650000 •& Hynde, Sophia Louisa f17590000 •m • = Kirby, Annie Isabella Lloyd f17990000 •a 13 MAR 1824 at Hobart, TAS per *Hibernia* <Nicholson, 1983 p95> •d ~ 1837 near Mt Gellibrand, VIC <ML 4/5212> see also <Examiner, 16 NOV 1909, and Critic, 21 APR 1923 p3c1> •i body was never found •wp 1837 No. 123 <AD960/1 p226> •» GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd m18200922; Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226; GELLIBRAND, William St-Paul m18231218; GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice (II) m18260501; GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake m18271116; Gellibrand, Anne Isabella Lloyd f18290916; GELLIBRAND, Walter Angus Bethune m18321017; Gellibrand, Sophia Louisa f18340414; Gellibrand, Mary Selina f18370529.

13=

Kirby, Annie Isabella Lloyd f17990000
 •b ~ 1799 •to Kirby, James of Lewes, Sussex, England •& •m • = GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice m17920000 •c 10 MAR 1799 at Kirkin, Yorkshire, England <IGI C 071792

from GSU film 918336> •a 13 MAR 1824 at Hobart, TAS per *Hibernia* <Nicholson, 1983 p95> •d 08 JAN 1863 aged 64 at "Bellevue", Hobart, TAS <RGD35/06:1863/3688> <Mercury, Hobart 09 JAN 1863, p1c1> •i •» GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd m18200922; Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226; GELLIBRAND, William St-Paul m18231218; GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice (II) m18260501; GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake m18271116; Gellibrand, Anne Isabella Lloyd f18290916; GELLIBRAND, Walter Angus Bethune m18321017; Gellibrand, Sophia Louisa f18340414; Gellibrand, Mary Selina f18370529.

131

GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd m18200922
•o owner of "Kimbolton", "Lientwardine", "Cleveden", etc.; M.H.A., for Cumberland 1856-June 1861 •b 22 SEP 1820 at Edmonton, Middlesex, England •to GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice m17920000, lawyer •& Kirby, Annie Isabella Lloyd f17990000 •c by his grandfather, Joseph Gellibrand, pastor of the Edmonton, Middlesex, England Presbyterian congregation •a 13 MAR 1824 at Hobart, TAS per *Hibernia* <Nicholson, 1983 p95> •ed Thompson's Academy, Hobart •m 30 NOV 1860 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/19:1860/0171> •= **Brown, Isabella** f18390803 •d 09 NOV 1874 at Vacluse, Hobart, TAS <not registered> <Mercury, Hobart, 10 NOV 1874> •i at the family vault, South Arm, TAS <TAMIOT C102/0097:1> Plaque in the church of St John Baptist, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/9022> •wp 1874 No. 1736 <AD960/10 p53> •» Gellibrand, Annie Mary f18610923; Gellibrand, Isabella Selina Lloyd f18630522; GELLIBRAND, Thomas William m18660414; Gellibrand, Mary f18690103; GELLIBRAND, Walter Tice m18701122; GELLIBRAND, John m18721205; GELLIBRAND, Henry Blake m18741004.

131=

Brown, Isabella f18390803
•b 03 AUG 1839 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/03 : 1839/00241> second daughter •to BROWN, Thomas, merchant of Hobart •& —, Mary •m1 30 NOV 1860 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/19:1860/0171> •=1 **GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd** m18200922 •m2 •=2 **LING, Edward**

Clayton •d ~1907 •i •1» Gellibrand, Annie Mary f18610923; Gellibrand, Isabella Selina Lloyd f18630522; GELLIBRAND, Thomas William m18660414; Gellibrand, Mary f18690103; GELLIBRAND, Walter Tice m18701122; GELLIBRAND, John m18721205; GELLIBRAND, Henry Blake m18741004; •2» 1 daughter: Ling, Constance Muriel f18770000.

131==

LING, Edward Clayton m18450000
•b ~1845 •m •= **Gellibrand, Isabella** née Brown •d •i •» 1 daughter: Ling, Constance Muriel f18770000.

1311

Gellibrand, Annie Mary f18610923
•b 23 Sep 1861 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/08 : 1861/04673> •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd m18200922 •& Brown, Isabella f18390803 •m ~1893 •= **ROBINSON, Fred** •d ~1934 •» 3 sons and 1 daughter.

1312

Gellibrand, Isabella Selina Lloyd f18630522
•b 22 May 1863 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/08 : 1863/06094> •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd m18200922 •& Brown, Isabella f18390803 •m ~1887 •= **GEIDT, Alfred** of Frankfurt am Main, Germany •d ~1934 at Vancouver, BC, Canada? •i •» 3 sons and 8 daughters:

1313

GELLIBRAND, Thomas William m18660414
•b 14 Apr 1866 at Hobart, TAS HOBT <RGD33/09 : 1866/08436> •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd m18200922 •& Brown, Isabella f18390803 •m ~1893 •= **Seton, Nora** •d ~1923 at •i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <no dates, TAMIOT Ha05/0052> •wp 1923 No. 14335 <AD960/47 p811> •» 1 daughter: Gellibrand, Nora.

1313=

Seton, Nora
•m ~1893 at •= **GELLIBRAND, Thomas William** m18660414 •d 1949 @ 76 at Malvern, VIC <1949/5227> •i •» 1 daughter. Gellibrand, Nora.

1314

Gellibrand, Mary f18690103
•o convert to Roman Catholicism, as Sister Philomena •b 03 Jan 1869 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/10 : 1869/00073> •to GELLIBRAND,

Thomas Lloyd m18200922 •& Brown,
Isabella f18390803 •d ~1955 at •i •≠.

1315

GELLIBRAND, Walter Tice
m18701122

•b 22 Nov 1870 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/10 : 1871/01499> •to
GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd
m18200922 •& Brown, Isabella
f18390803 •m •= **Nicholas, Grace**
Penwarne (see Nicholas lineages) •d
20 NOV 1935 at "Lachlan Vale", Ouse
<Mercury, Hobart 22 NOV 1935> •i at
Ouse General cemetery, <TAMIOT
Ha06/10008> •wp <DOW38/57> •no
issue.

1315=

Nicholas, Grace Penwarne f18911101
•o grazier, of "Lachlan Vale", Ouse,
TAS •b 01 NOV 1891 at Hobart, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/18 : 1891/00509> •to
NICHOLAS, George Clarence
m18511017 •& Latham, Ellen Mary
Jane Pennefather (Minnie) f18540000
•m1 at
•=1 **GELLIBRAND, Walter Tice** •m2
09 JUL 1941 at St Johns, Toorak, VIC
•=2 **NICHOLAS, Harold Sprent**
m18770108 •d ~ 1981 at Lachlan Vale,
TAS (?) •i at
•» without issue.

1315==

NICHOLAS, Harold Sprent
m18770108
•o: M.A., Oxford, barrister, Member of
the Legislative Council of NSW, 1932-
1935, and Judge of the Supreme Court
of New South Wales, 1935-1947. Chief
Judge in Equity from 1939. Australian
delegate to UNESCO in 1949. The
altar of St Michael and All Angels,
Bothwell, was erected to his memory.
•b 08 JAN 1877 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/11 : 02550> •to
NICHOLAS, William m18460423 •&
Sprent, Alice Mary f18540824 •ed at
The Hutchins School, The University
of Tasmania, Corpus Christi College,
Oxford (BA 1899) Called to the bar at
The Inner Temple, London, England
on 01 MAY 1901, and the bar of the
state of NSW on 14 NOV 1901 •m1 14
APR 1914 at Walkerville, Adelaide, SA
•=1 **Woodhead, Mabel** f18930000
•m2 09 JUL 1941 at St Johns, Toorak,
VIC (13 JUL??) •=2 **Gellibrand, Grace**
Penwarne née Nicholas f18911101 his
second cousin •d 11 JUN 1953 at
Sydney, NSW of coronary vascular
disease •crem after service at St James

church, Sydney, NSW •» 1 son and 1
daughter : **NICHOLAS, William**
Patrick m19150317; **Nicholas, Alison**
f19XX0000 •2» without issue. <Ward,
J.M. 1988 in Geoffrey Searle's
Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-
1939, vol 2, p. 21.>.

1316

GELLIBRAND, John m18721205
•o (Major General Sir John Gellibrand,
Knight Commander of the Order of
the Bath, 1st AIF) •b 05 Dec 1872 at
"Lleintwardine", Ouse, TAS
<RGD33/49 : 1872/00745> •to
GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd
m18200922 •& Brown, Isabella
f18390803 •m ~ 1894
•= **Breul, Elizabeth Helena** f18690000
•d 03 JUN 1945 @ 72 at Murrindindi,
VIC <GSV 1945/19545> •i St John the
Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT
Ha05/9010> •» 1 son and 2 daughters:
Gellibrand, Joan Elizabeth f18990000;
Gellibrand, Cynthia Lloyd f19010000;
and GELLIBRAND, Thomas Ianson
m19080000.

1316=

Breul, Elizabeth Helena f18690000
•b ~1869 •to •& •m ~ 1894 at •=
GELLIBRAND, John m18721205 •d
13 AUG 1949 <Mercury, Hobart, 15
AUG 1949> •i •» 1 son and 2
daughters: Gellibrand, Joan Elizabeth
f18990000; Gellibrand, Cynthia Lloyd
f19010000; and GELLIBRAND,
Thomas Ianson m19080000.

13161

Gellibrand, Joan Elizabeth f18990000
•b ~1899 at •to GELLIBRAND, John
m18721205 •& Breul, Elizabeth Helena
f18690000 •ed •m ~1924 at •=
BATTERSHILL, (Sir) William Denis
•d ~ 1989 at Sandy Bay, TAS •cr 02
MAY 1989 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 87133> •» 2 daughters:
Battershill, Jane Elizabeth f19280000;
Battershill, Cynthia Ann f19300000.

131611

Battershill, Jane Elizabeth f19280000
•b ~1928 at •to BATTERSHILL,
William Denis (Sir) •& Gellibrand,
Joan Elizabeth f18990000..

131612

Battershill, Cynthia Ann f19300000
•b ~1930 at •to BATTERSHILL,
William Denis •& Gellibrand, Joan
Elizabeth f18990000 •d 1992 at .

13162

Gellibrand, Cynthia Lloyd f19010622
•b 22 JUN 1901 •to GELLIBRAND,

John m18721205 •& Breul, Elizabeth
Helena f18690000 •d 30 JUN 1994
aged 93 at Guilford Young Grove,
Sandy Bay •cr 04 JUL 1994 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
101906> •#.

13163

GELLIBRAND, Thomas Ianson
m19080000
•b ~1908 at Melbourne, VIC •to
GELLIBRAND, John m18721205 •&
Breul, Elizabeth Helena f18690000
•m1 ~1930 •=1 **Wise, Joyce** •div 1947
•m2 ~1948 •=2 **McCallum, Jean**
Blyth •d NOV 1981 aged 72 at
"Lachlan Vale", Ouse, TAS •crem 18
NOV 1981 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 88529> •1» 1 son and 1
daughter: Gellibrand, Mary Elizabeth
f19310000; GELLIBRAND, John Tice
m19340000 •2» 2 daughters:
Gellibrand, Helen
McCallum f19510000; Gellibrand,
Vanessa May f19550000.

13163=2

McCallum, Jean Blyth f19241030
•b 30 OCT 1924 at •m ~1948 •=
GELLIBRAND, Thomas Ianson
m19080000 •d 03 JUL 1988 aged 63 at
"Lachlan Vale", Ouse, TAS •crem 07
JUL 1988 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 94684> •» 2 daughters:
Gellibrand, Helen
McCallum f19510000; Gellibrand,
Vanessa May f19550000.

131631

Gellibrand, Mary Elizabeth
f19310000
•b ~ 1931 •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas
Ianson m19080000 •& Wise, Joyce.

131632

GELLIBRAND, John Tice m19340000
•b ~ 1934 •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas
Ianson m19080000 •& Wise, Joyce.

131633

Gellibrand, Helen McCallum
f19510000
•b ~1951 •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas
Ianson m19080000 •& McCallum, Jean
•m •= **PIUSELLI, Pierino Stefano** •»

131634

Gellibrand, Vanessa May f19550000
•b ~1955 •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas
Ianson m19080000 •& McCallum, Jean
•m •= **CRAIG, William**, of the Public
Trust Office •div.

1317

GELLIBRAND, Henry Blake
m18741004

•b 04 Oct 1874 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/11 : 1874/00799> •to
GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd
m18200922 •& Brown, Isabella
f18390803 •m ~1907 at •= **Walker,**
Emma •d ~1959 at •i •» 2 daughters:

1317=

Walker, Emma (Emma Mary?)
f18840520
•b 20 MAY 1884 at Hobart ?
<RGD33/13 : 1884/01880> ? •to
WALKER, Thomas ? •& Hallett,
Catherine ? •m ~1907 at •=
GELLIBRAND, Henry Blake
m18741004 •d •i •» 2 daughters.

132

Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226
•o owner of "Rotherwood",
"Lientwardine" etc. •b 26 FEB 1822 at
Edmondston, Middlesex, England •to
GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice m17920000
•& Kirby, Annie Isabella Lloyd
f17990000 •a 13 MAR 1824 at Hobart,
TAS per *Hibernia* <Nicholson, 1983
p95>
•m1 21 MAR 1840 aged 18 at St
David's Hobart, TAS <RGD37/01:1840
/0872> •=1 **POGSON, George**
Thomas aged 26 •m2 28 JUN 1859 at
All Saints', Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/18:1859/0199> by license
<NS373/2:2114> •=2 **DIXON,**
William Kerr •d 16 OCT 1905 at
"Rotherwood", Ouse, TAS •i at St
John the Baptist's, Ouse <TAMOT
Ha05/0050: 5> •1» **POGSON, George**
Edward m18410117; **POGSON, Frank**
Gellibrand m18420210; **Pogson, Annie**
Emily f18440105; **POGSON, George**
William m18460827; **Pogson, Jane**
Anna Louisa f18470000; •2» **DIXON,**
William Henry m18600528; **Dixon,**
Amy Christian f18620925; **DIXON,**
Ernest St-Clair m18680402.

132=1

POGSON, George Thomas
m18140000:
•o Clerk in Holy Orders •b ~ 1814 •to
POGSON, Thomas •& —, Emily •c 14
JUN 1814 at Kesgrave, Suffolk, ENG
<IGI C131302, GSU film 952320> •m
21 MAR 1840 aged 18 at St David's
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/01:1840/0872>
•= **Gellibrand, Eliza Tice** f18220226
•d ~ 1856 en route to England <CSO
14/1 p131> •i at sea.

132=2

DIXON, William Kerr m18340403
•o grazier, of "Rotherwood" •b 03
APR 1834 at New Norfolk, TAS •to
DIXON, William Henry •& Kerr,

Sarah Christian •c at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD32/02:1834/05838> •m 28 JUN 1859 at All Saints', Hobart, TAS <RGD37/18:1859/0199> by license <NS373/2:2114> •= **Pogson, Eliza Tice** née Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226 •d 13 AUG 1900 aged 68 at "Rotherwood", Ouse, TAS •i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, <TAM IOT Ha05/0050:4> •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: DIXON, William Henry m18600528; Dixon, Amy Christian f18620925; DIXON, Ernest St-Clair m18680402.

1321

POGSON, George Edward m18410117
•b 17 JAN 1841 at Hobart, TAS <not registered> •to **POGSON, George Thomas** •& Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226 •d 29 JAN 1841 aged 12 days at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/01:1841/0586> •i 1841 at St David's, Hobart, TAS <Headstone> •infant.

1322

POGSON, Frank Gellibrand m18420210:
•o of "Rotherwood", Ouse, TAS •b 10 FEB 1842 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/26 : 1842/00131> •to **POGSON, George Thomas (Rev.)** •& Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226 •c 10 MAR 1842 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1:0081> •ed admitted to the Hutchins School 22 JAN 1855 <NS36 p38> •m •= •d 01 MAR 1920 aged 78 at London, England <Weekly Courier, 11 MAR 1920 p25> •i Brass Plaque at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAM IOT Ha05/9025> •» 1 son **POGSON, Frank Lubecki**.

13221

POGSON, Frank Lubecki
•b •to **POGSON, Frank Gellibrand** m18420210 •& •d OCT 1910 at Mont Blanc, France <Weekly Courier, 20 OCT 1910 p25>.

1323

Pogson, Annie Emily f18440105
•b 05 JAN 1844 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/02:1844/00065> •to **POGSON, George Thomas** •& Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226 •m 16 SEP 1879 aged 35 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/38:1879/0473> •= **BETHUNE, John Charles** aged 42 •d 14 NOV 1882 @38 at "Dunrobin", Ouse, TAS <RGD35/50 : HM82/0345> <Mercury, Hobart, 21 NOV 1882> •i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAM IOT HA05/0050:6> •» Bethune,

Annie Charlotte f18800904; Bethune, Mary Louisa f18810726; BETHUNE, John Walter m18821105.

1323=

BETHUNE, John Charles m18370926
•b 26 SEP 1837 at Hobart, TAS •to **BETHUNE, Walter Angus** •& Stacey, Charlotte Elizabeth •c at Hobart <RGD32/02 : 1838/08626> •m 16 SEP 1879 @ 42 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/38 : 1879/0473> •= **Pogson, Annie Emily** @ 35 •d 21 MAR 1895 @ 57 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/63 : HM95/0312> <Mercury, Hobart 06 APR 1895> •i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAM IOT Ha05/0050:7> brass altar cross erected by his sisters <TAM IOT Ha05/9021:1 •» Bethune, Annie Charlotte f18800904; Bethune, Mary Louisa f18810726; BETHUNE, John Walter m18821105.

13231

Bethune, Annie Charlotte f18800901323
•b 04 SEP 1880 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/57 : 1880/01413> •to **BETHUNE, John Charles** m18370926 •& Pogson, Annie Emily •d 26 JAN 1971 at Hobart, TAS •i at St Clement's, Kingston, TAS <TAM IOT KB01/C/WS40> •≠.

13232

Bethune, Mary Louisa f18810726
•b 26 JUL 1881 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/58 : 1881/01014> <Mercury, Hobart, 29 JUL 1881> •to **BETHUNE, John Charles** m18370926 •& Pogson, Annie Emily •d 21 SEP 1898 @ 17 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/66 : HM98/0404> •i as Mary Louise at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAM IOT Ha05/0050:1> •≠ "Intestate and unmarried".

13233

BETHUNE, John Walter m18821105
•o Clerk in Holy Orders •b 05 NOV 1882 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/59 : 1882/01642> •to **BETHUNE, John Charles** m18370926 •& Pogson, Annie Emily.

1324

POGSON, George William m18460827
•note could be 18450827 according to tombstone) •b 27 AUG 1845 at "Rotherwood", Ouse, TAS <not registered> •to **POGSON, George Thomas** •& Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226 •c 04 NOV 1845 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1:

0145> •ed The Hutchins school <NS36 p42 and p57> •d 30 JUN 1904 •i brass plaque at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <Ha05/9023>.

1325

Pogson, Jane Anna Louisa f18470000
•b 1847 at Hamilton, TAS •to
POGSON, George Thomas •&
Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226 •c 04
JUN 1847 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
<NS2065/1/1:0175> •m 02 JUL 1872
aged 25 at St John's, Ouse, TAS
<RGD37/34:1872/0133> by license
<NS373/3:3745> •= **McDONALD,**
Wallis aged 23 •d 1921 at Hobart, TAS
•i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS
<TAMIOT Ha05/0044:3> •»
McDonald, — f18730428;
McDONALD, Thomas Wallis
m18750409; McDonald, Lily Louisa
f18770207; McDonald, Violet Beryl
f18780221; McDonald, — f18800224;
McDONALD, Archibald John Roy
m18810312.

1325=

McDONALD, Wallis m18480000
•b ~1848 •m 02 JUL 1872 aged 23 at St
John's, Ouse, TAS
<RGD37/34:1872/0133> by license
<NS373/3:3745> •= **Pogson, Jane**
Anna Louisa f18470000 •d 04 DEC
1884 aged 36 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD35/10 : HO84/2027> •i aged 35
at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS
<TAMIOT Ha05/0044:1> •»
McDonald, — f18730428;
McDONALD, Thomas Wallis
m18750409; McDonald, Lily Louisa
f18770207; McDonald, Violet Beryl
f18780221; McDonald, — f18800224;
McDONALD, Archibald John Roy
m18810312.

13251

McDonald, — f18730428
•b 28 APR 1873 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/50 : 1873/00694> •to
McDONALD, Wallis •& Pogson, Jane
Anna Louisa.

13252

McDONALD, Thomas Wallis
m18750409
•b 09 APR 1874 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/52 : 1875/00749> •to
McDONALD, Wallis
•& Pogson, Jane Anna Louisa •c 21
MAY 1875 at St Peter's. Hamilton, TAS
<NS2065/1/1:0689>.

13253 and 1367=

McDonald, Lily Louisa f18770207

•b 07 FEB 1877 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/54 : 1877/00731> •to
McDONALD, Wallis
•& Pogson, Jane Anna Louisa •c 29
APR 1877 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
<NS2065/1/1:0736> •m •=
GELLIBRAND, Reginald Ernest
Ambrose her cousin •d 11 JUL 1935
<Mercury, Hobart, 12 JUL 1935>.

13254

McDonald, Violet Beryl f18780221
•b 21 FEB 1878 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/55 : 1878/00853> •to
McDONALD, Wallis •& Pogson, Jane
Anna Louisa •c 18 MAR 1878 at St
Peter's, Hamilton, TAS (presented 15
DEC 1878) <NS2065/1/1:0753?>.

13255

McDonald, [Morna May] f18800224
•b 24 FEB 1880 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/57 : 1880/01375> •to
McDONALD, Wallis •& Pogson, Jane
Anna Louisa •c 16 JUL 1880 at St
Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
<NS2065/1/1:0821> •d 20 MAY 1882
aged 2y 3m •i at St John the Baptist's,
Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/0044:2>
•infant.

13256

McDONALD, Archibald John Roy
m18810312
•b 12 MAR 1881 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/58 : 1881/00989> •to
McDONALD, Wallis •& Pogson, Jane
Anna Louisa •c 13 JUL 1881 at St
Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
<NS2065/1/1:0845>.

1326

Pogson, Louisa Gellibrand f18500804
•b 04 AUG 1850 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD32/03 : 1850/03691> •to
POGSON, George Thomas •&
Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226 •c at
Hobart <RGD32/03:1850/03691> •m
05 AUG 1872 aged 22 at Hamilton,
TAS <RGD37/31:1872/0134> by
license <NS373/3:3761> •=
BETHUNE, Walter Ross Munro aged
27 •d 31 AUG 1939 at "Dunrobin", •i
at St John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS
<TAMIOT HA 05/0056:2> •»
BETHUNE, Walter Angus m18730809;
Bethune, Helen f18750507; BETHUNE,
Frank Pogson m18770408; BETHUNE,
Malcolm m18800000; Bethune, Louisa
Gellibrand f18820206; Bethune, Una
f18841105; Bethune, Meta f18950622;
BETHUNE, — m18970420.

1327

DIXON, William Henry m18600528
 •o Grazier of Ouse, Warden of
 Hamilton, HMA •b 28 MAY 1860 at
 Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/37 :
 1860/01268> •to DIXON, William
 Kerr •& Pogson, Eliza Tice née
 Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226 •m 15
 OCT 1885 aged 25 at Hobart
 <RGD37/44 : 1885/0255> •=
Campbell, Jeanie Louise aged 21 •d
 at Sydney, NSW •» DIXON, Francis
 Campbell; Dixon, Irene Campbell;
 Dixon, Jeanie Louise Campbell;
 DIXON, George William Campbell;
 Dixon, Barbara Campbell.

1327=

Campbell, Jeanie Louise f18661031
 •b 31 OCT 1866 •m 15 OCT 1885 aged
 21 at Hobart <RGD37/44 : 1885/0255>
 •= **DIXON, William Henry**
 m18600528 •d 08 JUN 1920 at Hobart,
 TAS •i 10 JUN 1920 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 21067> <TAMIOT
 CB19/60509> •» DIXON, Francis
 Campbell; DIXON, William Henry
 m18871011; Dixon, Irene Campbell;
 Dixon, Jeanie Louise Campbell;
 DIXON, George William Campbell;
 Dixon, Barbara Campbell.

13271

DIXON, Francis Campbell m18860808
 •b 08 AUG 1886 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/14 : 1886/01252> •to
 DIXON, William Henry m18600528 •&
 Campbell, Jeanie Louise f18661031 •d
 •i 06 OCT 1964 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 51206>.

13272

DIXON, William Henry m18871011
 •b 11 OCT 1887 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/65 : 1887/01931> •to
 DIXON, William Henry m18600528 •&
 Campbell, Jeanie Louise f18661031.

13273

Dixon, Irene Louise Campbell
 f18890420
 •b 20 APR 1889 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/16 : 1889/00921> •to
 DIXON, William Henry m18600528 •&
 Campbell, Jeanie Louise f18661031.

13274

Dixon, Jeanie Louise Campbell
 f18910309
 •b 09 MAR 1891 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/70 : 1891/01929> •to
 DIXON, William Henry m18600528 •&
 Campbell, Jeanie Louise f18661031 •c
 19 APR 1891 at St Peter's, Hamilton,
 TAS <NS2065/1/1:1150>.

13275

DIXON, George William Campbell
 m18951210
 •b 10 DEC 1895 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/80 : 1896/01023> •to
 DIXON, William Henry m18600528 •&
 Campbell, Jeanie Louise f18661031 •c
 09 FEB 1896 at St Peter's, Hamilton,
 TAS <NS2065/1/1:1312>.

13276

Dixon, Barbara Campbell
 •b 11 AUG 1897 at Hamilton, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/82 : 1897/01094> •to DIXON,
 William Henry m18600528 •&
 Campbell, Jeanie Louise f18661031 •c
 25 SEP 1897 at St Peter's, Hamilton,
 TAS <NS2065/1/1:1375>.

1328

Dixon, Amy Christian f18620925
 •b 25 SEP 1862 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/39:1862/00734> •to DIXON,
 William Kerr •& Pogson, Eliza Tice
 née Gellibrand, Eliza Tice f18220226
 •m (as Dixon, Amy Christina) 02 JUN
 1886 aged 23 at Hobart <RGD37/45 :
 1886/0353> •= **JONES, Walter**
Ashton aged 21 •d 13 OCT 1915 •i at
 General cemetery, Ouse <TAMIOT
 Ha06/10003:1> •» Ashton-Jones,
 Gwendoline Ashton f18880209;
 ASHTON-JONES, Laurence
 m18900812.

1328=

JONES, Walter Ashton m18650415
 •b 15 APR 1865 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/42 : 1865/00735> •to JONES,
 Robert •& Ashton, Ellen •m 02 JUN
 1886 aged 21 at Hobart <RGD37/45 :
 1886/0353> •= **Dixon, Amy Christian**
 (Amy Christina in marriage register)
 aged 23 •d 08 JUL 1930 •i at General
 cemetery, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT
 Ha06/10003:2> •wp 1930 No. 18065
 <AD960/55 p28>•»

13281

Ashton-Jones, Gwendoline f18880209
 •b 09 FEB 1888 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/66 : 1888/01883> •to JONES,
 Walter Ashton
 •& Dixon, Amy Christian •d 14 FEB
 1915 •i at General cemetery, Ouse,
 TAS <TAMIOT Ha06/10003:3> •».

13282

ASHTON-JONES, Laurence
 m18900812
 •b 12 AUG 1890 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/68 : 1890/01913> •to JONES,
 Walter Ashton
 •& Dixon, Amy Christian •m •= —,

Ethel Grey • d 08 JUN 1966 aged 75 • i at General cemetery, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha06/10002:2> • ».

13282=

—, **Ethel Grey**

• = **ASHTON-JONES, Laurence** • d 23 SEP 1964 • i at General cemetery, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha06/10002:1> • ».

13283

ASHTON-JONES, Walter

• b • to JONES, Walter Ashton • & Dixon, Amy Christian • m • = —, **Marjorie** • • » **ASHTON, JONES, Walter**.

13283=

—, **Marjorie**

• m • = **ASHTON-JONES, Walter** • » **ASHTON, JONES, Walter**.

132831

ASHTON-JONES, Walter m19270000
• b ~ 1927 • to **ASHTON, JONES, Walter** • & —, **Marjorie** • d 20 JUN 1930 aged 3 • i at General cemetery, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha06/10003:4> • infant.

1329

DIXON, Ernest St-Clair m18680402
• b 02 APR 1868 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/45:1868/00672> • to **DIXON, William Kerr** • & **Pogson, Eliza Tice** née **Gellibrand, Eliza Tice** f18220226
• d 19 AUG 1881 aged 13 • i at St John the Baptist's, Ouse <TAMIOT Ha05/0050:2> • ».

133

GELLIBRAND, William St-Paul m18231218

• o owner of "Tinterden", "Woodford", Fingal and other estates in Sandy Bay. Lost much land in New Zealand with the passing of the Dummy Act. Invested in mining; Director of Silver King Prospecting Association; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; MHA for Fingal, SEP 1871-SEP 1872; Ringwood MAY 1874-JUL 1886 • b 18 DEC 1823 on the Hibernia off the Isle of St Paul, Atlantic Ocean • to **GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice** m17920000, lawyer • a 13 MAR 1824 at Hobart, TAS per *Hibernia* • & **Kirby, Annie Isabella Lloyd** f17990000 • c 25 MAR 1833 at St David's Hobart <RGD32/02:1833/04716> • d 22 AUG 1905 aged 82 at "Belle Vue", Fitzroy Crescent, South Hobart, TAS • i 25 AUG 1905 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 14371> <TAMIOT

CB44/1403> • wp 1904 No. 6642 <AD960/26 p306> • ».

134

GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice (II) m18260501

• o M.A., Clerk in Holy Orders, Missionary and Colonial Chaplain at Richmond, 1853; rector of All Saints, Hobart, 1858 etc. • b 01 May 1826 at "Derwent Park", Hobart, TAS • to **GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice** m17920000 • & **Kirby, Annie Isabella Lloyd** f17990000 • c St David's, Hobart, TAS <RGD32/02:1833/04717> • m DEC 1849 at Cambridge, England • = **Evans, Selina Hannah** • d 10 OCT 1887 at Omokoroa, Tauranga, New Zealand <Mercury, Hobart, 29 OCT 1887> <Tasmanian Mail, 05 NOV 1887 p16; Church News, NOV 1887 p171> • i at Omokoroa, Tauranga, New Zealand • » 1 daughter: **Gellibrand, Elizabeth Winspear** f18550000.

134=

Evans, Selina Hannah

• m DEC 1849 at Cambridge, England • = **GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice** m18260501 • drowned 01 MAR 1878 between Tauranga and Omokoroa, NZ by the upsetting of a boat in a sudden squall <Tasmanian Mail, 13 APR 1878 p11c4> <Mercury, Hobart, 09 APR 1878> Zealand • » 1 daughter: **Gellibrand, Elizabeth Winspear** f18550000.

1341

Gellibrand, Elizabeth Winspear f18550000

• b ~1855 • to **GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice** • & **Evans, Selina Hannah** • c 1855 at Whitby, Yorkshire, England <IGI 1903565> .

135

GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake m18271116

• o owned 3,900 acres at "South Arm" <SC 285/523, 01 JUN 1854> on which he employed convict labour <CON 30/1 f85> and properties in the Hamilton district • b 16 Nov 1827 at Hobart, TAS • to **GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice** m17920000 • & **Kirby, Annie Isabella Lloyd** f17990000 • c at St David's, Hobart, TAS <RGD32/02:1833/04718> • m 02 FEB 1864 aged 35 by special license <NS373/2:2699> at "South Arm" (St Mark's Bellerive, TAS) <RGD37/23 : 1864/0055> • = **Lowther, Catherine Madeline** f18380818 aged 25 • d 17 OCT 1904 at Hobart, TAS • i at the

Gellibrand vault, St Barnabas', South Arm <CI07/0708:1> •wp 1904 No. 6467•» 7 sons and 3 daughters: GELLIBRAND, George Henry m18581017; GELLIBRAND, Frederick William m18600326; Gellibrand, Virginia Eleanor f18611004; GELLIBRAND, John m18650321; GELLIBRAND, Albert Edward m18660921; GELLIBRAND, Ernest Reginald m18680331; GELLIBRAND, Reginald Ernest Ambrose m18690615; Gellibrand, Louisa Annie f18710923; Gellibrand, — f18770119; GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd m18780712.

135=

Lowther, Catherine Madeline f18380818
•b 18 AUG 1838 •to LOWTHER, Edward : Sergeant, 99th Regiment •& —, Ellen •m 02 FEB 1864 aged 25 by special license <NS373/2:2699> at "South Arm" (St Mark's Bellerive, TAS) <RGD37/23 : 1864/0055> •=
GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake m18271116 aged 35 •d 26 NOV 1911 aged 73 •i at St Barnabas', South Arm, TAS <TAM10T CI07/0708: 2> •» 7 sons and 3 daughters: GELLIBRAND, George Henry m18581017; GELLIBRAND, Frederick William m18600326; Gellibrand, Virginia Eleanor f18611004; GELLIBRAND, John m18650321; GELLIBRAND, Albert Edward m18660921; GELLIBRAND, Ernest Reginald m18680331; GELLIBRAND, Reginald Ernest Ambrose m18690615; Gellibrand, Louisa Annie f18710923; Gellibrand, — f18770119; GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd m18780712.

1351

GELLIBRAND, George Henry m18581017
•n 17 Oct 1858 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/07 : 1858/01960> •to GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine Madeline f18380818.

1352

GELLIBRAND, Frederick William m18600326
•b 26 Mar 1860 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/07 : 1860/03321> •to GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine Madeline f18380818 •m 04 FEB 1895 aged 36 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/54 : 1895/0177> •= Orpwood, Ethel Ellen

f18680421 (Helen) •d 1931 @ 71 at VIC <GSV 1931/7025>

1352=

Orpwood, Ethel Ellen f18680421 (Helen)
•b 21 APR 1868 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/09 : 1868/10015> •to ORPWOOD, Matthew •& Johnson, Sarah •m 04 FEB 1895 aged 25 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/54 : 1895/0177> •=
GELLIBRAND, Frederick William m18600326 •d 1953 @ 85 at East Brunswick, VIC <GSV 1953/3101>.

13521

Gellibrand, May Annabel f18950918
•b 18 Sep 1895 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/20 : 1895/01462> •to GELLIBRAND, Frederick William •& Orpwood, Ethel Ellen f18680421 •m •=
PITSON, William Henry •» 3 sons and 1 daughter: Pitson, —; PITSON, Donald; PITSON, Noel; PITSON, Colin.

13521=

PITSON, William Henry
•m •=
Gellibrand, May Annabel f18950918 •» 3 sons and 1 daughter: Pitson, —; PITSON, Donald; PITSON, Noel; PITSON, Colin.

13622

GELLIBRAND, Keith m18990710
•b 10 Jul 1899 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/22 : 1899/01606> •to GELLIBRAND, Frederick William •& Orpwood, Ethel Ellen f18680421 •d 1974 @ 75 at Brunswick, VIC <GSV 1974/1126>.

1353

Gellibrand, Virginia Eleanor f18611004
•b 04 OCT 1861 •to GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine Madeline f18380818 •c 06 NOV 1861 at St Joseph's, Hobart <Baptism register, RC Archives> •d 11 MAR 1946 •i at St Barnabas', South Arm, TAS <TAM10T CI07/0809:1> •≠.

1354

GELLIBRAND, John m18650321
•b 21 Mar 1865 at Hobart, TAS <without forenames, RGD33/09 : 1865/07581> •to GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine Madeline f18380818 •d 22 APR 1912 aged 48 •i at St Barnabas', South Arm <CI07/0609> •wp 1912 No. 8757 <AD960/32 p390>.

1355

GELLIBRAND, Albert Edward
m18660921
•b 21 Sep 1866 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/09 : 1867/09091> •to
GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake
m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine
Madeline f18380818 •d 12 JUL 1930
aged 63 •i at St Barnabas', South Arm
<TAMIOT CI07/0807>.

1356

GELLIBRAND, Ernest Reginald
m18680331
•b 31 MAR 1868 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/09 : 1868/10002> •to
GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake
m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine
Madeline f18380818 •d 26 OCT 1868
aged 6m 27d at Hobart, TAS
<RGD35/07 : 868 /7577> <Mercury,
Hobart, 28 OCT 1868 •i at St
Barnabas', South Arm, TAS <TAMIOT
CI07/0709> •infant.

1357

**GELLIBRAND, Reginald Ernest
Ambrose** m18690615
•b 15 JUN 1869 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/10 : 1869/00452> •to
GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake
m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine
Madeline f18380818 •m •=
McDonald, Lillian Louisa •d 06 DEC
1945 <Mercury, Hobart, 07 DEC 1945>
•i at St Barnabas', South Arm, TAS
<TAMIOT CI07/0901:2>

1357=

McDonald, Lilian Louisa f18770207
•b 07 FEB 1877 •to McDONALD,
William •m •=
**GELLIBRAND,
Reginald Ernest Ambrose** m18690615
•d 11 JUL 1935 •i at St Barnabas',
South Arm, TAS <TAMIOT
CI07/0901:1> •≠.

1358

Gellibrand, Louisa Annie f18710923
•b 23 Sep 1871 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/10 : 1871/02154> •to
GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake
m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine
Madeline f18380818 •c 24 OCT 1871 at
St David's, Hobart, TAS •d 21 JAN
1906 aged 34 •i at St Barnabas', South
Arm, TAS <TAMIOT CI07/0707> •wp
1906 No. 6751 <AD960/26 p391> •≠.

1359

Gellibrand, [Annabella Selina]
f18770119
•o of 17 Heathfield Avenue, Hobart,
TAS •b 19 Jan 1877 at Ralphs Bay, TAS
<registered without forenames,

RGD33/54 : 1877/01561> •to
GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake
m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine
Madeline f18380818 •c 08 MAR 1877
at St David's, Hobart, TAS •d 13 NOV
1954 at a private hospital, Hobart. TAS
<Mercury, Hobart, 15 NOV 1954> •i 16
NOV 1954 at St Barnabas', South Arm,
TAS <TAMIOT CI07/0809:2> •≠.

135A

GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd
m18780712
•b 12 Jul 1878 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/12 : 1878/00157> •to
GELLIBRAND, George Henry Blake
m18271116 •& Lowther, Catherine
Madeline f18380818 •m 03 JAN 1912
•=
Calvert, Ruby Florence f18920123
•d 05 AUG 1937 aged 59 <Mercury,
Hobart, 06 AUG 1937> •i at St
Barnabas', South Arm, TAS <TAMIOT
CI07/0810> •wp 1938 No. 22718
<AD960/63 p48> •» 2 sons and 5
daughters: Gellibrand, Virginia
Florence f19120808; Gellibrand,
Kathleen Ellen f19140303;
GELLIBRAND, Gordon Blake
m19170911; GELLIBRAND, Clement
Lloyd m19200923; Gellibrand, Ruby
Florence f19221122; Gellibrand,
Valerie f19240000 (twin); Gellibrand,
Heather f19240000 (twin).

135A=

Calvert, Ruby Florence f18920123
•b 23 JAN 1892 at Ralphs Bay, TAS
<RGD33/73 : 1892/02025> •to
CALVERT, Watson •& McGowan,
Florence •m 03 JAN 1912 •=
GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd
m18780712 •d 28 JUL 1990 aged 98 at
Lindisfarne, TAS •cr 31 JUL 1990 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
96662> •i at St Barnabas', South Arm,
TAS <TAMIOT CI07/C/11> •» 2 sons
and 5 daughters: Gellibrand, Virginia
Florence f19120808; Gellibrand,
Kathleen Ellen f19140303;
GELLIBRAND, Gordon Blake
m19170911; GELLIBRAND, Clement
Lloyd m19200923; Gellibrand, Ruby
Florence f19221122; Gellibrand,
Valerie f19240000 (twin); Gellibrand,
Heather f19240000 (twin).

135A1

Gellibrand, Virginia Florence
f19120808
•b 08 AUG 1912 •to GELLIBRAND,
Thomas Lloyd m18780712 •& Calvert,
Ruby Florence f18920123 •m •=
LAING, —.

135A2

Gellibrand, Kathleen Ellen f19140303
 •b 03 MAR 1914 •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd m18780712 •& Calvert, Ruby Florence f18920123 •m •=
 TURNER, —.

135A3

GELLIBRAND, Gordon Blake
 m19170911
 •b 11 SEP 1917 at TAS •to
 GELLIBRAND, Thomas Lloyd
 m18780712 •& Calvert, Ruby Florence
 f18920123 •d 04 JUN 1998 aged 80 at
 Opossum Bay, TAS •cr 09 JUN 1998 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 109520> •≠.

135A4

GELLIBRAND, Clement Lloyd
 m19200923
 •b 23 SEP 1920 •to GELLIBRAND,
 Thomas Lloyd m18780712 •& Calvert,
 Ruby Florence f18920123 •d 15 AUG
 1978 aged 58 at Opossum Bay, TAS •cr
 17 AUG 1978 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, Tas <SRCT 85699> •i at St
 Barnabas', South Arm, TAS <TAMIOT
 CI07/C/10> •≠.

135A5

Gellibrand, Ruby Florence f19221122
 •b 22 NOV 1922 •to GELLIBRAND,
 Thomas Lloyd m18780712 •& Calvert,
 Ruby Florence f18920123.

135A6

Gellibrand, Valerie f19240000 (twin)
 •b 1924 •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas
 Lloyd m18780712 •& Calvert, Ruby
 Florence f18920123 •m •= JONES, —.

135A7

Gellibrand, Heather f19240000 (twin)
 •b 1924 •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas
 Lloyd m18780712 •& Calvert, Ruby
 Florence f18920123.

136

Gellibrand, Anne Isabella Lloyd
 f18290916
 •b 16 Sep 1829 at Hobart, TAS •to
 GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice m17920000
 •& Kirby, Annie Isabella Lloyd
 f17990000 •c 25 MAR 1833 at St
 David's, Hobart, TAS
 <RGD32/02:1833/04719> •m 09 JUN
 1863 aged 31 at All Saints', Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/22:1863/0233> by
 license <NS373/2:2637> •= PITT,
 William Augustus Dean aged 29 :
 Staff Major, Volunteer Brigade,
 Victoria •d at New Zealand •without
 issue.

136=

PITT, William Augustus Dean
 •o Staff Major, Volunteer Brigade,
 Victoria •m 09 JUN 1863 aged 29 at All
 Saints', Hobart, TAS
 <RGD37/22:1863/0233> by license
 <NS373/2:2637> •= Gellibrand, Anne
 Isabella Lloyd f18290916 aged 31
 •without issue.

137

GELLIBRAND, Walter Angus
Bethune m18321017
 •o Owned "Cleveland", Ouse.
 Member, Hamilton Municipal Council,
 Hamilton Board of Works, Ouse
 Bridge, Lane's Tier School boards;
 Salmon Commission, Fisheries Board.
 Member of the Legislative Council, for
 Derwent, DEC 1871-1901 and its
 President 1884-1889. <Mercury, 09
 NOV 1909> •b 17 OCT 1832 at
 "Derwent Park", Hobart, TAS •to
 GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice
 m17920000, lawyer •& Kirby, Annie
 Isabella Lloyd f17990000 •c at St
 David's, Hobart, TAS
 <RGD32/02:1833/04720> •ed
 privately •d 05 NOV 1909 at
 "Cleveland", Ouse, TAS •i at the
 Gellibrand vault, South Arm
 <TAMIOT CI02/00097:1> •wp 1909
 No. 7872 <AD960/30 p280> •≠.

138

Gellibrand, Sophia Louisa f18340414
 •b 14 APR 1834 at "Derwent Park",
 Hobart, TAS •to GELLIBRAND,
 Joseph Tice m17920000 •& Kirby,
 Annie Isabella Lloyd f17990000 •c 26
 FEB 1835 at "Derwent Park", Hobart,
 TAS •m 11 MAY 1854 by special
 license <NS373/1:1148> at St David's,
 Hobart, TAS <Hobart Town Courier,
 11 MAY 1854> •= SMITH, James :
 second son of Francis Smith of
 Campania and brother of Sir Francis
 Villeneuve Smith, afterwards Premier
 and Chief Justice of Tasmania • in
 New Zealand •» 1 daughter.

138=

SMITH, James
 •b at Lindfield, Sussex, England •to
 SMITH, Francis of London and
 Campania, TAS
 •& Villeneuve, Marie Josephine •a
 1826 •m 11 MAY 1854 by special
 license <NS373/1:1148> at St David's,
 Hobart, TAS <Hobart Town Courier, 11
 MAY 1854> •= Gellibrand, Sophia
 Louisa f18340414 •» 1 daughter.

139

Gellibrand, Mary Selina f18370529

•b 29 MAY 1837 at "Derwent Park", Hobart, TAS •to GELLIBRAND, Joseph Tice m17920000 •& Kirby, Annie Isabella Lloyd f17990000 •c at Hamilton by Rev. Edward Pogson <no surviving record of date> •d 08 DEC 1903 at "Leslie", Huon Road, TAS <Tasmanian Mail, 19 DEC 1903> •i 12 DEC 1903 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 13687> <TAMIOT CB44/1402:1> •wp 1903 No. 6275 <AD960/26 p19> •#.

2

Gellibrand, Hannah f17680000
•b ~1768 at Tottenham, Middlesex, England •to GELLIBRAND, Thomas •& Clarke, Grace •m • = JENNINGS, — •a 13 MAR 1824 at Hobart, TAS per *Hibernia* <Nicholson, 1983 p95> •d 13 DEC 1845 aged 77 at Green Ponds, TAS <RGD35/17:1845/0022> •i 13 DEC 1845 aged 77 at Green Ponds, Congregational cemetery TAS <TAMIOT GP03/0301>

2x

JENNINGS, Joseph Gellibrand
•o solicitor •b •to JENNINGS, — •& Gellibrand, Hannah •m • = Carter, Eliza •» 3 sons and 2 daughters: JENNINGS, William Alexander m18310806; JENNINGS, Joseph Gellibrand m18331016; Jennings, Elizabeth Carter f18350624; JENNINGS, Reginald m18371031; Jennings, Anna Maria f18400216;

2x1

JENNINGS, William Alexander m18310806
•b 06 AUG 1831 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/01 : 1831/04008c> •to JENNINGS, Joseph Gellibrand •& Carter, .

2x2

JENNINGS, Joseph Gellibrand m18331016
•b 16 OCT 1833 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/02 : 1833/05001j> •to JENNINGS, Joseph Gellibrand •& Carter, Eliza.

2x3

Jennings, Elizabeth Carter f18350624
•b 24 JUN 1835 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/02 : 1835/06366g> •to JENNINGS, Joseph Gellibrand •& Carter, Eliza.

2x4

JENNINGS, Reginald m18371031
•b 31 OCT 1837 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/02 : 1837/07814h> •to JENNINGS, Joseph Gellibrand •& Carter, Eliza.

2x5

Jennings, Anna Maria f18400216
•b 16 FEB 1840 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/01 : 1840/00189> •to JENNINGS, Joseph Gellibrand •& Carter, Eliza .

2y

Jennings, Sarah Tice
•b •to JENNINGS, — •& Gellibrand, Hannah •m 27 NOV 1838 aged adult at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/01 : 1838/0110> • = BEAZLEY, Joseph •d •i •» BEAZLEY, Raymond William m18410316; BEAZLEY, Joseph Gellibrand m18421027; BEAZLEY, Henry William m18450506;

2y1

BEAZLEY, Raymond William m18410316
•b 16 MAR 1841 at Brighton, TAS <RGD33/24 : 1841/00204> •to BEAZLEY, Joseph •& Jennings, Sarah Tice.

2y2

BEAZLEY, Joseph Gellibrand m18421027
•b 27 OCT 1842 at Brighton, TAS <RGD33/24 : 1843/00260> •to BEAZLEY, Joseph •& Jennings, Sarah Tice.

2y3

BEAZLEY, Henry William m18450506
•b 06 MAY 1845 at Brighton, TAS <RGD33/24 : 1845/00361> •to BEAZLEY, Joseph •& Jennings, Sarah Tice.

18. "Clarendon" and "Shawfield"

"Clarendon" is a name rich in history in Tasmania, and there are several properties so titled, the most famous being the magnificent home and lands of James Cox overlooking the South Esk River and now vested in the National Trust. "Clarendon" overlooking the River Derwent is less well known. At one time a component of the property was "Shawfield", long associated with the Harrex family. Though "Clarendon" was more closely connected socially to the district of Macquarie Plains than to Hamilton, it too was subject to acquisition for soldier settlement like so much land in the Hamilton and Ouse districts after World War II, and so is included here for the sake of completeness.

18.1 "Clarendon" and William Borrodaile Wilson

"Clarendon" was accumulated from many blocks originally granted to various people. It adjoins the famous estate of "Norton Mandeville" that was for many years the property of Joseph Clarke. Joseph Clarke with his father, William John Turner Clarke, and brothers Thomas Biggs Clarke and William John Clarke (afterwards Sir William John Clarke, of Victoria) all figure prominently in the land transactions of the period in three Australian colonies and in New Zealand.

One block of 482 acres was originally granted to David Jamieson. Another of 188 acres was part of an original grant of 1560 acres to the same man. A further portion of the property was originally granted to William Borrodaile Wilson in 1819. His grant of 800 acres was in agreement with the regulations that stipulated that grants of land should be in accord with the applicant's accumulation of capital. When measured, his grant was found, however, to contain 1272 acres. In 1825 there was some argument over the extent of the grant and he was awarded an additional 200 acres.¹ At this time he claimed to be building a flour mill. In 1831 Wilson applied for more land, stating in his application that he had built a small house and needed 30 chains of frontage at the falls of the Derwent near the house in order to power the machinery for a woollen mill. He received an additional 247 acres, but it is not known for certain whether the woollen mill was ever built.

When the Van Diemens Land Bank foundered in the crash of 1844, William Borrodaile Wilson, like many others, became bankrupt. He was forced to sell the property which had now grown to 2000 acres, approximately 100 acres of which was under cropping. A further cause of his financial difficulties was that he had

¹ Mason-Cox, Margaret 1994. *Lifeblood of a Colony*. Hobart: Rivers and Water Supply Commission, p69.

expended £4,000 on the erection of a very fine dwelling house. In the advertisement for the sale, in September 1842 ² it was claimed that a considerable portion of this estate might be irrigated from the Derwent at little expense by means of machinery. Margaret Mason Cox points out that

"It must be remembered that this was the time of the first great surge of interest in irrigation in the colony, following the visits of Strzelecki and Arthur Cotton in 1841-42: Toombs' Marsh had been dammed already, work was underway on the ill-fated Long Marsh Dam, and Hugh Cotton was carrying out his irrigation survey. ... Irrigation was therefore a selling point and many properties were advertised as being capable of being irrigated which in fact never had been."³

The purchaser of "Clarendon" was John Walker, a well-known Hobart Town brewer and miller. Another block of the ever-changing "Clarendon" comprising 3000 acres was originally granted to Frederick Bell. In a Conveyance dated 6 August 1853, Bell sold the 3000 acres plus another 400 acres he had acquired from James Clarke to Pringle Whyte for £7140.⁴ (The 400 acres was part of a grant to James Clarke of 800 acres.) A Conveyance⁵ dated 29 June 1844 indicates that James Clarke had become bankrupt as so many did in the mid 1840s and had sold the land to Frederick Bell for £2210).

DO4/3077 dated 3 June 1856 is a conveyance from Pringle Whyte to John Walker Sr. of "Clarendon" of lands for £7720. Pringle Whyte died at Hamilton on 29 May 1857 aged only 43.⁶

We note in the advertisements of the time that new charges applied to grain ground at Walker's "Clarendon Mill", Macquarie Plains of sixpence per bushel or 10 lbs toll for grinding and dressing wheat.⁷ The mill continued in operation beyond 1861 when the consultant on irrigation, Martelli visited the property.⁸

By 1874, when John Walker Sr. died,⁹ he had seven acres of hops growing in two different places. Water for irrigation and for driving the flourmill was obtained by

² *Hobart Town Courier* 16 September 1842.

³ Mason-Cox, Margaret 1994. *Lifeblood of a Colony*. Hobart: Rivers and Water Supply Commission, p69.

⁴ DO3/8892.

⁵ DO3/0144.

⁶ RGD35/25 : 1857/0177.

⁷ *Colonial Times*, Hobart, 17 SEP 1844.

⁸ *JHA* 1861 43 (Martelli).

⁹ John Walker died aged 75 at Hobart on 27 FEB 1874 <RGD35/08 : HO74/1919>. He was buried in Queenborough cemetery <TAMIOT Ho13/03230:2> •wp 1874 No. 1664 <AD 960/9 p411>.

two hydraulic pumps, when the river was high and when it was low by a ten-horsepower Proctor portable steam-engine. These pumps raised 250 gallons of water per minute. Water was then carried over the hop grounds and orchard by means of underground iron pipes.¹⁰ "Clarendon" homestead was apparently renovated for Walker's third and youngest son, John Fletcher Walker, who later resided there and managed the property, becoming a successful pastoralist, hop-grower and miller. By 1885 there were 30 acres devoted to orchards and five or six to hops.¹¹

John Fletcher Walker of "Clarendon", Macquarie Plains died on 22 November 1906 and was buried in the churchyard of the St Mary's, Gretna.¹² Under the terms of his Will, his widow Amy Clarissa Walker,¹³ John Edgar Wolfhagen¹⁴ and Loudoun Hector Macleod¹⁵ were trustees of the estate. Amy Clarissa Walker, née Davenport, who founded the Clarendon Home for children, and their adopted daughter, had an interest in the property for life. However she agreed with the other trustees to the sale of the property which then comprised 4394 acres including "Shawfield" and "Clarendon" to Brock Brothers Pty Ltd on 29 October 1920 for £11,500.¹⁶ In 1949 the government acquired "Clarendon" and divided it into three properties for closer settlement. What remained of "Clarendon" was owned for some years by Mr and Mrs D.W.L. Smith before being sold to Mr and Mrs A.T.W. Downie, whose son Tony now manages the property. It comprises 1700 acres (688 hectares) and supports ewes and dairy cattle, as well as producing crops such as mint and fennel.

¹⁰ *Mercury*, Hobart, 2 March 1874.

¹¹ *Tasmanian Mail*, 30 May 1885.

¹² John Fletcher Walker was born 30 OCT 1833 and died 22 NOV 1906 according to his headstone. <TAMIOT Ha/02:0606:1> •wp 1906 No. 7006 <AD960/29 p109>.

¹³ Amy Clarissa Davenport was born 12 APR 1851 according to her headstone. She married at the age of 18 to John Fletcher Walker, adult on 03 FEB 1870 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/2/ : 1870/0147>. She died 08 NOV 1940 aged 89 according to the inscription on the headstone at St Mary's Gretna, TAS <TAMIOT Ha/02:0606:2>. There is no record of any children born to this couple in the volumes of the Registrar General's Department.

¹⁴ The Wolfhagen name is prominent in Tasmanian legal and artistic circles. The distinguished legal firm, Simmons Wolfhagen has had its shingle up in Hobart for almost 150 years.

¹⁵ Loudoun Hector Macleod belonged to another of the prominent families of Scottish descent which figure in the history of the settlements on the Clyde River and the neighbouring district of Green Ponds. He was 15th chief of the Macleods of Raasay from 1880 until his death in 1934. His family is listed among the descendants of William Nicholas of "Meadsfield". See his biography in chapter 19.

¹⁶ DO15/0954.

18.2 "Shawfield" and Frederick Harrex

When David Jamieson died at Bothwell on 02 June 1875 aged 60,¹⁷ his sons Walter Angus Bethune Jamieson,¹⁸ and J.C. Jamieson together with Josiah Spode¹⁹ were Trustees under the terms of his will,²⁰ and they conveyed the land to Frederick Harrex for £2680 on 1 December 1854.²¹ Record linkage seems to indicate that Frederick Harrex was the son of James Proctor Harrex and Frances Sarah Taber of Sydney and Parramatta, New South Wales. When Frederick and his wife Mary Ann née Miller arrived in Van Diemens Land has not been determined, but they had resided in Hamilton from as early as 1840, and the Harrex family still resides in the district, and has connections with many other farming and pastoral families as is shown in the listing in section 18.3.

Frederick Harrex ran a public house on "Shawfield" called the "Bushman's Home" for five years.²² His combined income from hospitality and farming proved to be inadequate, as he mortgaged the land to Robert Pitcairn, who died at Hobart on 28 January 1861 aged 58.²³ Worse, Harrex was not able to keep up with the repayments. Dorothea Jessie Pitcairn, Robert Pitcairn's widow and Trustee, advertised the land for sale.²⁴ Thus the land was sold from under Harrex on 18 January 1862 to his neighbour, John Fletcher Walker of "Clarendon" for £1525.²⁵ This was at a considerable loss — typical of many of the mortgagee sales during the difficult years of the 1860s agricultural depression. A consequence of the sale was that "Shawfield" and "Clarendon" could now be combined.

¹⁷ RGD35/43 : 1875/0007.

¹⁸ Walter Angus Bethune Jamieson was born 21 JUL 1828 to David Jamieson and his wife Margaret, and christened at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <RGD32/01 : 1828/02867>. His forenames indicate a relationship — of friendship and/or blood — with the Bethune family of "Dunrobin".

¹⁹ Josiah Spode, son and namesake of the famous potter of Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, decided to leave his life as an industrialist and settled in Van Diemens Land before 1822 as a landowner. Four of the children born to him and Maria Spode née Middlemore were christened at St Matthew's, New Norfolk and St David's, Hobart between January 1822 and March 1837. There were subsequent connections by marriage to the Erskine, Hall and Dean families of the Derwent valley and Hobart.

²⁰ Will was proved 1882, No. 2551 <AD960/12 p446>.

²¹ DO4/0755.

²² *Hobart Town Gazette*, 06 FEB 1855; 15 JAN 1856; 13 JAN 1857; 30 JAN 1858; 08 JAN 1859; 10 JAN 1860>

²³ RGD35/06 : 1861/2568.

²⁴ *Mercury*, Hobart, 03 JUN 1861, p4c4.

²⁵ DO5/0699.

Frederick Harrex had acquired a Crown lease of 100 acres on the Clarence River in 1849, and the family moved to the high country, and descendants resided for many years in Victoria Valley, Osterley, Tor Hill, Native Tier, and Watson's Marsh, Ouse. One son, Charles Proctor Harrex married Maryann Elizabeth Dickenson, sister of the "gum-sucker" of chapter 15.²⁶ A perusal of the parish registers of St Peter's, Hamilton and St John Baptist's, Ouse is interesting in that it yields the occupations of the various Harrex men. These entries begin with the entry for Frederick as father of Ada Rebecca Harrex in 1842 when he is listed as "gentleman".²⁷ Subsequently he is noted as "farmer".²⁸ During the passage of 90 years, most entries for Harrex men record "farmer"²⁹ though there were frequent notations of "licensed victualler",³⁰ "farm overseer",³¹ "labourer",³² and even "shepherd".³³

"Shawfield" and "Clarendon" remained in the hands of Brock Brothers Pty Ltd until after the tragic death of the two airmen sons of Harold James Brock in separate sorties during World War II. A Deed dated 17 March 1950 records the vesting of the land in the Crown for War Service Land Settlement. Brock Brothers Pty. Ltd had farmed these properties for nearly thirty years.³⁴

—————««««<<<<>>>>»»»»—————

²⁶ RGD37/22 : 1863/0128.

²⁷ NS2065/1/1:00035.

²⁸ NS2065/1/1:00128; NS2065/1/1:00171.

²⁹ NS2065/1/1:00128; NS2065/1/1:00171; NS2065/1/1:00205; NS2065/1/1:00234; NS2065/1/1:00271; NS2065/1/1:00329; NS2065/1/1:01455; NS2065/1/1:01492; NS2067/1/1:00134; NS2067/1/1:00144; NS2067/1/1:00150; NS2067/1/1:00169; NS2067/1/1:00170; NS2067/1/1:00189; NS2067/1/1:00253; NS2067/1/1:00345; NS2067/1/1:00343; and others.

³⁰ NS2067/1/1:00004; NS2067/1/1:00022; NS2065/1/1:00587.

³¹ NS2067/1/1:00028; NS2067/1/1:00049; NS2067/1/1:00071; NS2067/1/1:00093; NS2067/1/1:00122.

³² NS2065/1/1:00088; NS2065/1/1:01472; NS2067/1/1:00098; NS2067/1/1:00100; NS2067/1/1:00132; NS2067/1/1:00209; NS2067/1/1:00223; and others.

³³ NS2067/1/1:00347.

³⁴ DO25/8433.

18.3 The family of Frederick Harrex (1815-1860)

0

HARREX, James Proctor

•m before 1808 •= Taber, Frances S.

0=

Taber, Frances Sarah f17900000

•b 1790

•m before 1808 •= HARREX, James •d 1829 aged 39 •i 1829 at St John's Parramatta, NSW <interred as Frances S. Harrax, 1829 V1829954.13>.

1

Harrex, Adeh f180000

•b 00 xxx 1800 at Sydney, NSW •to HARREX, James Proctor •& Taber, Frances Sarah •c.

2

Harrex, Ada Proctor f18080109

•b 09 JAN 1808 at Parramatta, NSW •to HARREX, James Proctor •& Taber, Frances Sarah •c 17 SEP 1809 at St Phillip's, Sydney <V 18086 5 and V18081913 1A>.

3

Harrex, Milbah f18090626

•b 26 JUN 1809 at Parramatta, NSW •to HARREX, James Proctor •& Taber, Frances Sarah •c 1809 at St Phillip's, Sydney, NSW <V180975>.

4

HARREX, Charles m18110000

•b 1811 at Parramatta, NSW •to HARREX, James •& —, Sarah •c 1811 at St John's, Parramatta, NSW <V18112496 1A and V1811729 148>.

5

HARREX, Frederick m18150000

•farmer, of "Shawfield", •licensee of the "Bushman's Home", at Shawfield, 1855-1860 <Hobart Town Gazette, 06 FEB 1855; 15 JAN 1856; 13 JAN 1857; 30 JAN 1858; 08 JAN 1859; 10 JAN 1860>. •b ~1815 at Sydney, NSW •to HARREX, James Proctor •& Taber, Frances Sarah •c 1815 at St Phillip's, Sydney, NSW <V18153629-1A and V1815948.145> •a •m1 •=1 Miller, Mary Ann •app 1849 for permission to rent 1,000 acres on the Clarence River •license 31 JUL 1856 to marry Hannah Maria Brown at chapel of St John the Baptist, Ouse, Bridge, Hamilton, TAS <NS373/2:1662> •m2 14 AUG 1856 aged 41 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/15 : 1856/0112> •=2

Brown, Hannah Maria née Ingle aged 29 •d 28 NOV 1860 aged 47 at "the Albion Inn", Hobart Town, TAS <RGD35/06 : HO60/2480> •i funeral procession to leave 2 p.m. Sunday 02 DEC 1860 from the "Hit and Miss" at Hamilton, TAS <Hobart Town Advertiser, 24 NOV 1860> for the Hamilton cemetery, <TAMIOT Ha08/039:3> •1» HARREX, Frederick George m18340000; HARREX, Rowland James m18360000; HARREX, Alfred William m18401014; Harrex, Fanny Edith f18461216; HARREX, Hector m18481006; Harrex, Mary f18500717; HARREX, George m18520405; HARREX, James m18541230; •2» Harrex, Annie Maria f18570829; Harrex, Selina Hannah Jessie f18590117.

5=1

Miller, Mary Ann f18130000

•b ~1813 at •to •& •a •m •=

HARREX, Frederick •d 05 JAN 1855 aged 42 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/23 : HM55/0117> •i at Hamilton, TAS <TAMIOT Ha08/039:2> •» HARREX, Alfred William m18401014; Harrex, Fanny Edith f18461216; HARREX, Hector m18481006; Harrex, Mary f18500717; HARREX, George m18520405; HARREX, James m18541230.

5=2 Ingle, Hannah Maria

•b •to •& •m1 •= BROWN, •m2 14 AUG 1856 at Hamilton, TAS

<RGD37/15 : 1856/0112> •=2

HARREX, Frederick m18130000 •d •i •» Harrex, Annie Maria f18570829; Harrex, Selina Hannah Jessie f18590117.

51

HARREX, Frederick George

m18340000

•b ~ 1834 at •to HARREX, Frederick •& Miller, Mary Ann •a •license 13 MAY 1862 to marry Susan Maria Richards in St John Baptist's, River Ouse, Hamilton <NS373/2:2505>. •m1 14 MAY 1862 aged 28 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/21 : 1862/0121> •=1 **Richards, Susan Maria** aged 23 •m2 16 MAR 1880 of full age at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/39 : 1880/0002> •=2 **Cox, Ann**, of full age •d 10 JUN 1891 aged 57 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/59 : HM91/0358> •i at St John Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/0037:4> •wp 1891 No. 4089 <AD960/18 p432>

•» 3 sons and 4 daughters: HARREX, Philip George m18640113; Harrex, Edith Ellen f18650708; HARREX, — m18680604; Harrex, — f18680604; HARREX, — m18710607; •2» HARREX, — m18760803; Harrex, Christina F f18790000; Harrex, Alice Harriett f18810109; HARREX, Arthur Proctor m18860421.

51=1

Richards, Susan Maria f18390610
•b 10 JUN 1839 at Evandale, TAS •to RICHARDS, John •& —, Jane •c at Evandale, TAS <RGD32/03 : 1839/0588> •m 14 MAY 1862 aged 23 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/21 : 1862/0121> •= HARREX, Frederick George aged 28 •d 15 NOV 1874 aged 36 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/42 : HM74/0293> •i at St John Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/0037:4> •» 3 sons and 2 daughters: HARREX, Philip George m18640113; Harrex, Edith Ellen f18650708; HARREX, — m18680604; Harrex, — f18680604; HARREX, — m18710607.

51=2 Cox, Ann Elizabeth f18360000

•b ~ 1836 at •to •& •m 16 MAR 1880 of full age at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/39 : 1880/0002> •= HARREX, Frederick George m18340000 [forenames reversed on certificate] •d 05 APR 1926 at •i aged 77 at Osterley, TAS <TAMIOT Ha01/0303:2> •» 3 sons and 6 daughters, including 2 sons and 2 daughters: HARREX, Edward John m18760803; Harrex, Christina F f18790000; Harrex, Alice Harriett f18810109; HARREX, Arthur Proctor m18860421.

511 HARREX, Philip George m18640113
•of Waddamana •b 13 JAN 1864 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/41 : 1864/00893> •to HARREX, Frederick George m18340000 •& Richards, Susan Maria f18390610 •m 02 MAY 1899 aged 34 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/61 : 1899/0196> •= Sheehan, Rosina aged 19 •d 19 MAY 1943 •i at Osterley, TAS <TAMIOT Ha01/0302> •» Harrex, Milbah Dorothy; HARREX, R.

511=

Sheehan, Rosina f18800000
•b ~1880 at •to •& •m 02 MAY 1899 aged 19 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/61 : 1899/0196> •= HARREX, Philip George m18640113 •d •i •» Harrex, Milbah Dorothy.

5111

Harrex, Milbah Dorothy
•b •to •& •m 03 MAY 1921 at Bothwell, TAS <Advocate, 31 MAY 1921> •= DEVINE, William Keith m18950601 •d •i •».

5111=

DEVINE, William Keith m18950601
•b 01 JUN 1895 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/20 : 1895/01127> •to DEVINE, William •& Stonehouse, Alma •m 03 MAY 1921 at Bothwell, TAS <Advocate, 31 MAY 1921> •= Harrex, Milbah Dorothy •d •i •».

5112

HARREX, R
•o of Waddamana •b •to ? HARREX, Philip George •& ? Sheehan, Rosina •m •= •d •» HARREX, Ivan Raymond.

51121

HARREX, Ivan Raymond
•b •to HARREX, R •& •m 1956 at <Advocate, 18 AUG 1956> •= Cowburn, Brenda •d •i •».

512 and 523=

Harrex, Edith Ellen Rebekah f18650708
•b 08 JUL 1865 at Hamilton, TAS <registered as Edith Ellen, RGD33/42 : 1865/00727> •to HARREX, Frederick George m18340000 •& Richards, Susan Maria f18390610 •m 24 MAR 1886 at Hobart, TAS aged 20 <RGD37/45 : 1886/0212> <NS484/1> •= HARREX, Rowland Alfred James aged 23, her cousin •d •i •» no issue recorded in TAS.

512= and 523

HARREX, Rowland Alfred James m18620511
•b 11 MAY 1862 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/39 : 1862/00707> •to HARREX, Roland James •& Burris, Ann •m 24 MAR 1886 at Hobart, TAS aged 23 <RGD37/45 : 1886/0212> <NS484/1> •= Harrex, Edith Ellen Rebekah f18650708, his cousin •d •i •» no issue recorded in TAS.

513

HARREX, [Frederick Sydney ?] m18680604
•b 04 JUN 1868 at Hamilton, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/45 : 1868/00678>, twin, •to HARREX, Frederick George m18340000 •& Richards, Susan Maria f18390610 •m 10 DEC 1899 aged 32 at Lyell, TAS <RGD37/62 : 1899/0774> •= Barnes, Annie aged 22 •d 07 MAR

1956 aged 87 at •i 09 MAR 1956 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CVB 19632, C3 312> •» including HARREX, Horace Sydney.

513=

Barnes, Annie f18780621

•b ? 21 JUN 1878 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/55 : 1878/03384> •to BARNES, Samuel •& Hudson, Ann •m 10 DEC 1899 aged 22 at Lyell, TAS <RGD37/62 : 1899/0774> •=
HARREX, Frederick Sydney m18670000 aged 32 •d 12 JAN 1964 aged 85 •i 09 MAR 1956 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CVB 23293, C3 312> •» including HARREX, Horace Sydney.

5131

HARREX, Horace Sydney m19041025 •b 25 OCT 1904 •to HARREX, Frederick Sydney m18670000 •& Barnes, Annie •m 1934 at •= Parsons, Emily Elizabeth •d 22 JUN 1982 at Kingston Beach, TAS •crem 25 JUN 1982 aged 77 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 89038> •» including HARREX, Rodney Woodward.

5131=

Parsons, Emily Elizabeth

•b •to PARSONS, F C of Smithton •& •m ~1934 at •= HARREX, Horace Sydney •d •i •» including HARREX, Rodney Woodward.

5131x

HARREX, Rodney Woodward f19410810

•b 10 AUG 1941 at Queen Alexandra Hospital, Hobart, TAS <Advocate, 13 AUG 1941> •to HARREX, Horace Sydney •& Parsons, Emily Elizabeth •d •i •».

514

Harrex, [Ada Mary] f18680604

•b 04 JUN 1868 at Hamilton, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/45 : 1868/00679>, twin, •to HARREX, Frederick George m18340000 •& Richards, Susan Maria f18390610 •m 07 JUL 1886 aged 18 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/45 : 1886/0184> •= WATSON, William aged 23 •d •i •» 2 son and 3 daughters: WATSON, Joseph William m18881109; Watson, Edith Ann f18901230; WATSON, Wallis Frederick m18930924; Watson, Susan Grace f18951128; Watson, Melba Victoria f18980402.

514=

WATSON, William m18620719?

•b 19 JUL 1862 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/08 : 1862/05400> •to WATSON, William •& Watson, Catherine •m 07 JUL 1886 aged 23 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/45 : 1886/0184> •= **Harrex, Ada Mary** f18680604 aged 18 •d •i •» 2 son and 3 daughters: WATSON, Joseph William m18881109; Watson, Edith Ann f18901230; WATSON, Wallis Frederick m18930924; Watson, Susan Grace f18951128; Watson, Melba Victoria f18980402.

5141

WATSON, Joseph William m18881109

•b 09 NOV 1888 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/66 : 1888/01916> •to WATSON, William •& Harrex, Ada Mary •m •= •d •i •».

5142

Watson, Edith Ann f18901230

•b 30 DEC 1890 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/70 : 1891/01928> •to WATSON, William •& Harrex, Ada Mary c 01 FEB 1891 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1: 01140> •m •= •d •i •».

5143

WATSON, Wallis Frederick m18930924

•b 24 SEP 1893 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/74 : 1893/01161> •to WATSON, William •& Harrex, Ada Mary •c 19 NOV 1893 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1: 01249> •m •= •d •i •».

5144

Watson, Susan Grace f18951128

•b 28 NOV 1895 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/78 : 1895/01147> •to WATSON, William •& Harrex, Ada Mary •c 19 APR 1896 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1: 01319> •m •= •d •i •».

5145

Watson, Millbah Victoria Ellen f18980402

•b 02 APR 1898 at Hamilton, TAS <registered as Melba Victoria, RGD33/84 : 1898/00992> •to WATSON, William •& Harrex, Ada Mary •c 29 MAY 1898 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1: 01400> •m •= •d •i •».

515

HARREX, [Charles William] m18710607

•b 07 JUN 1871 at Hamilton, TAS <registered without forenames,

RGD33/48 : 1871/00693> •to
 HARREX, Frederick George
 m18340000 •& Richards, Susan Maria
 f18390610 •d 13 OCT 1873 aged 2 at
 Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/21 :
 1862/0121>•i at St John Baptist's,
 Ouse, TAS <headstone is wrong in
 stating the age to be 3y 3m, TAMIOT
 Ha05/0037:1> •infant.

516

HARREX, Sydney Roland m18720910
 •b 10 SEP 1872 at New Norfolk, TAS
 <RGD33/49 : 1872/01136> •to
 HARREX, Frederick •& Richards,
 Susan Maria f18390610 <the record is
 in error in stating that his mother was
 Miller, Ada. That woman was his
 grandmother> •m 26 JAN 1898 aged
 25 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/59 :
 1898/0188> •= **Berry, Ella Mary**
 f18750000 aged 22 •d 1943 at•i at
 Osterley, TAS <TAMIOT
 Ha01/0903:1> •» HARREX, Charles
 James m18980607.

516=

Berry, Ella Mary f18750000
 •b ~1875 2nd daughter •to BERRY,
 James •& •m 26 JAN 1898 aged 22 at
 Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/59 :
 1898/0188> •= **HARREX, Sydney**
Roland m18720910 aged 25 •d 05 FEB
 1899 aged 23 at Victoria Valley, TAS
 <RGD35/67 : HM99/0330> <Emu Bay
 Times, 25 FEB 1899>•i at Osterley, TAS
 <TAMIOT Ha01/0903:2> •» HARREX,
 Charles James m18980607.

5161

HARREX, Charles James m18980607
 •b 07 JUN 1898 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/84 : 1898/01003> •to
 HARREX, Sydney Roland m18720910
 •& Berry, Ella Mary f18750000 •m •=
 —, Minnie Wayatinah •d 12 APR 1961
 aged 62 at •crem 17 APR 1961 at Carr
 Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV C2882,
 Western Wall C 40> •» HARREX,
 Keith Frederick m19290209; HARREX,
 Geoffrey Roy m19330616.

51611

HARREX, Keith Frederick m19290209
 •b 09 FEB 1929 at Osterley, TAS •to
 HARREX, Charles James m18980607
 •& —, Minnie Wayatinah •c 21 APR
 1929 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
 <Hamilton C1:02268> •m •= •d •i •»

51612

HARREX, Geoffrey Roy m19330616
 •b 16 JUN 1933 at Osterley, TAS •to
 HARREX, Charles James m18980607

•& —, Minnie Wayatinah •c 26 JUN
 1933 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
 <Hamilton C1:02364> •m •= •d •i •».

517

HARREX, [Edward John ?] m18760803
 •b 03 AUG 1876 at Hamilton, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/53 : 1876/00750> •to
 HARREX, Frederick George
 m18340000 •& Cox, Ann •m •= •d ?
 21 AUG 1918 aged 42 at•i ?at Osterley,
 TAS <TAMIOT Ha01/0303:1>.

518

Harrex, Christina F. 18790000
 •b ~1879 at Hamilton <not registered>
 •to HARREX, Frederick George
 m18340000 •& Cox, Ann •d 14 OCT
 1884 aged 6 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD35/52 : HM84/0307>•i at St
 John Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT
 Ha05/0037:3> •».

519

Harrex, Alice Harriett f18810109
 •b 09 JAN 1881 at Native Tier,
 Hamilton, TAS <not registered> •to
 HARREX, Frederick George
 m18340000 •& Cox, Ann •d SEP 1966
 at St John's Park, New Town, TAS •i
 06 SEP 1966 aged 85 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 076865> •».

51A

HARREX, Arthur Proctor m18860421
 •b 21 APR 1886 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/64 : 1886/01800> •to
 HARREX, Frederick George
 m18340000 •& Cox, Ann •d 05 JAN
 1968 at St John's Park Hospital, New
 Town, TAS aged 83 •i 05 JAN 1968 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 077697> •».

52

HARREX, Rowland James m18360000
 •b ~1836 at NSW •to HARREX,
 Frederick •& Miller, Mary Ann •c
 1836 at St Phillip's, Sydney, NSW
 <V183667 20> •a •license 09 NOV
 1858 to marry Ann Burris at St John's
 church, Ouse, <NS373/2:2018> •m 10
 NOV 1858 aged 22 by special license at
 St John Baptist's, Ouse <Hobart Town
 Courier, 12 NOV 1858> <RGD37/17 :
 1858/0085> <NS484/1> •= **Burris,**
Ann aged 21 •d •i •» 3 sons and 6
 daughters : Harrex, Annie Laura
 Rachel f18590808; HARREX, Frederick
 m18601120; HARREX, [Rowland
 Alfred James] m18620511; Harrex, Ada
 Mary Victoria f18630731; Harrex, —
 f18650118; Harrex, Lily Maud Rebecca
 f18660831; Harrex, Mary f18680917;

HARREX, Albert Thomas Charles
m18710612; Harrex, Clara Julia Eliza
f18730718.

52=

Burris, Ann f18370000
•b ~1837 at Hamilton, TAS •to
BURRIS, Edward m18050000 of
"Prevail Farm", Ouse (convict per
Competitor) •& Watson, Frances
f18140927 •license 09 NOV 1858 to
marry Rowland James Harrex at St
John's church, Ouse, <NS373/2:2018>
•m 10 NOV 1858 aged 22 by special
license at St John Baptist's, Ouse
<*Hobart Town Courier*, 12 NOV 1858>
<RGD37/17 : 1858/0085> •=
HARREX, Rowland James m18360000
aged 22 •d 27 JUN 1927 aged 90 at
Hobart, TAS <*Advocate* 29 JAN
1927> •i 28 JUN 1927 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 025214>
<TAMOT CB51/10016> •» 3 sons and
6 daughters : Harrex, Annie Laura
Rachel f18590808; HARREX, Frederick
m18601120; HARREX, — m18620511;
Harrex, Ada Mary Victoria f18630731;
Harrex, — f18650118; Harrex, Lily
Maud Rebecca f18660831; Harrex,
Mary f18680917; HARREX, Albert
Thomas Charles m18710612; Harrex,
Clara Julia Eliza f18730718.

521

Harrex, Annie Laura Rachel
f18590808
•b 08 Aug 1859 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/36 : 1859/00765> <NS484/1>
•to HARREX, Rowland James
m18360000 •& Burris, Ann f18370000
•m 15 Nov 1882 aged 23 at New
Town, TAS <RGD37/41 : 1882/0305>
<NS484/1> •= **GOYEN, Thomas**
Charles m18540723 aged 28 •d •i •» 2
sons and 2 daughters : Goyen, Vera
Grace f18851219; Goyen, Doris Lilian
f18870718; GOYEN, Thomas Raymond
m18890810; GOYEN, Roy m18920301.

521=

GOYEN, Thomas Charles m18540723
•b 23 Jul 1854 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/05 : 1854/01227> •to
GOYEN, Francis •& Gribbin, Elizabeth
•m 15 Nov 1882 aged 28 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD37/41 : 1882/0305> •=
Harrex, Annie Laura Rachel
f18590808 aged 23 •d •i •» 2 sons and
2 daughters : Goyen, Vera Grace
f18851219; Goyen, Doris Lilian
f18870718; GOYEN, Thomas Raymond
m18890810; GOYEN, Roy m18920301.

5211

Goyen, Vera Grace f18851219

•b 19 Dec 1885 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/14 : 1886/00544> <NS484/1>
•to GOYEN, Thomas Charles
m18540723 •& Harrex, Annie Laura
Rachel f18590808 •m •= •d •i •».

5212

Goyen, Doris Lilian f18870718
•b 18 Jul 1887 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/15 : 1887/00643> •to
GOYEN, Thomas Charles m18540723
•& Harrex, Annie Laura Rachel
f18590808 •m •= •d •i.

5213

GOYEN, Thomas Raymond
m18890810
•b 10 Aug 1889 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/16 : 1889/01278> •to
GOYEN, Thomas Charles m18540723
•& Harrex, Annie Laura Rachel
f18590808 •m •= •d •i @0004-38-1113.

5214

GOYEN, Roy m18920301
•b 01 Mar 1892 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/18 : 1892/00837> •to
GOYEN, Thomas Charles m18540723
•& Harrex, Annie Laura Rachel
f18590808 •m •= •d •i.

522

HARREX, Frederick Edward George
m18601120
•b 20 Nov 1860 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered as Frederick Edward,
RGD33/38 : 1861/01195> •to
HARREX, Rowland James m18360000
•& Burris, Ann f18370000 •m 04 Feb
1881 aged 20 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/40 : 1881/0048> <NS484/1
has Hunt> •= Hant, Elizabeth
f18550000 aged 26 •d •i •».

522=

Hant, Elizabeth f18550000 [Hunt]
•b ~1855 at •to •& •m 04 Feb 1881
aged 26 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/40 :
1881/0048> •= HARREX, Frederick
f18601120 aged 20 •d •i •» none traced
in TAS.

523 and 512=

HARREX, [Rowland Alfred James]
m18620511
•b 11 May 1862 at Hamilton, TAS,
registered without forenames,
RGD33/39 : 1862/00707> <NS484/1>
•to HARREX, Rowland James
m18360000 •& Burris, Ann f18370000
•m 24 MAR 1886 aged 23 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD37/45 : 1886/0212> •=
Harrex, Edith Ellen Rebekah aged 20
his cousin •d •i •» none traced in
TAS.

524

Harrex, Ada Mary Victoria f18630731
 •b 31 Jul 1863 at Hamilton, TAS
 <registered as Adah, RGD33/40 :
 1863/00720> <NS484/1 has birthdate
 as 30 Jul 1863> •to HARREX, Rowland
 James m18360000 •& Burris, Ann
 f18370000 •m1 27 Nov 1884 at
 Hamilton, TAS <1884/0183>
 <NS484/1> •=1 **KEMPLING, James**
 m18580000 aged26 •m2 23 NOV 1898
 at Hobart, TAS <1898/0257> •=2
WATHEN, Francis William
 m18700320 •d 1949 aged 86 at
 Devonport, TAS <Advocate, 06 JUL
 1949> •i •1» 1 son and 1 daughter :
 Kemping, Lily May f18860505;
 KEMPLING, Henry Harrex
 m18900122.

524=1

KEMPLING, James m18580000
 •b ~1858 at •to •& •m 27 Nov 1884 at
 Hamilton, TAS <1884/0183> •=
 Harrex, Ada Mary Victoria f18630731
 •d 10 JAN 1898 aged 40 at Waratah,
 TAS <1898/1088> •i at Waratah old
 cemetery, <TAMIOT Wa01/0030:2> •»
 1 son and 1 daughter : Kemping, Lily
 May f18860505; KEMPLING, Henry
 Harrex m18900122.

524=2

WATHEN, Francis William
 m18700320
 •b 20 MAR 1870 at Launceston, TAS
 •to WATHEN, William Fowler, (1822-
 1899) alleged first State School teacher
 in the colony •& Withey, Emma •m 23
 NOV 1898 at Hobart, TAS
 <1898/0257> •= Kemping, Ada Mary
 Victoria née Harrex f18630731 •d •i
 •».

5241

Kemping, Lily May Mulibah
 f18860505
 •b 05 MAY 1886 at Emu Bay, TAS
 <registered as Lily May, RGD33/64 :
 1886/01267> <NS484/1> •to
 KEMPLING, James m18580000 •&
 Harrex, Ada Mary Victoria f18630731
 •d 10 APR 1897 aged 10y 11m at
 Waratah <not registered> •i at
 Waratah old cemetery, <TAMIOT
 Wa01/0030:1> •».

5242

KEMPLING, Henry Harrex
 m18900122
 •b 22 JAN 1890 at Waratah, TAS
 <RGD33/69 : 1890/03583> •to
 KEMPLING, James m18580000 •&
 Harrex, Ada Mary Victoria f18630731
 •m •= •d 07 FEB 1940 aged 46 at

•crem 08 FEB 1940 at Carr Villa,
 Launceston, TAS <CV C46> •».

525

Harrex, — [Emily F L] f18650118
 •b 18 JAN 1865 at Hamilton, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/42 : 1865/00711> <NS484/1
 provides forenames> •to HARREX,
 Rowland James m18360000 •& Burris,
 Ann f18370000 •m •= •d •i •».

526

Harrex, Lily Maud Rebecca f18660831
 •b 31 AUG 1866 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/43 : 1866/00672> <NS484/1>
 •to HARREX, Rowland James
 m18360000 •& Burris, Ann f18370000
 •m 25 Jul 1893 aged 26 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD37/52 : 1893/0180> <NS484/1>
 •= **KELLY, Frederick George**
 m18630000 aged 30 •d 25 JUL 1945
 at •i Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <TAMIOT CB45/02005> •» 1.

526=

KELLY, Frederick George m18630000
 •b ~1863 at •to •& •m 25 JUL 1893
 aged 26 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/52 :
 1893/0180> •= **Harrex, Lily Maud**
Rebecca f18660831 •d •i •» 1 son and
 1 daughter : Kelly, Lucy f18940518;
 KELLY, Harry Garnet m18960710.

5261

Kelly, Lucy f18940518
 •b 18 MAY 1894 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/20 : 1894/00086> •to
 KELLY, Frederick George m18630000
 •& Harrex, Lily Maud Rebecca
 f18660831 •m •= •d •i •».

5262

KELLY, Harry Garnet m18960710
 •b 10 JUL 1896 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/21 : 1896/00618> •to
 KELLY, Frederick George m18630000
 •& Harrex, Lily Maud Rebecca
 f18660831 •m 25 MAY 1918
 <NS484/1> •= **Spratt, Winifred**
Thorney •d 30 OCT 1967 at •i at St
 Mary's, Kempton, TAS <TAMIOT
 GP04/0411:1> •».

5262=

[Gardiner], Winifred Thorney
 f18970412
 •b 12 APR 1897 at •to GARDINER,
 Charles ? •& Holmes, Annie ? •m •=
 KELLY, Harry Garnet m18960710 •d
 08 MAR 1993 at •i at St Mary's,
 Kempton, TAS <TAMIOT
 GP04/0411:2> •».

527

Harrex, Mary f18680917

•b 17 SEP 1868 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/45 : 1868/00701> <NS484/1>
 •to HARREX, Rowland James
 m18360000 •& Burris, Ann f18370000
 •m 23 APR 1890 at New Town, TAS
 <NS484/1> •= ILLINGWORTH,
 George Kelshaw m18640826 •d 19
 OCT 1939 aged 71 •i at Wivenhoe, TAS
 <TAMOT Bu03/0651:2> •» including
 6 daughters : Illingworth, Bernice
 f18910119; Illingworth, Madge Burris
 f18920913; Illingworth, Venila Tessa
 f18941130; Illingworth, Alice Lillian
 f18961105; Illingworth, Lila Coralie
 Grace f18980608; Illingworth, Dorothy
 Joy f19000000.

527=

ILLINGWORTH, George Kelshaw
 m18640826
 •b 26 AUG 1864 at Westbury, TAS •to
 ILLINGWORTH, William •& Martin,
 Mary Elizabeth Gould •m 23 APR
 1890 at Hobart, TAS •= Harrex, Mary
 f18680917 •d 10 MAY 1911 aged 46 •i
 at Wivenhoe, TAS <TAMOT
 Bu03/0651:1> •» including 6
 daughters : Illingworth, Bernice
 f18910119; Illingworth, Madge Burris
 f18920913; Illingworth, Venila Tessa
 f18941130; Illingworth, Alice Lillian
 f18961105; Illingworth, Lila Coralie
 Grace f18980608; Illingworth, Dorothy
 Joy f19000000.

5271

Illingworth, Bernice f18910119
 •b 19 JAN 1891 at Emu Bay, TAS
 <RGD33/70 : 1891/01280> •to
 ILLINGWORTH, George Kelshaw
 m18640826 •& Harrex, Mary
 f18680917 •m 1914 <RGD1914/0434>
 •= HARRIS, Russell Charles •d04 JUL
 1967 aged 75 •crem •i at St George's,
 Burnie, TAS <TAMOT Bu07/00010>
 •i •» @0004-38-1171.

5271=

HARRIS, Russell Charles m18920327
 •b 27 MAR 1892 at Emu Bay, TAS
 <RGD33/72 : 1892/00552> •to
 HARRIS, Charles James •& Wilkinson,
 Isabella f18680917 •m 1914
 <RGD1914/0434> •= HARRIS, Russell
 Charles •d 04 APR 1935 •i at
 Wivenhoe, TAS <TAMOT
 Bu03/0650> •» @0004-38-1171=.

5272

Illingworth, Madge Burris f18920913
 •b 13 SEP 1892 at Waratah, TAS
 <RGD33/73 : 1892/02969> •to
 ILLINGWORTH, George Kelshaw
 m18640826 •& Harrex, Mary
 f18680917 •m •= •d •i •».

5273

Illingworth, Venila Tessa f18941130
 •b 30 NOV 1894 at Waratah, TAS
 <RGD33/79 : 1895/02896> •to
 ILLINGWORTH, George Kelshaw
 m18640826 •& Harrex, Mary
 f18680917 •m •= •d •i •».

5274

Illingworth, Alice Lillian f18961105
 •b 05 NOV 1896 at Waratah, TAS
 <RGD33/81 : 1896/02832> •to
 ILLINGWORTH, George Kelshaw
 m18640826 •& Harrex, Mary
 f18680917 •m •= •d •i •».

5275

Illingworth, Lila Coralie Grace
 f18980608
 •b 08 JUN 1898 at Emu Bay, TAS
 <RGD33/84 : 1898/00491> •to
 ILLINGWORTH, George Kelshaw
 m18640826 •& Harrex, Mary
 f18680917 •m •= •d •i •».

5276

Illingworth, Dorothy Joy f19060000
 •b ~1906 at Emu Bay, TAS •to
 ILLINGWORTH, George Kelshaw
 m18640826 •& Harrex, Mary
 f18680917 •m •= HUDSON, Albert
 William •d 10 JAN 1942 aged 36 at •i
 12 JAN 1942 at Wivenhoe, TAS
 <Advocate, 12 JAN 1942> <TAMOT
 Bu03/0652> •».

5276=

HUDSON, Albert William
 •b •to •& •m •= Illingworth,
 Dorothy Joy f19060000 •d •i •».

528

HARREX, Albert Thomas Charles
 m18710612
 •b 12 JUN 1871 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/48 : 1871/00694> <NS484/1>
 •to HARREX, Rowland James
 m18360000 •& Burris, Ann f18370000
 •m •= •d 29 DEC 1915 on the hisptal
 ship *Star* •i at sea <NS484/1>.

529

Harrex, Clara Julia Eliza f18730718
 •b 18 JUL 1873 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/50 : 1873/00722> <NS484/1>
 •to HARREX, Rowland James
 m18360000 •& Burris, Ann f18370000
 •app 09 MAY 1893 for a teaching
 position <ED2/15/1622> •m •= •d •i.

53

Harrex, Ada Rebecca f18380914
 •b 14 SEP 1838 at Ouse, TAS <not
 registered> > •to HARREX, Frederick
 •& Miller, Mary Ann •m •= •d •i •»
 1 son HARREX, Roland.

531

HARREX, Roland

•b •to Harrex, Ada R[ebecca?] <not registered> •d 1875 at NSW <NSW 1875/90704>.

54

HARREX, Alfred William m18401014

•b 14 OCT 1840 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/26 : 1840/00096> •to HARREX, Frederick •& Miller, Mary Ann •m 22 APR 1863 aged 22 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/22 : 1863/0129> •=Burris, Hannah Rachael aged 24 •d 22 JUL 1916 aged 75 at •i at St John Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/0034> •wp 1916 No. 10250 <AD960/38 p198> •» 5 sons and 1 daughter: HARREX, Alfred William Edward m18640222; HARREX, Charles Frederick m18651107; HARREX, George Thomas m18670319; Harrex, Hannah f18690806; HARREX, Edwin James m18720504; HARREX, James Thomas Charles m18740401.

54=

Burris, Hannah Rachael f18390000

•b ~1839 at •to BURRIS, Edward m18050000 •& Watson, Frances f18140927 •m 22 APR 1863 aged 24 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/22 : 1863/0129> •= HARREX, Alfred William m18401014 •d 01 MAR 1905 aged 66 at •i at St John Baptist's, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT Ha05/0032> •» 5 sons and 1 daughter: HARREX, Alfred William Edward m18640222; HARREX, Charles Frederick m18651107; HARREX, George Thomas m18670319; Harrex, Hannah f18690806; HARREX, Edwin James m18720504; HARREX, James Thomas Charles m18740401.

541

HARREX, [Alfred William Edward] m18640222

•b 22 FEB 1864 at Hamilton, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/41 : 1864/00899> •to HARREX, Alfred William m18401014 •& Burris, Hannah Rachael •m 26 NOV 1884 aged 26 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/43 : 1884/0184> •= Alomes, Florence Jane Catherine f18581201 aged 26 •d 19 OCT 1895 aged 31 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD35/63 : NN95/0520> <Wellington Times, 26 OCT 1895> •q 21 OCT 1895 <SC 195/71:10567> •i •» 3 sons and 4 daughters: Harrex, Elsie Maud f18841117; HARREX, Clarence Gordon m18851212; Harrex, Ida Florence

f18871103; HARREX, Alfred-Ernest m18890328; Harrex, Ruby Irene f18900920; Harrex, Doris Ivy f18920714; HARREX, Percy Charles m18940501.

541=

Alomes, Florence Jane Catherine

f18581201
•b 01 DEC 1858 at Ralphs Bay, TAS <RGD33/35 : 1858/01830> •to ALOMES, Robert •& Woods, Jane •m1 26 NOV 1884 aged 26 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/43 : 1884/0184> •=1 HARREX, Alfred William Edward aged 21 •app 07 FEB 1882 for a teaching position <ED 2/16/1714> •license 19 JUN 1900 at Hobart to marry SAUNDERS, Charles James <NS499/06:281> •m2 1900 •=2 SAUNDERS, Charles James •d JUL 1929 at Homeopathic Hospital, Hobart, TAS •i 20 JUL 1929 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 26603> •1» 3 sons and 4 daughters: Harrex, Elsie Maud f18841117; HARREX, Clarence Gordon m18851212; Harrex, Ida Florence f18871103; HARREX, Alfred Ernest m18890328; Harrex, Ruby Irene f18900920; Harrex, Doris Ivy f18920714; HARREX, Percy Charles m18940501.

541=2 and 451

SAUNDERS, Charles James m18690425

•b 25 APR 1869 at Oatlands, TAS <RGD33/46 : 1869/01101> •to SAUNDERS, Charles James •& Harrex, Milbah •m 1900 •= HARREX, Florence Jane Catherine née Alomes
•d JUL 1929 at the Homeopathic Hospital, Hobart, TAS •i 02 JUL 1929 aged 60 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 26571>

5411

Harrex, Elsie Maud f18841117

•b 17 NOV 1884 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/62 : 1884/01859> •to HARREX, Alfred William Edward m18640222 •& Alomes, Florence Jane Catherine f18581201 •app 29 APR 1904 for a teaching position <ED 2/30/2686> •m 1905 •= BENNETT, William Edwin •d SEP 1966 at St John's Park, New Town, TAS aged 81 •i 09 SEP 1966 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 101429> •» BENNETT, Edwin Harrex m19091216.

5411=

BENNETT, William Edwin

m18811124
 •b 24 NOV 1881 at Oatlands, TAS
 <RGD33/58 : 1881/01619> •to
 BENNETT, James •& McAnnenev,
 Elizabeth Ann •m 1905 •= Harrex,
 Elsie Maud f18841117 •d OCT 1970 at
 Glenorchy, TAS •i 06 OCT 1970 aged
 88 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 79487> •» BENNETT, Edwin Harrex
 m19091216. BENNETT, Edwin Harrex
 m19091216.

54111
BENNETT, Edwin Harrex m19091216
 •b 16 DEC 1909 at •to BENNETT,
 William Edwin m18811124 •& Harrex,
 Elsie Maud f18841117 •m •= •d 08
 AUG 1990 aged 80 at Triabunna, TAS
 •crem 13 AUG 1990 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 96700>

5412
HARREX, Clarence Gordon
 m18851212
 •b 12 DEC 1885 at Glamorgan, TAS
 <RGD33/64 : 1886/01666> •to
 HARREX, Alfred William Edward
 m18640222 •& Alomes, Florence Jane
 Catherine f18581201 •d 19 JUN 1888
 aged 2 at New Norfolk, TAS
 <RGD35/56 : NN88/0551> •i •infant.

5413
Harrex, Ida Florence f18871103
 •b 03 NOV 1887 at New Norfolk, TAS
 <RGD33/65 : 1887/02394> •to
 HARREX, Alfred William Edward
 m18640222 •& Alomes, Florence Jane
 Catherine f18581201 •m 1910 •=
HALL, Alfred Joseph m18740606 •d
 05 NOV 1943 aged 56 •i at St Peter's,
 Oatlands, TAS <TAMIOT
 Oa08/01088:1> •».

5413=
HALL, Alfred Joseph m18740606
 •b 06 JUN 1874 at Oatlands, TAS
 <RGD33/51 : 1874/01200> •to HALL,
 Frederic Bishop •& Quick, Elizabeth
 •m 1910 •= Harrex, Ida Florence
 f18871103 •d 14 DEC 1953 aged 79 •i
 at St Peter's, Oatlands, TAS <TAMIOT
 Oa08/01088:2> •».

5414
HARREX, Alfred Ernest m18890328
 •b 28 MAR 1889 at New Norfolk, TAS
 <RGD33/67 : 1889/02363> •to
 HARREX, Alfred William Edward
 m18640222 •& Alomes, Florence Jane
 Catherine f18581201 • Private A
 HARREX, of Hobart, enlisted NSW,
 15th Battalion, 2nd reinforcement,
 hospitalized in London <Advocate, 07
 OCT 1915>; reported wounded and

dangerously ill <Advocate, 12 OCT
 1915>; on furlough at Harefield
 <Advocate, 21 OCT 1915> Driver, 6th
 BAC, AIF ? •m •=
 Grace Mary •d 16 NOV 1925 aged
 34 •i at St Luke's, Campbell Town,
 TAS <TAMIOT CT03/1210:2> •wp
 1923 No. 14454 <AD960/48 p10> •».

5314=
 —, **Grace Mary** f18960000
 •b ~1896 at •to •& •m •= HARREX,
 Alfred Ernest m18910000 •d 08 DEC
 1928 aged 32 at •i at St Luke's,
 Campbell Town, TAS <TAMIOT
 CT03/1210:2> •».

5415
Harrex, Ruby Irene f18900920
 •b 20 SEP 1890 at New Norfolk, TAS
 <RGD33/69 : 1890/02377> •to
 HARREX, Alfred William Edward
 m18640222 •& Alomes, Florence Jane
 Catherine f18581201 •m 1916
 <RGD1916/1228> •= WILLIAMS,
 Cecil Norman m18871121 •d AUG
 1973 at St John's Park, New Town,
 TAS aged 82 •i 31 AUG 1973 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 81592> •» WILLIAMS, Geoffrey
 Harrex m19260000; WILLIAMS,
 Stanley Harrex m19281125.

5415=
WILLIAMS, Cecil Norman
 m18871121
 •b 21 NOV 1887 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/15 : 1887/01029> •to
 WILLIAMS, Walter Washington •&
 Eaton, Annie Rose •m 1916
 <RGD1916/1228> •= Harrex, Ruby
 Irene f18900920 •d •i •» WILLIAMS,
 Geoffrey Harrex m19260000.

5415x
WILLIAMS, Geoffrey Harrex
 m19260400
 •b APR 1926 •to WILLIAMS, Cecil
 Norman m18871121 •& Harrex, Ruby
 Irene f18900920 •d FEB 1927 aged 10
 months at Forster St., New Town, TAS
 •i 23 FEB 1927 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 24982>.
 WILLIAMS, Stanley Harrex
 m19281125.

5415y
WILLIAMS, Stanley Harrex
 m19281125
 •b 25 NOV 1928 •to WILLIAMS, Cecil
 Norman m18871121 •& Harrex, Ruby
 Irene f18900920 •m •= —, A.C. •d 01
 DEC 1984 aged 56 •crem 05 DEC 1984
 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 91410>.

5416

Harrex, Doris Ivy f18920714
 •b 14 JUL 1892 at New Norfolk, TAS
 <RGD33/73 : 1892/01657> •to
 HARREX, Alfred William Edward
 m18640222 •& Alomes, Florence Jane
 Catherine f18581201 •m •= •d •i •».

5417

HARREX, Percy Charles m18940501
 •b 01 MAY 1894 at New Norfolk, TAS
 <RGD33/77 : 1894/01604> •to
 HARREX, Alfred William Edward
 m18640222 •& Alomes, Florence Jane
 Catherine f18581201 •m Burbury,
 M.G. •= •d JUN 1968 at Gerrard
 Street, New Town, TAS aged 74 •i 04
 JUN 1968 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 053609> •» including 2
 sons, HARREX, Alan Percy
 m19201223; HARREX, Keith.

5417=

Burbury, Muriel Gray f18840220
 •b 20 FEB 1884 at Oatlands, TAS
 <RGD33/62 : 1884/02373> •to
 BURBURY, Thomas •& Gray, Mary
 •m •= HARREX, Percy Charles •d at
 25 Gerrard Street, New Town, TAS •i
 19 OCT 1972 aged 88 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 056274> •»
 including 2 sons, HARREX, Alan
 Percy m19201223; HARREX, Keith.

54171

HARREX, Percy m19201223
 •b 23 DEC 1920 at New Town, TAS
 •to HARREX, Percy Charles
 m18940501 •& Burbury, Muriel Gray
 f18840220 •d 01 SEP 1990 aged 69 at
 Gerrard Street, New Town, TAS •crem
 05 SEP 1990 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 096763>.

54172

HARREX, Keith •b TAS •to
 HARREX, Percy Charles m18940501
 •& Burbury, Muriel Gray f18840220
 •m •= — Monica Noel •d •i •»
 HARREX, Roland; Harrex, Sue;
 Harrex, Mandy.

542

HARREX, Charles Frederick
 m18651107
 •b 07 NOV 1865 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/42 : 1865/00753> •to
 HARREX, Alfred William m18401014
 •& Burris, Hannah Rachael •d 24 DEC
 1865 aged 0 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD35/33 : HM65/0230> •infant.

543

HARREX, George Thomas m18670319
 •b 19 MAR 1867 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/44 : 1867/00648> •to

HARREX, Alfred William m18401014
 •& Burris, Hannah Rachael •m 1900
 •= Saunders, Emmeline Edith •d
 1924 •i •wp 1924 No. 14882
 <AD960/48 p632> •».

543= and 554

Saunders, Emmeline Edith f18790323
 •b23 MAR 1879 at Native Tier,
 Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/56 :
 1879/01327> •to SAUNDERS, William
 •& Harrex, Milbah •c 24 JUN 1879 at
 St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
 <NS2065/1/1:00790> m 1900 •=
HARREX, George Thomas m18670319
 •d 20 OCT 1923 aged 44 •i at St James
 the Less, Osterley, TAS <TAMIOT
 Ha01/0407> •».

544

Harrex, Hannah Eliza f18690806
 •b 06 AUG 1869 at Hamilton, TAS
 <registered as Hannah, RGD33/46 :
 1869/00675> •to HARREX, Alfred
 William m18401014 •& Burris,
 Hannah Rachael •app 11 SEP 1889 for
 a teaching position <ED 2/12:1334>
 •m •= •d •i •».

545

HARREX, Edwin James m18720504
 •b 04 MAY 1872 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/49 : 1872/00715> •to
 HARREX, Alfred William m18401014
 •& Burris, Hannah Rachael •d 13
 APR 1873 aged 0 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD35/41 : HM73/0213> •i •infant.

546

HARREX, James Thomas Charles
 m18740401
 •b 01 APR 1874 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/51 : 1874/00688> •to
 HARREX, Alfred William m18401014
 •& Burris, Hannah Rachael •d 27
 MAR 1875 aged 0 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD35/43 : HM75/0380> •i •infant.

55

Harrex, Milbah f18430000
 •b ~1843 at •to HARREX, Frederick ?
 •& Miller, Mary Ann? •license 30
 AUG 1861 at marry William Sanders in
 St John Baptist's, Ouse River,
 Hamilton <NS373/2:2404> •m 30
 AUG 1861 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD37/20 : 1861/0473> •=
 SANDERS, William aged 23 •d •i •» 5
 sons and 2 daughters: SAUNDERS,
 Charles James m18690425;
 SAUNDERS, Alfred George
 m18710717; Saunders, — f18770620;
 Saunders, — f18790323; SANDERS, —
 m18810626; SAUNDERS, Frederick

Hector m18840916; SANDERS, Eugene
Arthur m18851203.

55=

SANDERS, William [SAUNDERS, William] m18380000
•b ~ 1838 at •to •& •m 30 AUG 1861
at Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/20 :
1861/0473> •= **Harrex, Milbah**
f18430000 •d •i •» 5 sons and 2
daughters: SAUNDERS, Charles James
m18690425; SAUNDERS, Alfred
George m18710717; Saunders, —
f18770620; Saunders, — f18790323;
SANDERS, — m18810626;
SAUNDERS, Frederick Hector
m18840916; SANDERS, Eugene Arthur
m18851203.

551 and 541=2

SAUNDERS, Charles James
m18690425
•b 25 APR 1869 at Oatlands, TAS
<RGD33/46 : 1869/01101> •to
SAUNDERS, William •& Harrex,
Milbah •m •= •d •i •».

552

SAUNDERS. Alfred George
m18710717
•b 17 JUL 1871 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/48 : 1871/00018> •to
SAUNDERS, William •& Harrex,
Milbah •m •= •d •i •».

553

Saunders, — f18770209
•b 20 JUN 1877 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/54 : 1877/00756> •to
SAUNDERS, William •& Harrex,
Milbah •m •= •d •i •».

554 and 543=

Saunders, Emmeline Edith f18790323
•b23 MAR 1879 at Native Tier,
Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/56 :
1879/01327> •to SAUNDERS, William
•& Harrex, Milbah •c 24 JUN 1879 at
St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
<NS2065/1/1:00790> m 1900 •=
HARREX, George Thomas m18670319
•d 20 OCT 1923 aged 44 •i at St James
the Less, Osterley, TAS <TAMIOT
Ha01/0407> •».

555

SANDERS [SAUNDERS], —
m18810626
•b 26 JUN 1881 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/58 : 1881/01007> •to
SAUNDERS, William •& Harrex,
Milbah •m •= •d •i •».

556

SAUNDERS, Frederick Hector
m18840916
•b 16 SEP 1884 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/62 : 1884/01811> •to
SAUNDERS, William •& Harrex,
Milbah •m •= •d •i •».

557

Sanders [SAUNDERS], Eugene
Arthur m18851203
•b 03 DEC 1885 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/63 : 1885/01895> •to
SAUNDERS, William •& Harrex,
Milbah •m •= •d •i •».

56

HARREX, Charles Proctor m18420000
•b ~1842 at Hamilton, TAS <not
registered> •to HARREX, Frederick ?
•& Miller, Mary Ann ? •m 22 APR
1863 aged 21 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD37/22 : 1863/0128> •=
Dickenson, Maryann Elizabeth aged
21 •d 31 MAR 1895 aged 52 at
Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/63 :
HM95/0315> •q 01 APR 1895 <SC
195/71:10493> •i at Osterley, TAS
<TAMIOT Ha01/0901> •wp 1895 No.
4785 <AD960/20 p415> •» no issue
traced in TAS.

56= **Dickenson, Maryann Elizabeth**
f18411024

•b 24 OCT 1841 at Hamilton, TAS
<not registered> •to DICKENSON,
William •& Madden, Mary Ann •c 06
MAY 1842 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
<NS2065/1/1:00084> •m 22 APR
1863 aged 21 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD37/22 : 1863/0128> •=
HARREX, Charles Proctor •d •i •» no
issue traced in TAS.

57

Harrex, Milbah f18440903
•b 03 SEP 1844 at Hamilton, TAS <not
registered> •to HARREX, Frederick ?
•& Miller, Mary Ann ?

58

Harrex, Fanny Edith f18461216
•b 16 DEC 1846 at Hamnilton, TAS
<RGD33/26 : 1846/00248> •to
HARREX, Frederick •& Miller, Mary
Ann •m 23 APR 1866 aged 19 at
Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/25 :
1866/0116> •= BERRY, James
Guilford aged 44 •d •i •» no issue
traced in TAS.

59

HARREX, Hector m18481006
•b 06 OCT 1848 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/26 : 1848/00293> •to
HARREX, Frederick •& Miller, Mary

Ann •d 13 DEC 1849 aged 1 at
Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/17 :
HM49/0031>•i •infant.

5A

Harrex, Mary Jane f18500717
•b 17 JUL 1850 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered as Mary, RGD33/26 :
1850/00342> •to HARREX, Frederick
•& Miller, Mary Ann •license 09 JUN
1869 to marry Thomas Marshall at St
John's, Plenty River, TAS
<NS373/3:3346> •m 09 JUN 1869 aged
minor, at St John the Evangelist's,
Plenty, TAS <NS373/23:135 and
RGD37/28 : 1869/0535> •=
MARSHALL, Thomas of full age •d 16
FEB 1875 aged 24 at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD35/43 : NN75/0592>•i •» 1 son
and 1 daughter: Marshall, Edward
m18720228; Marshall, Mary f18741224.

5A=

MARSHALL, Thomas
•b •to •& •m 09 JUN 1869 of full age
at St John the Evangelist's, Plenty, TAS
<NS373/23:135 and RGD37/28 :
1869/0535> •= **Harrex, Mary**
f18500717, minor •d •i •» 1 son and 1
daughter: Marshall, Edward
m18720228; Marshall, Mary f18741224.

5A1

MARSHALL, Edward m18720228
•b 28 FEB 1872 at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD33/49 : 1872/01090> •to
MARSHALL, Thomas •& Harrex,
Mary f18500717 •d 20 JUN 1898 aged
26 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD35/66 :
NN98/0680>•i •≠.

5A2

Marshall, Mary f18741224
•b 24 DEC 1874 at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD33/52 : 1875/01120> •to
MARSHALL, Thomas •& Harrex,
Mary f18500717 •d 25 APR 1882 aged
7 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/50 :
HM82/0337>•i •≠.

5B

HARREX, George William m18520405
•b 05 APR 1852 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered as George RGD33/29 :
1852/00217> •to HARREX, Frederick
•& Miller, Mary Ann •license 08 SEP
1875 to marry Margaret Martha
Marshall at St John's, River Plenty,
TAS <NS373/3:4230> •m 08 SEP 1875
of full age at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD37/34 : 1875/0134> •= Marshall,
Margaret Martha •d 24 JUL 1924 aged
72 at•i at Osterley, TAS <TAMIOT
Ha01/0507:2> •» 1 son and 1
daughter: Harrex, Minnie Isabel

f18810125; HARREX, Charles Leslie
m18820625.

5B=

Marshall, Margaret Martha f18540000
•b ~1854 at •to •& •license 08 SEP
1875 to marry [George] William
HARREX at St John's, River Plenty,
TAS <NS373/3:4230> •m 08 SEP 1875,
minor, at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD37/34 : 1875/0134> •=
HARREX, George William m18520405
•d 25 NOV 1923 aged 69 at•i at
Osterley, TAS <TAMIOT
Ha01/0507:3> •» 1 son and 1
daughter: Harrex, Minnie Isabel
f18810125; HARREX, Charles Leslie
m18820625.

5B1

Harrex, Minnie Isabel f18810125
•b 25 JAN 1881 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/58 : 1881/00980> •to
HARREX, George William m18520405
•& Marshall, Margaret Martha •d 27
MAR 1911 aged 30 at•i at Osterley,
TAS <TAMIOT Ha01/0507:1> •≠.

5B2

HARREX, Charles Leslie m18820625
•b 25 JUN 1882 at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD33/60 : 1882/02060> •to
HARREX, George William m18520405
•& Marshall, Margaret Martha •m •=
•d •i •».

5C

HARREX, James m18541230
•b 30 DEC 1854 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/32 : 1855/00370> •to
HARREX, Frederick •& Miller, Mary
Ann •d 06 MAR 1855 aged 0 at
Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/23 :
HM55/0120>•i •infant.

5D

Harrex, Annie Maria f18570829
•b 29 AUG 1857 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/34 : 1857/00702> •to
HARREX, Frederick •& Ingle, Hannah
Maria •m 1875 at Hamilton, TAS <not
registered> •= BLACKWELL,
William Henry •d •i •».

5D=

BLACKWELL, William Henry
•b •to •& •m 1875 at Hamilton, TAS
<not registered> •= Harrex, Annie
Maria f18570829 •d •i •».

5D1

BLACKWELL, George Henry
m18761007
•b 07 OCT 1876 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/54 : 1877/00723> •to

BLACKWELL, William Henry •&
Harrex, Ann Maria •m • = •d •i •».

5D2

Blackwell, — f18781023
•b 23 OCT 1878 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/55 : 1878/00894> •to
BLACKWELL, William Henry •&
Harrex, Ann Maria •m • = •d •i •».

5D3

Blackwell, Edith f18800919
•b 19 SEP 1880 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/57 : 1880/01412> •to
BLACKWELL, William •& Harrex,
Ann Maria •m • = •d •i •».

5D4

BLACKWELL, Charles William
m18821121
•b 21 NOV 1882 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/59 : 1882/01632> •to
BLACKWELL, William •& Harrex,
Annie Maria •m 1905 • = Hunn, Ettie
•d •i •».

5D5

Blackwell, Emily f18850203
•b 03 FEB 1885 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/63 : 1885/01841> •to
BLACKWELL, William •& Harrex,
Annie Maria •m • = •d •i •».

5D6

Blackwell, Hope f18870123
•b 23 JAN 1887 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/65 : 1887/01880> •to
BLACKWELL, William •& Harrex,
Annie Maria •m • = •d •i •».

5D7

BLACKWELL, William John
m18890908
•b 08 SEP 1889 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/67 : 1889/01837> •to
BLACKWELL, William •& Harrex,
Annie Maria •m 1912 • = Sproule,
Annie Lavinia or Louisa •d 29 APR
1954 aged 64 at Ellendale, TAS •i 01
MAY 1954 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 44117> <TAMOT
CB11/07020:1> •» including 1 son:
BLACKWELL, William.

5D7=

Sproule, Annie Lavinia or Louisa
f18910306
•b ? 06 MAR 1891 at Kingston, TAS
<registered as Annie Lavinia
RGD33/71 : 1891/01985> •to
SPROWLE, Adam William ? •&
Bradley, Alice •m 1912 as Annie
Louisa • = BLACKWELL, William
John m18890908 •d 21 JUN 1964 aged
74 at Seven Mile Beach, TAS •i 23 JUN

18. "Clarendon" and "Shawfield"

1964 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 50978> <TAMOT
CB11/07020:2> •» including 1 son:
BLACKWELL, William.

5D8

BLACKWELL, Frederick George
m18920326
•b 26 MAR 1892 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/72 : 1892/01144> •to
BLACKWELL, William •& Harrex,
Annie Maria •m • = —, Alice Amy •d
29 AUG 1914 aged 22 at •i at St
Andrew's, Ellendale, TAS <TAMOT
Ha04/0610> •».

5D8=

—, Alice Amy
•b •to •& •m • = BLACKWELL,
Frederick George m18920326 •d •i •».

5E

Harrex, Selina Hannah Jessie
f18590117
•b 17 JAN 1859 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/36 : 1859/00727> •to
HARREX, Frederick •& Ingle, Hannah
Maria •m 21 AUG 1876 aged 17 at
Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/35 :
1876/0133> • = PEARCE, David aged
24 •d •i •» including 4 sons and 3
daughters: Pearce, Ada Maria
f18770209; Pearce, Sarah Alice
f18790727; PEARCE, Sidney Albert
m18830131; PEIRCE, James Herbert
m18860929; PEARCE, John David
m18891212; Pearce, Eva f18930921;
PEARCE, Frederick David B
m18980906.

5E=

PEARCE, David m18890726
•b 24 JAN 1856 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/33 : 1856/00415> •to
PEARCE, John •& Jones, Sarah •m 21
AUG 1876 aged 24 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD37/35 : 1876/0133> • = Harrex,
Selina Hannah Jessie f18590117 aged
17 •d •i •» including 4 sons and 3
daughters: Pearce, Ada Maria
f18770209; Pearce, Sarah Alice
f18790727; PEARCE, Sidney Albert
m18830131; PEIRCE, James Herbert
m18860929; PEARCE, John David
m18891212; Pearce, Eva f18930921;
PEARCE, Frederick David B
m18980906.

5E1

Pearce, Ada Maria f18770209
•b 09 FEB 1877 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/54 : 1877/00730> •to
PEARCE, David •& Harrex, Selina
Hannah Jessie f18590117 •m • = •d •i
•».

5E2

Pearce, Sarah Alice f18790727
 •b 27 JUL 1879 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/56 : 1879/01353> •to
 PEARCE, David •& Harrex, Selina
 Hannah Jessie f18590117 •m • = •d •i
 •».

5E3

PEARCE, Sidney Albert m18830131
 •b 31 JAN 1883 at Hamilton, TAS
 <surname registered as Pierce,
 RGD33/61 : 1883/01094> •to
 PEARCE, David •& Harrex, Selina
 Hannah Jessie f18590117 •m • = •d •i
 •».

5E4

PEIRCE [PEARCE], James Herbert
 m18860929
 •b 29 SEP 1886 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/64 : 1886/01828> •to
 PEARCE, David •& Harrex, Selina
 Hannah Jessie f18590117 •m • = •d •i
 •».

5E5

PEARCE, John David m18891212
 •b 12 DEC 1889 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/67 : 1889/01858> •to
 PEARCE, David •& Harrex, Selina
 Hannah Jessie f18590117 •m • = —,
 Elizabeth •d 29 NOV 1963 aged 74 •i
 at Osterley, TAS <TAMIOT
 Ha01/0217> •».

5E6

Pearce, Eva f18930921
 •b 21 SEP 1893 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/74 : 1893/01153> •to
 PEARCE, David •& Harrex, Selina
 Hannah Jessie f18590117 •m • = •d •i
 •».

5E7

PEARCE, Frederick David Basil
 m18980906
 •b 06 SEP 1898 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/84 : 1898/01017> •to
 PEARCE, David •& Harrex, Selina
 Hannah Jessie f18590117 •c 16 OCT
 1898 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
 <NS2065/1/1:01414> •m • = •d •i •».

6

HARREX, James m18150000
 •b 1817 •to HARREX, James Proctor
 •& Taber, Frances Sarah •c 1817 at St
 Phillip's, Sydney, NSW <V18176657
 and V18174166 1B> •m • = Anne.

61

HARREX, James m18390000
 •b 1839 at NSW •to HARREX, James
 •& —, Anne •c 1839 at St John's,
 Parramatta, NSW <V1839743 23A>.

62

HARREX, William m18450000
 •b 1845 at NSW •to HARREX, James
 •& —, Anne •c 1845 at Kelso, NSW
 <V18451540 33A>.

63

HARREX, William m18460000
 •b 1846 at NSW •to HARREX, James
 •& —, Anne •c 1846 at Cook's River,
 Petersham, NSW <V18461540 31A>.

64

HARREX, Charles m18480000
 •b 1848 at NSW •to HARREX, James
 •& —, Anne •c 1848 at St Peter's,
 Campbelltown, NSW <V1848890
 33A>.

65

Harrex, Mary B f18500000
 •b 1850 at NSW •to HARREX, James
 •& —, Anne •c 1850 at St Peter's,
 Campbelltown, NSW <V18501962 35>.

66

HARREX, Arthur H m18530000
 •b ~1853 at NSW <not registered> •to
 HARREX, James ? •& —, Anne ? •d
 1853 at NSW •i St Peter's,
 Campbelltown, NSW <NSW
 V18531853 39B> •infant.

67

Harrex, Milbah E f18550000
 •b 1855 at New South Wales •to
 HARREX, James •& —, Anne •c 1855
 at St Peter's, Campbelltown, NSW
 <V18554273 42B>.

68

HARREX, Alexander R m18570000
 •b 1857 at NSW <NSW 1857/5921>
 •to HARREX, James •& Ann •d 1857
 at NSW <NSW 1857/2552> •infant.

69

Harrex, Hannah Sarah f18590000
 •b 1859 at New South Wales <NSW
 1859/6396> •to HARREX, James •&
 —, Ann.

7

Harrex, Hannah Sarah f18191115
 •b 15 NOV 1819 at Parramatta, NSW
 •to HARREX, James Proctor •& Taber,
 Frances Sarah •m 1838 at Scots church
 Presbyterian, Sydney, NSW
 <V1838446 73A> • = McROBERTS,
 James •d 1856 at NSW <NSW
 1856/2923> •d 1856 at NSW <NSW
 1856/2923>.

7=

McROBERTS, James
 •b •to McROBERTS, John •& —,
 Sarah •m 1838 at Scots church

Presbyterian, Sydney, NSW
<V1838446 73A> • = Harrex, Hannah
Sarah f18191115 • d 1872 at NSW
<NSW 1872/5930>.

71

McRoberts, Edah P f18390000
• b 1839 at Parramatta, NSW • to
McROBERTS, James • & Harrex,
Hannah Sarah • c 1839 at Presbyterian
church, Parramatta, NSW <V1839287
124>.

72

McRoberts, Edah P f18400000
• b 1840 at Parramatta, NSW • to
McROBERTS, James • & Harrex,
Hannah Sarah • c 1840 at Presbyterian
church, Parramatta, NSW <1840400
124>.

73

McROBERTS, John James m18420000
• b 1842 at Parramatta, NSW • to
McROBERTS, James • & Harrex, Anna
S [Hannah Sarah] • c 1842 at
Presbyterian church, Parramatta, NSW
<V18422165 47>.

74

McRoberts, Eliza J f18450000
• b 1845 at Parramatta, NSW • to
McROBERTS, James • & Harrex,
Hannah Sarah • c 1840 at Presbyterian
church, Parramatta, NSW <1845555
48> • d 1860 at NSW <NSW
1860/5280> • ≠.

75

McROBERTS, James Harrex
m18560000
• b 1856 at NSW <1856/6708> • to
McROBERTS, James • & Harrex,
Hannah Sarah.

8

Harrex, Mary f18220000
• b ~1822 at Parramatta, NSW <not
registered> • to HARREX, James
Proctor • & Taber, Frances Sarah • d
1848 at Parramatta, NSW • i 1848 aged
26 at Presbyterian church, Parramatta,
NSW <V184867 105> • ≠.

9

HARREX, George Thomas m18240000
• b 1824 at Parramatta, NSW • to
HARREX, James Proctor • & Taber,
Frances Sarah • c 1824 at St John's,
Parramatta, NSW <V18246759-1B> • m
1867 at NSW <NSW 1867/1136> • =
Garniss, Emma • d • i • » including 4
sons and 3 daughters: **HARREX,**
George Thomas m18700000; **Harrex,**
Mary Louise f18720000; **Harrex,**
Milbah Lucy Ann f18740000; **Harrex,**

18. "Clarendon" and "Shawfield"

Ada H f18760000; **HARREX, John**
William H m18790000; **HARREX,**
Arthur E m18830000; **HARREX,**
Charles F S m18860000.

91

HARREX, George Thomas m18700000
• b 1870 at New South Wales <NSW
1870/4009> • to HARREX, George
Thomas • & Garniss, Emma.

92

Harrex, Mary Louise f18720000
• b 1872 at New South Wales <NSW
1872/4461> • to HARREX, George
Thomas • & Garniss, Emma Hine.

93

Harrex, Milbah Lucy Ann f18740000
• b 1874 at New South Wales <NSW
1874/1156> • to HARREX, George
Thomas • & Garniss, Emma.

94

Harrex, Ada H f18760000
• b 1876 at New South Wales <NSW
1876/2342> • to HARREX, George
Thomas • & Garniss, Emma.

95

HARREX, John William H m18790000
• b 1879 at New South Wales <NSW
1879/1305> > • to HARREX, George
Thomas • & Garniss, Emma.

96

HARREX, Arthur E m18830000
• b 1883 at NSW <NSW 1883/11311>
• to HARREX, George Thomas • &
Garniss, Emma.

97

HARREX, Charles Frederick S
m18860000
• b 1886 at NSW <NSW 1886/14114>
• to HARREX, George • & Garniss,
Emma.

A

Harrex, Mary Ann f18270000
• b 1827 at NSW <not registered> • to
HARREX, James Proctor? • & Taber,
Frances Sarah ? • d 1848 at Parramatta,
NSW • i 1848 aged 21 at Presbyterian
church, Parramatta, NSW <V184849
124> • ≠.

Not yet securely connected:

W

HARREX, Charles m • = Cox, Sarah
• d • i • » Harrex, Ada Louisa
f18770521.

w1

Harrex, Ada Louisa f18770521
• b 21 MAY 1877 at Hamilton, TAS

<RGD33/54 : 1877/00749> •to
HARREX, Charles •& Cox, Sarah •m
•= •d •i •».

x

HARREX, Charles m1838
•b ~1838 at Parramatta,
NSW <not registered> •to —, •& —
•d •i 1838 st St John's, Parramatta,
NSW <V18382856 22> •infant.

rx

s
HARREX, Jack
•b •to •& •m 25 JUL 1953 at St
Stephen's, Smithton, TAS <Advocate,
23 JUL 1953> •= Lee, Ethel •d •i •»
HARREX, Leigh m18550530.

s1

HARREX, Leigh m18550530
•b 30 MAY 1955 at Smithton, TAS
<Advocate, 02 JUN 1955> •to
HARREX, Jack •& Lee, Ethel •d •i •» ;

also **HARREX, Robert Thomas**
m19260714 •b 14 JUL 1926 at •to •&
•m •= •d 20 DEC 1984 at •i at St
Barnabas', South Arm, TAS <TAMOT
CI07/1003> •» ;

also —, **Monica Noel** •b ~ 1927 at •to •&
•m •= HARREX, Keith •d 18 NOV
1984 aged 57 at •crem 21 NOV 1984 at
Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV
C12878> •i at Catholic cemetery, Ross,
<TAMOT Ro04/0404:2> •» HARREX,
Roland; Harrex, Sue; Harrex, Mandy;

also **HARREX, John James (Jack)** •b •to
•& •m •= •d 16 MAY 1961 at •i at
Osterley, TAS <TAMOT Ha01/0301>
•brother of Arthur; Allie, Philly;

also **HARREX, John Hedley** m19260311
•b 11 MAR 1926 at •to •& •m •= —,
Ethel •d 23 MAY 1994 at •i at Lawn
cemetery, Stanley, TAS <TAMOT CH
11 •» Harrex Leigh; Harrex, Sharney;
Harrex, Mardi.

also **HARREX, Russell W** •b •to •& •m
•= —, Iris Doreen •d •i •» HARREX,
Ian; HARREX, Peter.

also —, **Iris Doreen** f19270000 •b ~ 1927
at •to •& •m •= HARREX, Russell W
•d 07 SEP 1978 aged 51 at Orford, TAS
•crem 08 SEP 1878 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 85767> •i at St
John's, Buckland, TAS <TAMOT
SB08/C/56> •» HARREX, Ian;
HARREX, Peter.

also **HARREX, •b •to •& •m •=**
Saunders, Emmeline E •d •i •».

also **Saunders, Emmeline E** f18790000 •b
~1879 at •to •& •m •= HARREX •d
20 OCT 1923 aged 44 at •i at Osterley,
TAS <TAMOT Ha01/0407>.

also **HARREX, Charles J** •b ~ 1920 at •to
•& •m •= •d 27 DEC 1978 aged 58
at •i at Ouse, TAS <TAMOT
Ha06/34015>.

also **Edwards, Beryl Evelyn** •b •to
EDWARDS, Alfred S. (Monte) •& —,
Minnie •m •= HARREX, •d 08 OCT
1983 at •i at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
<TAMOT CB41/19006:4>.

also **Harrex, —** mf? •b stillborn •to •&
•d •i 02 SEP 1948 at Carr Villa,
Launceston, TAS <CV B16263>
•infant.

also **HARREX, —** m •b stillborn 10 APR
1966 at •to •& •d 10 APR 1966 at
•crem 14 APR 1966 at Carr Villa,
Launceston, TAS <CV C4270> •infant.

also **Harrex?, Brenda** •b ~1938 at •to •&
•m •= •d 16 FEB 1987 aged 49 at
•crem 18 FEB 1987 at Carr Villa,
Launceston, TAS <CV C14217> •».

also **HARREX, Geoffrey Roy** m19330000
•b ~1933 at •to •& •m •= •d 13 JUN
2000 aged 67 at •crem 15 JUN 2000 at
Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV
C21788>.

also **HARREX, George Frederick**
m19020000 •b ~1902 at •to •& •m •=
•d 17 DEC 1983 aged 81 at •crem 20
DEC 1983 at Carr Villa, Launceston,
TAS <CV C12349, Rose Garden A A7
13> •».

Also **HARREX, Jeffrey Maxwell**
m19300600 •i 12 JUL 1930 aged 1
month at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 027226>.

Also **HARREX, Leonard Alfred**
m19000000 •b 1900 •d at St John's
Park, New Town, TAS •i 09 JUN 1969
aged 69 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 054228> •» a son , HARREX, S.

Also **Harrex, Ealene Denace** f19450413
•b 13 APR 1945 ? •to HARREX,
Leonard Alfred m19000000 •& •d
aged 6 days •i 21 APR 1945 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <STCT
037840>.

also —, **Minnie Wahalinah** f19010000 •b
~1901 at •to •& •m •= HARREX ? •d
31 AUG 1969 aged 70 at •crem 02 SEP
1969 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS
<CV C5567, Western Wall C 35> •»

also **Harrex, Zelda Mary** f19380820 •b 20 AUG 1938 at •to •& •d 21 AUG 1938 aged 1 day at •i 23 AUG 1939 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV B11507, C11 F 573> •infant.

also **Harrex, Emily** •b •to •& •m • = STANFIELD, Richard •d •i •».

= **STANFIELD, Richard** [Richard Allwright?] •b ? 20 MAY 1862 at Brighton, TAS <RGD33/39 : 1862/00059> •to STANFIELD, William •& Moles, Eliza Emily •m • = **Harrex, Emily** •d •i •» Stanfield, Coralie Eunice f18880418.

1

Stanfield, Coralie Eunice f18880418 •b 18 APR 1888 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/66 : 1888/01876> •to STANFIELD, Richard •& Harrex, Emily •m • = •d •i •».

also **Harrex, Annie Esther** •b •to •& •m • = CONROY, Thomas •d •i •»

also **CONROY, Bertie** m18930626 •b 26 JUN 1893 at Ulverstone, TAS <RGD33/75 : 1893/02911> •to CONROY, Thomas •& Harrex, Annie Esther •m • = •d •i •»

also entered in NS484/1 are the following:

CASHION, Patrick •b 05 AUG 1851 at <NS484/1>

Stanfield, Coralie •b 18 APR 1888 <NS484/1>

Stanfield, Emily •d 04 JUN 1888 <NS484/1>

Also

HARREX, Reginald Percival m19220121 •b 21 JAN 1922 at •to •& •d 24 OCT 1994 aged 72 at Lenah Valley, TAS •crem 31 OCT 1994 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 102709> •» including 1 son: HARREX, Kier.

Also

—, **Anne Maria** •m1 • = 1 **HARREX**, — •m2 18 JUN 1866 (as a widow, aged adult) at St Mary the Virgin's, Macquarie Plains,

18. "Clarendon" and "Shawfield"

TAS <NS373/23 : 118> and <RGD37/25 : 1866/0454> • = 2 **WALTON, Thomas**, aged adult, bachelor •» no issue traced in TAS

WALTON, Thomas

•m 18 JUN 1866 (bachelor, aged adult) at St Mary the Virgin's, Macquarie Plains, TAS <NS373/23 : 118> and <RGD37/25 : 1866/0454> • = **Harrex, Anne Maria** (aged adult, widow).

Also

Harrex, Clare Julia •m 1903 • = **FINDLATER, Francis Andrew**.

Also

Harrex, Phyllis Maud •m 1918 • = **McKENZIE, Donald Oscar John** m18860926.

McKENZIE, Donald Oscar John m18860926

•b 26 OCT 1886 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/64 : 1886/00556> •to McKENZIE, Oscar •& Jarman, Selina •m 1918 at TAS <1918/0264> • = **Harrex, Phyllis Maud**.

Also

HARREX, Keith m19240705 •b 05 JUL 1924 at •to •& •m • = —, Rose Ada •d 28 JUN 1999 at New Town, TAS aged 74 •crem 01 JUL 1999 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 112199>.

Also

—, **Rosabell Alice** f19110920 •b 20 SEP 1911 at •to •& •m • = HARREX, — •d 13 SEP 2001 at Compton Downs, TAS aged 89 •crem 17 SEP 2001 at Cornelian Bay, TAS <SRCT 116911> •» including a son, HARREX, Lionel.

Also

HARREX, David Montague m19290602 •b 02 JUN 1929 at •to •& •m • = •d 31 DEC 2001 aged 72 •crem 09 FEB 2002 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 117532>.

19. “Meadsfield”, Bothwell

“Meadsfield” seems first to have been known as “Meads Bottom” and to have been settled by William Nicholas (1766-1837). Because of the recycling of a limited range of forenames by the Nicholas families of “Nant” and “Meadsfield”, years of birth and death are used to avoid ambiguity. William arrived 10 August 1821 at Hobart Town, Van Diemens Land, with his brother Edward in the ship Grace, but then returned to England after only one month.¹ He evidently liked what he saw, for after he had settled his affairs in England, he returned to Van Diemens Land in 1828 on the ship Lang with three of his children.²

19.1 William Nicholas of “Meadsfield”

William was christened on 17 February 1766 at Grosmont, Monmouthshire, in the Welsh borders.³ He married Mary Watkins on 4 February 1796 at Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire.⁴ When he returned to Van Diemens Land, his brother Edward was well-established at “Nant”, Bothwell. On the second expedition, he left Gravesend on 19 August 1828 and arrived in Hobart on 22 December 1828 on the Lang.⁵ Two of the children of William and Mary Nicholas had died in childhood, and three sons and a daughter remained in England. Mary may have come with her husband on the Lang, but she was living in England in 1853.

William and Mary Nicholas’ family comprised nine children. In the list that follows, those who settled in Van Diemens Land are given in bold-face type.

1. **George** Nicholas (1797-1839) who figures prominently in the “Eltoe” story;
2. Caroline Nicholas (1799-1804) who died in childhood;
3. William Nicholas (1801-1805) who died in childhood;
4. Philip Nicholas (1803-) who remained in England, where he was still alive in 1853;
5. William Nicholas (1805-..... (twin)); who remained in England;
6. **Caroline** Nicholas, (1805-1839) (twin) who emigrated to Van Diemens Land;
7. **Edward** Nicholas (1806-1881) who emigrated to Van Diemens Land who married his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Nicholas of “Nant”;
8. — Nicholas (1807?-) a daughter, who remained in England and married a Mr Roberts. Nothing more is known about her;

¹ Possibly on the Mariner, as the passengers included “several gentlemen lately from England, who we understand intend returning again to this Colony, to settle.” *Hobart Town Gazette*, 15 December 1821.

² *Hobart Town Courier*, 27 December 1828.

³ IGI P017431 from GSU film 0104873, item 1.

⁴ Gwent Record Office, D/Pa/33/6.

⁵ Nicholson, I.H., 1983. *Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Tasmania, 1803-1833*. Canberra : Roebuck, p151.

9. James Nicholas (1808-) in middle age took up a career in medicine, becoming a licentiate of the London Society of Apothecaries in 1852. He took his M.D. at St. Andrew's University, Scotland, in 1853; medical apprentice to Mr Pritchett, surgeon of Limehouse, England; licensed as Medical Registrar in 1859.

When William Nicholas died in 1837⁶ the "Meadsfield" property passed to his daughter, Caroline (1805-1839). She had married James Parker on 8 February 1822 by special license at St David's, Hobart Town.⁷ George Brooks and Catherine McNaley were witnesses. James Parker was killed by Aborigines in 1831, along with Capt. Bartholomew Boyle Thomas,⁸ who was succeeded by my great-great grandfather, Capt. Thomas Dutton as manager of the Van Diemens Land Establishment at Cressy.⁹ Afterwards, on 16 September 1833 at Green Ponds, Caroline married Andrew Smith¹⁰ and they lived at Meads Bottom (later "Meadsfield") near Bothwell, TAS. It was the law of the time that, when a woman married, her property became the possession of her husband, unless legal arrangements had been made prior to the marriage. Caroline accompanied her husband when he returned to Scotland and died at Edinburgh on 28 February 1839, of a stroke. She seems to have had no children by Parker, or by Smith, who also was died within a few years.

"Meadsfield" was inherited by her nephews, James Phillip Nicholas (1832-1911) and George Watkin Nicholas (1834-1903), sons of Caroline's brother George Nicholas (1797-1839) who was living, at the time of his death¹¹ that same year, on "Etloe" which was a part of the "Meadsfield" property. They were then only boys (James aged 7 and George Watkin was 5). There seems to have been some arrangement made after the boys' mother, Bertha Maria Nicholas née Loveridge married William Lloyd on 11 June 1840 at New Norfolk.¹² Lloyd desired to take up land in Victoria and the boys, because of their age, had to go their with their mother and step-father, so "Meadsfield" was sold by the boys to their uncle Edward Nicholas (1806—1881) in 1842. They could not have had much say in the matter! James and George Watkin Nicholas afterwards had land and raised families at Lockwood and in Bendigo, Victoria.

⁶ 22 DEC 1837 at Bothwell, <not registered>; buried at Bothwell <TAMIOT Bo01/02106: 7>.

⁷ RGD36/01 : 1822/ 0534 and *Hobart Town Gazette* 23 FEB 1822.

⁸ The funerals took place at Launceston on 23 SEP 1831, <RGD34/01 : LA31/2565> for Parker, and <RGD34/01 : LA31/2564> for Thomas.

⁹ RGD34/01 : 1831/2565.

¹⁰ RGD36/02 : 1833/2344.

¹¹ 22 AUG 1839 @44 registered at Hobart, TAS of apoplexy <RGD35/01 : 1839/0224.

19.2 Irrigation at "Meadsfield"

It is not known exactly when irrigation first commenced at Meadsfield, but certainly the property was irrigated by 1858. At this time it was owned by Edward Nicholas (1806-1881) and occupied 3120 acres, with an annual value of £360 according to the Valuation Rolls.¹³ By 1861 Nicholas had 120 acres under irrigation, taking about three cubic feet of water per second from the Clyde.¹⁴ By 1885 the area had increased to 150 acres, irrigated by means of a water race constructed along the bases of cliffs either as earthwork or flumes. An additional 300 acres was capable of being watered had water been accessed further upstream. *The Tasmanian Mail* considered (with too little thought about costs of maintenance) that "no doubt Mr Nicholas one day will have this done as the initial cost is the only one, and advantage apparent".¹⁵

The same newspaper report throws further light on the rabbit problem and the necessity for employing large numbers of rabbiters. It described how Edward and his son Henric Nicholas (1836-1886) had employed eight men to destroy rabbits on "Meadsfield" by hunting and laying oats treated with phosphorus. In 1870 when Henric Nicholas was managing "Dennistoun" for the Wood family, they also owned "Abyssinia". The article also mentioned that the late Edward Nicholas, father of the then owners, "had at one time a serious notion of trying hops in a section of the river paddocks; but did not put it into execution". Again the ambiguity problem besets community reconstruction as one cannot help wondering whether it was this Edward Nicholas at the Clyde, or his uncle and namesake at "Nant", who is recorded in 1829 as being amongst the largest growers of hops in the colony.¹⁶ The old irrigation channels are still in use at "Meadsfield".

The rural correspondent of the Mercury newspaper described the property thus in 1885:

"Meadsfield and Eltoe [sic] adjoining comprise about 10,000 acres of mainly pastoral land, owned jointly by Messrs. Edward and Henric Nicholas. Other places similarly owned are Rockford, on the Shannon, about 4,000 acres; a few smaller runs in the district; and a lake run of 10,000 acres, 50-odd miles away, past the Bothwell boundary, on Lake Fergus and the Little Pine River. Mr E. Nicholas has also 2,7000 acres

¹² RGD37/01 : 1840/0649.

¹³ *Hobart Town Courier*, Bothwell Valuation Roll, 1858.

¹⁴ *Journal of the House of Assembly* 1861/43 (Martelli).

¹⁵ *Tasmanian Mail*, 7 March 1885.

¹⁶ *Hobart Town Courier*, 28 March 1829.

lately purchased from Mr. Joseph Clarke, bounded by Macclesfield, Selma, etc., and extending to the Ouse River."¹⁷

The property, now 4500 hectares (11,200 acres), is owned by Graeme Hall, who has recently completed two large dams to supply water for irrigation by gravitation.

Edward Nicholas seems over the years to have considerably added to the "Meadsfield" lands. He died 2 January 1881 at Bothwell, TAS aged 74 of "suppressed gout".¹⁸ Of his sons, George (1832-1845) had died aged 12;¹⁹ and William (1844-1846) had drowned at the age of 2;²⁰ both deaths being registered at Bothwell. Henric was manager of "Cluny Park", and had also worked at "Dennistoun" and purchased 100 acres in the civil parish of Amherst in June 1853.²¹ It was the third and namesake son, Edward (1839-1899) who inherited most of the "Meadsfield lands" in 1881. Edward Nicholas (1839-1899) further added to the property. One of his sons, Henric Raymond (1876-1957) sold "Meadsfield" in 1918 and purchased "Brooklands" near Lemont. "Meadsfield" was purchased by H. I. McCarthy, who retained the property only for two years.

Table 19.1 "Meadsfield" Lands at the time of division in 1920

Freehold lands	
"Meadsfield"	5,165
"Butchers Bottom"	1,450
"Tattersalls" & "Caversall"	920
"Clarke's Runs"	2,685
"The Blue Hill"	3,250
"Lufton" or "Hanns"	451
"Round Bottom" or "Rockford"	4,198
"Bally's Peak"	3,641
"Bluff Run" & "Lake Fergus"	5,932
"The Skittle Balls"	4,933
"Surveyors Marshes"	1,100
"Sherwood"	<u>2,107</u>
Total freehold acreage	<u>35,832</u>
Leasehold lands	
"Smiths Tops"	3,860
Near Lake Fergus	6,300
Near Surveyors Marsh	1,947
Total leasehold acreage	<u>12,107</u>
TOTAL LAND HOLDINGS	<u>47,939</u>

¹⁷ Special Correspondent, 1885. Through Tasmania, No 76. *Mercury*, Hobart, 7 March 1885.

¹⁸ Registered at Hobart, RGD35/09 :1881/2866.

¹⁹ RGD35/17 : BT45/0013.

²⁰ RGD35/17 : BT46/0015.

²¹ LSD1/76 p60.

19.3 The dismemberment of "Meadsfield"

On 24 November 1920, the property was broken up. The transactions were handled by Roberts Ltd, whose archives provide these details. The sales were well publicized as "one of the most extensive lists of properties ever offered for sale in Tasmania, and affords the opportunity to secure some high country blocks."²²

- **"Meadsfield"**, of 5,165 acres sold 24 November 1920 by H. I. McCarthy to F[rederick] G[eorge?] Downie at a price of £3/15/0 per acres, amounting to £19,368/15/0.
- **"Butcher's Bottom"**, of 1,450 acres sold by H. I. McCarthy on the same date to the same purchaser at £3/6/0 per acre, amounting to £4,785.
- **"Tattersalls and Caversall"** of 920 acres, first settled by Edward Nicholas II (1806—1881), sold 24 November 1920 to H. I. McCarthy and it seems on the same date to F[arquhar] McRae at a price of £2/4/6 per acre, amounting to £2,047/0/0.
- **"Clarke's Runs"** of 2,685 acres sold 24 November 1920 by H. I. McCarthy to F[rederick] G[eorge?] Downie at a price of £6,500/0/0.
- **"The Blue Hill"** of 3,250 acres sold 24 November 1920 to F[rederick] G[eorge?] Downie at a price of 14/0 per acre or £2,275/0/0.
- **"Lufton" or "Hanns"**, of 451 acres, adjoining "Sherwood" sold by H. I. McCarthy to Albert Francis Archer for 15/0 per acre or £338/5/0. Presumably Bert (as he was always known) was acting for Hallett Brothers.
- **"Round Bottom", or "Rockford"** of 4,198 acres, fronting onto the Shannon River at "The Hermitage", and also adjoins "Dungrove" and "Hunterston" was sold by H. I. McCarthy to L. Baker for £1/14/0 per acre or £7,136/6/0.
- **"Bally's Peak"** of 3,641 acres, sold by H. I. McCarthy to Brock Brothers for £1/0/0 an acre together with a lease from the Crown (#362) of the 3,830 acres run known as **"Smiths Tops"** included in the price.

²² *Weekly Courier*, 04 November 1920, p5; 11 November 1920 p21; *Mercury*, 25 November 1920.

- **"Bluff Run"** and **"Lake Fergus"** of 5,932 acres, together with Crown leases of 6,300 acres, were to be sold on 24 November 1920 by H. I. McCarthy but was passed in at the auction.
- **"The Skittle Balls"** of 4,933 acres was to be sold on 24 NOV 1920 by H. I. McCarthy but was also passed in at the auction.
- **"Surveyors Marshes"** of 1,100 acres, situated on Lake Echo, sold on 24 NOV 1920 by H. I. McCarthy for £1 / 1 / 0 per acre, or £1,155 / 0 / 0 to Brock Brothers, together with 1,947 acres of leasehold land.
- **"Sherwood"** of 2,107 acres sold on 24 November 1920 by H. I. McCarthy for £5 / 6 / 0 an acre or £11,177 / 2 / 0 to Albert Francis Archer of "Huntworth", Jericho presumably acting for Hallett Brothers, which firm still owns the property. The earlier history of "Sherwood: is further discussed in chapter 20.

—————««««<<<<>>>>»»»»—————

19.4 The family of William Nicholas (1766-1837)

William Nicholas was the second of George Nicholas. For this reason his descendants are here prefixed by an identification number beginning with the digit 2. He was an older brother of Edward Nicholas of "Nant", whose descendants are given in chapter 15. The basis for this listing is the manuscript of Russell, extensively supplemented by my own research. Because of the relative inaccessibility of genealogical data in Victoria (though its quality is better than Tasmania's), and the dearth even of readily accessible indexes to the Queensland data, the detail able to be provided on the Victorian and the Queensland descendants leaves a great deal to be desired. For that reason, reference to these branches of the family can be made in the appendices, for the sake of brevity.

2

NICHOLAS, William m17660000
•o farmer of "The Cwm", Monmouthshire, England and emigrant to Van Diemens Land. •b 1766 at Grosmont, Monmouthshire, England •to NICHOLAS, George (1729-1816) •& Watkins, Rebecca (1731-1801) •m 04 FEB 1796 at Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire, England <Gwent RO, D/Pa/33/6> •= Watkins, Mary f00000000 •l 20 APR 1821 from Cowes, Isle of Wight, per the ship *Grace* •a 10 AUG 1821 at Hobart Town, Van Diemens Land per *Grace*, <Nicholson, I.H., 1983. *Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Tasmania, 1803-1833*. Canberra: Roebuck, p.73> but returned to England after one month. He returned to Van Diemens Land leaving Gravesend on 19 AUG 1828 and arriving in Hobart on 22 DEC 1828 on the *Lang*. <Nicholson, 1983: 151> •d 22 Dec 1837 @ 72 at "Nant", Bothwell, TAS •i at Bothwell, TAS <TAMOT Bo01/02106:7> his wife came out with him in 1828, but was living in England in 1853. •» Three sons and one daughter remained in England; NICHOLAS, George m17970000; Nicholas, Caroline f17990000; NICHOLAS, William m18010000; NICHOLAS, Philip m18030000; NICHOLAS, William

m18050000 (twin); Nicholas, Caroline f18050000 (twin); NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000; NICHOLAS, James m18080000.

2=

Watkins, Mary f00000000
•b •to WATKINS, Miles of Berthglyd, Monmouthshire, England •m 04 FEB 1796 at Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire, England <Gwent RO, D/Pa/33/6> •= NICHOLAS, William m17660000 •d in England? Three sons and one daughter who remained in England; •a in Hobart on 22 DEC 1828 on the *Lang*; was living in England in 1853; •» NICHOLAS, George m17970000; Nicholas, Caroline f17990000; NICHOLAS, William m18010000; NICHOLAS, Philip m18030000; NICHOLAS, William m18050000 (twin); Nicholas, Caroline f18050000 (twin); NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000; NICHOLAS, James m18080000?

21

NICHOLAS, George m17970000
•o farmer of "Eltoe" (part of "Meadsfield"), Bothwell, TAS •b 1797 at The Cwm, Monmouthshire, England •to NICHOLAS, William m17660000 •& Watkins, Mary f00000000 •l 19 AUG 1828 from Gravesend •a 22 DEC 1828 at Hobart per *Lang*. <Nicholson, 1983: 151> •m 30 Mar 1829 at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <RGD36/01: 1829/1356> (misspelled as Nicholls, George) •= Loveridge, Bertha Maria f18100000 •d 22 AUG 1839 @44 at Hobart, TAS of apoplexy <RGD35/01:1839/0224> •i at St Davids, Hobart, TAS •» NICHOLAS, George m17970000 (misspelled as NICHOLLS, George).

21=

Loveridge, Bertha Maria f18100000
•b 1810 •≠ ~ JAN 1828 •≠ •m 30 Mar 1829 at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <RGD36/01: 1829/1356> •=1 NICHOLAS, George m17970000 (misspelled as Nicholls, George) •m2 11 JUN 1840 @33 (30?) at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <RGD37/01: 1840/0649> •=2 LLOYD, William @29 (32?) •» Loveridge, Charlotta f18281022; Nicholas, Mary Ann f18291227.

21==2

LLOYD, William m18080000

•o clerk •b 1808 •m 11 JUN 1840 @ 29 (32?) at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <RGD37/01 : 1840/0649> •= NICHOLAS, Bertha née Loveridge, Bertha Maria f18100000.

21=-1

Loveridge, Charlotta f18281022
•b 22 OCT 1828 at New Norfolk, TAS
•to—, — •& Loveridge, Bertha Maria f18100000 •c 01 JAN 1829 at St Matthews, New Norfolk, TAS •d •i 16 JAN 1829 at St Matthews, New Norfolk, TAS •infant.

211

Nicholas, Mary Ann f18291227
•b 27 DEC 1829 at Clyde River, TAS
•to NICHOLAS, George m17970000
•& Loveridge, Bertha Maria •c 23 MAR 1830 at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS •m 14 JUL 1846 @21 at St George's, Battery Point, TAS <RGD37/04 : 1846/2372> •= CRAIG, John m18220000 @24, •d at VIC •» 7 children including 1 son : CRAIG, Alfred Smith m18610000.

211=

CRAIG, John m18220000
•o soldier, 51st Regiment, musician and farmer •b 1822 at Plymouth, Devon, England •m 14 JUL 1846 @21 at St George's, Battery Point, TAS <RGD37/04 : 1846/2372> •= Nicholas, Mary Ann f18210000 •» 7 children including 1 son : CRAIG, Alfred Smith m18610000.

2111

CRAIG, Alfred Smith m18610000
•b 1861 at Lockwood, VIC •to CRAIG, John m18220000 •& Nicholas, Mary Ann f18210000 •m 1883 at St Pauls, Sandhurst, Bendigo, VIC <GSV 1883/3654> •= Whittle, Ellen née Pepper f18590000 •» including 1 son and 1 daughter : CRAIG, Alfred James m18860000; Craig, Frances Maud f18930000.

2111=

Pepper, Ellen f18590000
•b 1859 •m1 •=1 WHITTLE •m2 1883 at St Paul's, Sandhurst, Bendigo, VIC <GSV 1883/3654> •= CRAIG, Alfred Smith m18610000 •d 1946 •» including 1 son and 1 daughter : CRAIG, Alfred James m18860000; Craig, Frances Maud f18930000.

21111

CRAIG, Alfred James m18860000
•b 1886 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1886/11568> VIC •to CRAIG, Alfred

Smith m18610000 •& Pepper, Ellen f18590000.

21112

Craig, Frances Maud f18930000
•b 1893 at Kangaroo Flat, VIC •to CRAIG, Alfred Smith m18610000 •& Pepper, Ellen f18590000 •m 1909 at St Pauls, Sandhurst, Bendigo, VIC •= FOSTER, Matthew George m18860000 •d 1924 at •» including Foster, Irene Elizabeth f19100201; her descendants are given in the appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

21112=

FOSTER, Matthew George m18860000
•b 1886 at Quarry Hill, Bendigo, VIC •m 1909 at St Paul's, Sandhurst, Bendigo, VIC •= Craig, Frances Maud f18930000 •d 1914 •» including Foster, Irene Elizabeth f19100201; her descendants are given in the appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

212

NICHOLAS, James Phillip m18321012
•o inherited "Meadsfield" from his Aunt Caroline, jointly with his brother George, but they sold out and he remained in Victoria at Lockwood and afterwards at Bendigo. •b 12 OCT 1832 at Green Ponds, TAS •to Nicholas, George m17970000 •& Loveridge, Bertha Maria f18100000 •c 19 MAY 1833 at Green Ponds, <RGD32/02 : 1833/ 05172> •m •= Leversha, Louisa f00000000 •d 1911 •» 2 sons and 6 daughters : Nicholas, Laura f18700000; Nicholas, Elizabeth f18710000; NICHOLAS, Philip m18740000; Nicholas, Ann f18750000; Nicholas, Edith f18800000; NICHOLAS, Harvey Leversha m18830000; Nicholas, Amy f18830000 (twin) Nicholas, — f18880000.

212=

Leversha, Louisa f00000000
•m ~1869 •= NICHOLAS, James Phillip m18321012 •» 2 sons and 6 daughters : Nicholas, Laura f18700000; Nicholas, Elizabeth f18710000; NICHOLAS, Philip m18740000; Nicholas, Ann f18750000; Nicholas, Edith f18800000; NICHOLAS, Harvey Leversha m18830000; Nicholas, Amy f18830000 (twin) Nicholas, — f18880000.

2121

Nicholas, Laura f18700000
•b 1870 at Lockwood, VIC <not

registered> •to NICHOLAS, James
Phillip m18321012 •& Leversha,
Louisa f00000000 •m •= SAYER, J.
m18610000 •d 1940 •» 3 sons and 3
daughters : SAYER, Alexander;
SAYER, William; SAYER, Albert;
Sayer, Dorothy, Sayer, Louisa; Sayer,
Jean.

2121=

SAYER, J. m18610000
•b 1861 •m •= Nicholas, Laura
f18700000 •d 1944 at •» 3 sons and 3
daughters : SAYER, Alexander;
SAYER, William; SAYER, Albert;
Sayer, Dorothy, Sayer, Louisa; Sayer,
Jean.

2122

Nicholas, Elizabeth f18720000
•b ~1872 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV
1872/17251> •to NICHOLAS, James
Phillip m18321012 •& Leversha,
Louisa f00000000 •m •= RICHARDS,
Christopher •d 1960 •» 1 son and 1
daughter : RICHARDS, Leonard;
Richards, Margaret.

2122=

RICHARDS, Christopher m00000000
•m •= Nicholas, Elizabeth f18720000
•» 1 son and 1 daughter : RICHARDS,
Leonard; Richards, Margaret.

2123

NICHOLAS, Philip m18740000
•b 1874 at Lockwood, VIC <not
registered> •to NICHOLAS, James
Phillip m18321012 •& Leversha,
Louisa f00000000 •m •= Poyser,
Emmy f00000000 •» 1 son and 1
daughter : Nicholas, Margery;
NICHOLAS, Philip.

2123=

Poyser, Emmy f00000000
•m •= NICHOLAS, Philip m18..0000
•» 1 son and 1 daughter : Nicholas,
Margery; NICHOLAS, Philip.

2124

Nicholas, Ann f18750000
•b 1875 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV
1875/3369> •to NICHOLAS, James
Phillip m18321012 •& Leversha,
Louisa f00000000.

2125

Nicholas, Edith f18790000
•b 1879 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV
1879/10320> •to NICHOLAS, James
Phillip m18321012 •& Leversha,
Louisa f00000000 •m •= COCKS,
E..... m18780000 •d 1940 •» 3 sons
and 2 daughters : Cocks, Phyllis;

COCKS, Robert; COCKS, Frank;
COCKS, Jack; and Cocks, Dulcie.

2125=

COCKS, E..... m18780000
•m •= Nicholas, Edith f18800000 •» 3
sons and 2 daughters : Cocks, Phyllis;
COCKS, Robert; COCKS, Frank;
COCKS, Jack; and Cocks, Dulcie.

2126

NICHOLAS, Harvey Leversha
m18830000 (twin)
•b 1883 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV
1883/17854> •to NICHOLAS, James
Phillip m18321012 •& Leversha,
Louisa f00000000 •m •= Grosvenor,
Frances •» 4 daughters : Nicholas,
Lorna; Nicholas Joyce; Nicholas,
Elizabeth; Nicholas, Norma;
descendants are given in the
Appendix: see Nicholas of
"Meadsfield".

2126=

Grosvenor, Frances f00000000
•m •= NICHOLAS, Harvey
m18830000 •» 4 daughters : Nicholas,
Lorna; Nicholas Joyce; Nicholas,
Elizabeth; Nicholas, Norma;
descendants are given in the
Appendix: see Nicholas of
"Meadsfield".

2127

Nicholas, Amy f18870000 (twin).
•b 1887 at Sandhill, VIC <GSV
1887/23570> •to NICHOLAS, James
Phillip m18321012 •& Leversha,
Louisa f00000000 •m •= GRAY,
Albert m18850000 •d 1965 •» 1 son
and 5 daughters : GRAY, Kevin; Gray,
Edna; Gray, Mabel; Gray, Vivienne;
Gray, Gwen; Gray, Shirley.

2127=

GRAY, Albert m18850000
•m •= Nicholas, Amy f18830000 •» 1
son and 5 daughters : GRAY, Kevin;
Gray, Edna; Gray, Mabel; Gray,
Vivienne; Gray, Gwen; Gray, Shirley.

2128

Nicholas, — f18880000
•b 1888 at Kangaroo Flat, VIC <GSV
1888/12571> >•to NICHOLAS, James
Phillip m18321012 •& Leversha,
Louisa f00000000.

213

NICHOLAS, George Watkins
m18340414
•o went to Victoria with his mother,
but returned to Tasmania when he and
his brother inherited "Meadsfield"
from his Aunt Caroline. They sold out

to his uncle Edward Nicholas and returned to the Victorian goldfields. Farmer of "Eltoe", Shelbourne, VIC. •b 14 APR 1834 •to Nicholas, George m17970000 •& Loveridge, Bertha Maria •c 05 FEB 1835 at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <registered as George, RGD32/02 : 1835/06563> •m 20 FEB 1858 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1858/1128> •= Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •d 08 MAY 1903 •» 8 sons and 5 daughters : NICHOLAS, George Philip m18580000; NICHOLAS, Richard Sydney m18610000; Nicholas, Bertha Elizabeth f18630000; NICHOLAS, James Ernest m18650000; NICHOLAS, Felix m18670928; NICHOLAS, Theophilus Shelbourne m18690721; Nicholas, Mary Maud f18711004; NICHOLAS, Arthur Edward m18740000; Nicholas, Eliza Jane f18770000; NICHOLAS, Thomas Frederick m18790000; Nicholas, Alice Margaret f18820000; Nicholas, Eva Florence f18840000; NICHOLAS, Joseph m18860000.

213=

Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •b 1841 at , Cornwall, England •m 20 FEB 1858 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1858/1128> •= NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •d22 MAY 1901 •» 8 sons and 5 daughters : NICHOLAS, George Philip m18580000; NICHOLAS, Richard Sydney m18610000; Nicholas, Bertha Elizabeth f18630000; NICHOLAS, James Ernest m18650000; NICHOLAS, Felix m18670928; NICHOLAS, Theophilus Shelbourne m18690721; Nicholas, Mary Maud f18711004; NICHOLAS, Arthur Edward m18740000; Nicholas, Eliza Jane f18770000; NICHOLAS, Thomas Frederick m18790000; Nicholas, Alice Margaret f18820000; Nicholas, Eva Florence f18840000; NICHOLAS, Joseph m18860000.

2131

NICHOLAS, George Philip m18580000 •o Farmer, of Shelbourne, VIC. •b 1858 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1858/19125> •to NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •m 1912 •= Joseph, Alice Grey Elizabeth •» 1 daughter : Nicholas, Claire f19100000; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2131=

Joseph, Alice Grey Elizabeth f00000000 •m 1912 •= NICHOLAS, George Philip m18580000 •» 1 daughter : Nicholas, Claire f19100000; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2132

NICHOLAS, Richard Sydney m18610000 •o Farmer, of "Starthila", Dumbalk, Gippsland, VIC •b 1861 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1861/16534> •to NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann m18410000 •m 1894 •= Trease, Christina f18730000 •» 2 sons and 2 daughters: Nicholas, Margaret f18960000; NICHOLAS, Vincent m19010000; NICHOLAS, Harold m19060000; Nicholas, Doris f19090000; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2132=

Trease, Christina f18730000 •b 1873 •m •= NICHOLAS, Richard Sydney m18610000 •» 2 sons and 2 daughters: Nicholas, Margaret f18960000; NICHOLAS, Vincent m19010000; NICHOLAS, Harold m19060000; Nicholas, Doris f19090000; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2133

Nicholas, Bertha Elizabeth f18630000 •b 1863 at Sandhurst, VIC <GSV 1863/22866> •to NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •m •= GATH, Samuel Frederick •d 19220 •» without issue.

2133=

GATH, Samuel Frederick m00000000 •b •to •& •m 1 •=1 •m2 •=2 Nicholas, Bertha Elizabeth f18630000 •» without issue to second marriage.

2134

NICHOLAS, James Ernest m18650726 •o Railway station-master. •b26 JUL 1865 at Shelbourne, VIC <GSV 1865/23022> •to NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •m 1910 •= Hearle, Mary Stuart (Polly) •d 03 DEC 1933 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: Nicholas, Brenda; NICHOLAS, Alan

(Geordie); NICHOLAS, James; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2134=

Hearle, Mary Stuart (Polly) f18750000
•b 1875 at Emerald Hill, VIC <GSV 1875/22642R> •to HEARLE, Samuel James •& Stuart, Mary •m 1910 •= NICHOLAS, James Ernest m18650726
•d •i •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: Nicholas, Brenda; NICHOLAS, Alan (Geordie); NICHOLAS, James; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2135

NICHOLAS, Felix m18670928
•b28 SEP 1867 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1867/22726> •to NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •d14 APR 1868 •infant.

2136

NICHOLAS, Theophilus Shelbourne m18690721
•o Blacksmith in Western Australia:
•b21 JUL 1869 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1870/9580> •to NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •m •= Bridgay, Julia •» 2 sons and 3 daughters: Nicholas, Eva; Nicholas, Dorothy; NICHOLAS, George; NICHOLAS, Arthur; and Nicholas, Olive.

2136=

Bridgay, Julia f00000000
•b •to •& •m •= NICHOLAS, Theophilus Shelbourne m18690721 •d •i •» •» 2 sons and 3 daughters: Nicholas, Eva; Nicholas, Dorothy; NICHOLAS, George; NICHOLAS, Arthur; and Nicholas, Olive.

2137

Nicholas, Mary Maud f18711004
•b04 OCT 1871 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1871/24229> •to NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •m 1892 •= STONE, Edward Albert •» 5 sons and 5 daughters, including: Stone, Winifred Mary f18930000; Stone, Dorothy Shelbourne f18950000; STONE, Arthur Edward; STONE, Laurie Watkin; STONE, Francis Burnett; Stone, Margaret Sophia f19020000; Stone, Alice Florence; Stone, Eva Nicholas; STONE, Ivan m19140000; descendants are given in

the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2137=

STONE, Edward Albert m18700000
•o descendant of Thomas Stone, who arrived in Van Diemens Land 11 OCT 1819 per David Shaw <Chick, Neil 1999 : *Van Diemens Land Heritage Index*, 4 p306>; farmer, in WA, QLD and near Shelbourne, VIC. Farming at Giligulgul from 1914. •b 1870 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1870/3295> •to STONE, Alfred •& Broadway, Sophia •m 1892 •= Nicholas, Mary Maud f18711004 •d •i •» 5 sons and 5 daughters, including: Stone, Winifred Mary f18930000; Stone, Dorothy Shelbourne f18950000; STONE, Arthur Edward; STONE, Laurie Watkin; STONE, Francis Burnett; Stone, Margaret Sophia f19020000; Stone, Alice Florence; Stone, Eva Nicholas; STONE, Ivan m19140000; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2138

NICHOLAS, Arthur Edward m18740000
•o farmer of "Eltoe", Shelbourne, VIC., •b 1874 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1874/23724> •to NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •m 1923 •= Grenfell, Muriel Roalston •d 1939 •» 2 daughters: Nicholas, Shirley (Betty); Nicholas, Muriel Coral f19340000; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2138=

Grenfell, Muriel Roalston f00000000
•b •to •& •m 1923 •= NICHOLAS, Arthur Edward m18740000 •d •i •» 2 daughters: Nicholas, Shirley (Betty); Nicholas, Muriel Coral f19340000; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2139

Nicholas, Eliza Jane f18770000
•b 1877 at "Eltoe", Shelbourne, VIC., registered at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1877/16789> •to NICHOLAS, George Watkins m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann f18410000 •m 1910 •= DOUGLAS, John •» 3 sons and 1 daughter: DOUGLAS, James Ernest m19110000; DOUGLAS, Arthur Edward m19130000; Douglas, Mary Margaret f19130000; DOUGLAS, Francis John m19160000; descendants

are given in the Appendix: see
Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2139=

DOUGLAS, John m00000000
: farmer of "Belalie", Shelbourne, VIC
•b •to •& •m • = Nicholas, Eliza Jane
f18770000 •d •i •» 3 sons and 1
daughter: DOUGLAS, James Ernest
m19110000; DOUGLAS, Arthur
Edward m19130000; Douglas, Mary
Margaret f19130000; DOUGLAS,
Francis John m19160000; descendants
are given in the Appendix: see
Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

213A

NICHOLAS, Thomas Frederick
m18790000
•o farmer, of Shelbourne, VIC •b 1879
at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1879/17461>
•to NICHOLAS, George Watkins
m18340414 •& Bone, Margaret Ann
f18410000 •ed •d 1972 •.

213B

Nicholas, Alice Margaret f18820000
•b 1882 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV
1882/17382> •to NICHOLAS, George
Watkins m18340414 •& Bone,
Margaret Ann f18410000 •m 1906 •=
WILLACY, Henry •d 1968 •» 2 sons
and 3 daughters: Willacy, Edna;
WILLACY, George; Willacy, Beth;
WILLACY, Arthur; Willacy, Muriel.

213B=

WILLACY, Henry m00000000
•o lived in QLD •b •to •& •m 1906
• = Nicholas, Alice Margaret f18820000
•d •i •» 2 sons and 3 daughters:
Willacy, Edna; WILLACY, George;
Willacy, Beth; WILLACY, Arthur;
Willacy, Muriel.

213C

Nicholas, Eva Florence f18840000
•b 1884 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV
1884/18231> •to NICHOLAS, George
Watkins m18340414 •& Bone,
Margaret Ann f18410000 •m 1907 •=
JUDD, William •» 2 sons and 1
daughter: Judd, Ada; JUDD, Ira;
JUDD, Colin.

213D

NICHOLAS, Joseph m18860000
•o 2nd; farmer, of Longreach, VIC •b
1886 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV
1886/27473> •to NICHOLAS, George
Watkins m18340414 •& Bone,
Margaret Ann f18410000 •m 1919 at
Sydney, NSW • = Eales, Gweneth
Elaine Dunlop •d 1962 •» 2 sons and 1
daughter: Nicholas, Jill; NICHOLAS,
John; NICHOLAS, William.

214

Nicholas, Eliza f18350000
•b 1835, at Bothwell, TAS <not
registered> •to NICHOLAS, George
m17970000 •& Loveridge, Bertha
Maria •m 06 NOV 1855 at Sandhurst
(Bendigo), VIC <GSV 1855/3212> •=
ESPIE, James Martin m18280000 •d
1874, at VIC <GSV 1874/8099> •» 4
sons and 1 daughter ESPIE, David
Edward m18680000; ESPIE, George
m18710000; ESPIE, Henry; ESPIE,
Noel; Espie, Lorna.

214=

ESPIE, James Martin m18280000
•o general store owner of Charleville,
QLD, and mayor of the town •b 1828
7th son •to ESPIE, George •& Good,
Margaret •c 06 OCT 1830 at St Luke's,
Bothwell, TAS •m 06 NOV 1855 at
Sandhurst (Bendigo), VIC <GSV
1855/3212> • = Nicholas, Eliza
f18350000 •» 4 sons and 1 daughter
Espie, Jane f18630000; ESPIE, David
Edward m18670000; ESPIE, George
m18710000; ESPIE, Henry; ESPIE,
Noel; Espie, Lorna.

2141

Espie, Jane f18630000
•b 1863 at Bulla, VIC <GSV
1863/8786> •to ESPIE, James Martin
m18280000 •& Nicholas, Eliza
f18350000 •d 1864 at VIC aged 1
<GSV 1864/1255> •infant.

2142

ESPIE, David Edward m18670000
•b 1867 at Sandhurst, VIC, registered
at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1867/9069>
•to ESPIE, James Martin m18280000
•& Nicholas, Eliza f18350000 •m 1893
• = Turnbull, Barbara f18750000 •d
1945 at Brisbane, QLD •i at •»
including 6 sons and 3 daughters:
ESPIE, James Edward m18940000
Espie, Jean f18980000 Espie, Bertha
f18990000 ESPIE, George m19020000
ESPIE, Harold m19050000 ESPIE, John
Adam m19090000 Espie, Barbara
f19090000 ESPIE, Victor m19110000
ESPIE, Roy m19130000; descendants
are given in the Appendix: see
Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2142=

Turnbull, Barbara f18750000
•b 1875 at Gateshead, Durham,
England •to •& •m 1893 • = ESPIE,
David Edward m18680000 •d •i •»
including 6 sons and 3 daughters:
ESPIE, James Edward m18940000
Espie, Jean f18980000 Espie, Bertha
f18990000 ESPIE, George m19020000

ESPIE, Harold m19050000 ESPIE, John Adam m19090000 Espie, Barbara f19090000 ESPIE, Victor m19110000 ESPIE, Roy m19130000; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2143

Espie, Josephine f18690000
•b 1869 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1869/23125> •to ESPIE, James Martin m18280000 •& Nicholas, Eliza f18350000 •d 1875 at VIC aged 6 <GSV 1875/14940> at •I •#.

2144

ESPIE, George m18710000
•b •to ESPIE, James Martin m18280000 •& Nicholas, Eliza f18350000 •m • = •d at •i.

2145

ESPIE, Henry m00000000
•b •to ESPIE, James Martin m18280000 •& Nicholas, Eliza f18350000 •m • = •d at •i.

2146

ESPIE, John m18740000
•b 1874 at Lockwood, VIC <GSV 1874/16884> •to ESPIE, James Martin m18280000 •& Nicholas, Eliza f18350000 •m • = •d 1874 at VIC aged 0 <GSV 1874/8089> at •I.

2147

ESPIE, Noel m00000000
•b •to ESPIE, James Martin m18280000 •& Nicholas, Eliza f18350000 •m • = •d at •i.

2148

Espie, Lorna f00000000
•b •to ESPIE, James Martin m18280000 •& Nicholas, Eliza f18350000 •m • = •d at •i.

22

Nicholas, Caroline f17990000
•b 1799 at •to NICHOLAS, William m17660000 •& Watkins, Mary f00000000 •d 1804 at •infant.

23

NICHOLAS, William m18010000
•b 1801 at •to NICHOLAS, William m17660000 •& Watkins, Mary f00000000 •d 1805 at •infant.

24

NICHOLAS, Phillip m18030000 (twin)
•b 1803 at •to NICHOLAS, William m17660000 •& Watkins, Mary f00000000.

25

NICHOLAS, William m18030000 (twin)
•b 1803 at •to NICHOLAS, William m17660000 •& Watkins, Mary f00000000; remained in England.

26

Nicholas, Caroline f18050000
•b 1805 at •to NICHOLAS, William m17660000 •& Watkins, Mary f00000000 •l 19 AUG 1828 from Gravesend •a 22 DEC 1828 at Hobart per *Lang*. <Nicholson 1983 : 151> •m 08 FEB 1822 by special license at St Davids, Hobart, TAS <*Hobart Town Gazette* 23 FEB 1822> <RGD36/01 :1822/0534> •=1 PARKER, James •m 16 SEP 1833 at Green Ponds, TAS <RGD36/02 :1833/2344> •=2 SMITH, Andrew of Meads Bottom (later "Meadsfield") Bothwell, TAS •d 28 FEB 1839 at Edinburgh, Scotland of a stroke •» without issue, leaving "Meadsfield" to her nephews, James Phillip Nicholas and George Watkin Nicholas.

26=1

PARKER, James m17940000
•o of Highbury Park, Buckinghamshire •b 1794 at •to •& •ed •a 02 DEC 1820 at Hobart, TAS per *Skelton*, from Leith, Scotland •m 08 FEB 1822 by special license at St Davids, Hobart, TAS <*Hobart Town Gazette* 23 FEB 1822> <RGD36/01 :1822/0534> •= Nicholas, Caroline f18050000 •d SEP 1831 at Northdown, TAS <RGD34/01 : 1831/2565>, killed by Aborigines along with Captain Bartholomew Boyle Thomas (RGD34/01 :1831/2564) <*Colonial Times* 21 SEP 1831> •will dated 25 APR 1830, proven <SC> leaving 1000 acres names Moleside near Mersey, seven miles from "Frogmore", Co Cornwall (TAS) to his wife •i 23 SEP 1831 @37 at Launceston, TAS <RGD34/01 :1831/2565>.

26=2

SMITH, Andrew m00000000
•b fourth son •to SMITH, Thomas of Hartshough Mill, Hopkirk, Roxburghshire, Scotland •& •m 16 SEP 1833 at Green Ponds, TAS <RGD36/02 : 1833/2344> •= PARKER, Caroline née Nicholas, Caroline f18050000 •l went to Scotland in 1838 •d 5 JAN 1842 at 126 Pleasance, Edinburgh, Scotland •i •» without issue.

27 and 35=

NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000
 •o purchased "Meadsfield" from his cousins James Phillip NICHOLAS and George Watkin NICHOLAS in 1842.
 •b 1806 at Llantilio, Crossenny, Monmouthshire, England •to NICHOLAS, William m17660000 •& Watkins, Mary f00000000 •m 1 23 SEP 1829 at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS by license <RGD36/01 :1829/1367> and <NS489/1 : 40> •= Nicholas, Elizabeth (his first cousin) •m2 30 JUL 1847 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/06 :1847/ 0973> •=2 Clerke, Eliza née Dixon, f18100000 •d 02 JAN 1881 at Bothwell, TAS @ 74 <registered at Hobart, RGD35/09 :1881/2866> of suppressed gout! •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:1> •memorial at St Michael & All Angels, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo07/005> •wp 1881 No. 2367 <AD960/13 p228> •1» 4 sons and 5 daughters: Nicholas, Eliza [Elizabeth] f18250221; Nicholas, Caroline f18300709; Nicholas, Laura f18320713; NICHOLAS, George m18321028; NICHOLAS, Henric m18360118; NICHOLAS, Edward m18390723; Nicholas, Mary Frances f18410809 (twin); Nicholas, Susan Elizabeth f18410809 (twin); NICHOLAS, William m18440402; •2» 1 son: NICHOLAS, William Dixon m18510818.

27= and 35

Nicholas, Elizabeth f00000000
 •b 1804 at •to NICHOLAS, Edward m17770000 of "Nant" •& Davies, Susanna f17670000 •m 23 SEP 1829 at New Norfolk, TAS by license <RGD36/01 : 1829/1367> •= NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000 (her first cousin) •d 02 APR 1844 @ 40 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/17 :1844/0004> •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:11> •» 4 sons and 5 daughters: Nicholas, Eliza [Elizabeth] f18250221; Nicholas, Caroline f18300709; Nicholas, Laura f18320713; NICHOLAS, George m18321028; NICHOLAS, Henric m18360118; NICHOLAS, Edward m18390723; Nicholas, Mary Frances f18410809 (twin); Nicholas, Susan Elizabeth f18410809 (twin); NICHOLAS, William m18440402.

271

Nicholas, Eliza [Elizabeth] f18250221
 •b 21 FEB 1825 registered at Hobart,

TAS <RGD33/01 :1825/00432> check birth 07 APR 1824 at New Norfolk, TAS in RGD32/01 : 4075> •to NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000 •& Nicholas, Elizabeth •c 30 DEC 1832 at St Marys, Green Ponds <RGD32/? : 4617> •m 16 SEP 1846 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/05 :1846/0529> •= LASCELLES, Edwin : chief district constable, Geelong, VIC •d 13 MAY 1849 at •i Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:12> •» 1 son and 1 daughter: LASCELLES, Edward Harwood m18471003; Lascelles, Eliza [Elizabeth] f18490425.

271=

LASCELLES, Edwin m00000000
 •o chief district constable, Geelong, VIC •b •to LASCELLES, Thomas Allen, Captain, 73rd Regiment •& —, Mary Ann •m 16 SEP 1846 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/05 :1846/0529> •= Nicholas, Eliza [Elizabeth] f18250221 •d •i •» 1 son and 1 daughter: LASCELLES, Edward Harwood m18471003; Lascelles, Eliza [Elizabeth] f18490425.

2711

LASCELLES, Edward Harwood m18471003
 •o with his father, ran the famous wool brokers, Lascelles & Son(s?), headquartered at Geelong, and lived at the sheep station, "Woolamanata", north of Geelong, VIC •b 03 OCT 1847 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/24 :1847/00088> •to LASCELLES, Edwin •& Nicholas, Eliza [Elizabeth] f18250221 •m 1887 at Geelong, VIC <GSV 1887/122> •= Dennys, Ethel f18570000 •d 192... at •i •» 2 sons and 4 daughters: Lascelles, Beryl f18870000; LASCELLES, Evelyn m18890000; LASCELLES, Francis Hope m18910000; Lascelles, Audrey May f18930000; Lascelles, Cicely Mary f18950000; Lascelles, Hilda Minapre f19010000; descendants are given in the Appendix: see Nicholas of "Meadsfield".

2711=

Dennys, Ethel f18570000
 •b 1857 at Geelong, VIC <GSV1857/10735> •to DENNYS Charles John •& Lascelles, Martha Elizabeth •m 1887 at Geelong, VIC <GSV 1887/122> •= LASCELLES, Edward Harwood m18471003 •d 193... at •i •» 2 sons and 4 daughters: Lascelles, Beryl f18870000;

LASCELLES, Evelyn m18890000;
 LASCELLES, Francis Hope
 m18910000; Lascelles, Audrey May
 f18930000; Lascelles, Cicely Mary
 f18950000; Lascelles, Hilda Minapre
 f19010000; descendants are given in
 the Appendix: see Nicholas of
 "Meadsfield".

2712

Lascelles, Eliza [Elizabeth] f18490425
 •b 25 APR 1849 at Brighton, TAS
 <RGD33/24 : 1849/ 00521> •to
 LASCELLES, Edwin m •& Nicholas,
 Eliza [Elizabeth] f18250221 •ed •d •i
 •infant.

272

Nicholas, Caroline f18300709
 •b 09 JUL 1830 registered at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD33/01 :1830/ 00433> also
 recorded as 04 JUL 1830 at New
 Norfolk, TAS in <RGD32/01 :1830/
 4074> •to NICHOLAS, Edward
 m18060000 •& Nicholas, Elizabeth •c
 30 DEC 1832 at St Mary's, Green
 Ponds <RGD32/? : 4618> •ed •d 29
 SEP 1843 @13 at <not registered> •i at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:8> •≠.

273

Nicholas, Laura f18320713
 •b 13 JUL 1832 registered at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD33/01 :1832/ 00434> •to
 NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000 •&
Nicholas, Elizabeth •c 30 DEC 1832 at
 St Mary's, Kempton <RGD32/? : 4619>
 •m 16 SEP 1863 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD37/22 :1863/ 0004> •= BRIGHT,
 Richard Stonehewer m18350331 : (Dr)
 MRCS, LM, LSA •d 27 NOV 1909 at •i
 29 DEC 1909 at Cornelian Bay, TAS
 <SRCT 016153> •» 1 daughter: Bright,
 Frances Laura f18640630.

273=

BRIGHT, Richard Stonehewer
 m18350000
 •o physician (Dr) •b 31 MAR 1835 at
 •to BRIGHT, Richard •& Meaburn,
 Amy Ambler •ed MRCS (Edinburgh),
 LM, LSA •m 16 SEP 1863 at St Luke's,
 Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/22 :1863/
 0004> •= Nicholas, Laura f18320713
 •d 28 OCT 1901 at Hobart, TAS •i 30
 OCT 1901 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 012791> •» 1 daughter:
 Bright, Frances Laura f18640630.

2731

Bright, Frances Laura f18640630
 •b 30 JUN 1864 at •to BRIGHT,
 Richard Stonehewer m18350331 : (Dr)
 MRCS, LM, LSA •& Nicholas, Laura

f18320713 •m 18 OCT 1888 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/47 :1888/ 0328> •=
MACLEOD, Loudon Hector
 m1862000 •d 1941 at New Town, TAS
 aged 76 •i 12 APR 1941 at Cornelian
 Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 067497> •wp
 1941 No. 24449 <AD960/66 p85> •» 2
 sons and 1 daughter: MACLEOD,
 Torquil Bright m18891101; Macleod,
 Laura Bright f18920424; MACLEOD,
 Loudoun Hector Bright m18941129.

2731=

MACLEOD, Loudon Hector
 m1862000
 •o15th chief of the Macleods of Raasay
 from 1880 until his death •b 18 NOV
 1862 •to MACLEOD, Francis Hector
 George •& Fenton, Alice Jamesanna
 •m 18 OCT 1888 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD37/47 :1888/0328> •= Bright,
 Frances Laura f18640630 •d 24 APR
 1934 aged 71 at Hobart, TAS •i 25 APR
 1934 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <SRCT 029689> •wp 1934 No. 20003
 <AD960/58 p375> •» 2 sons and 1
 daughter: MACLEOD, Torquil Bright
 m18891101; Macleod, Laura Bright
 f18920424; MACLEOD, Loudoun
 Hector Bright m18941129.

27311and 3686=

MACLEOD, Torquil Bright
 m18891101
 •o 16th chief of the Macleods of
 Raasay from 1934-1968. •b 01 NOV
 1889 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/16
 :1889/01487> •to MACLEOD, Loudon
 Hector m1862000 •& Bright, Frances
 Laura f18640630 •m 30 JAN 1918 •=
 Nicholas, Helen Christie f18870214 •d
 1968 at Richmond, TAS aged 78 •i 01
 MAY 1968 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 077866> Plaque in St
 Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT
 Ri01 no number> •» 2 sons and 2
 daughters : MACLEOD, Torquil
 Roderick m19190625; Macleod,
 Katharine Christie f19210406;
 MACLEOD, Henric Nicholas
 m19290129; Macleod, Fiona f19320218.

27311= and 3686

Nicholas, Helen Christie f18870214
 •b 14 FEB 1887 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/65 :1887/01887 without
 forenames> •to NICHOLAS, George
 Clarence : of "Millbrook" and
 "Cawood", Ouse, TAS •& Latham,
 Ellen Mary Jane •m 30 JAN 1918 •=
 MACLEOD, Torquil Bright m18891101
 •drowned 24 AUG 1942 in the Ouse
 River, TAS •crem 05 SEP 1942 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT

67729> •wp 1942 No. 25381
<AD960/67 p651> •» 2 sons and 2
daughters : MACLEOD, Torquil
Roderick m19190625; Macleod,
Katharine Christie f19210406;
MACLEOD, Henric Nicholas
m19290129; Macleod, Fiona f19320218.

273111 and 36861

MACLEOD, Torquil Roderick
m19190625
•o On 26 MAY 1981, matriculated
Arms at the Court of Lord Lyon as
17th chief of the Macleods of Raasay
<Public Register of All Arms and
Bearings in Scotland, 64 p116>; and on
11 SEP 1988 as Chief and Baronial
Head of the Macleods of The Lewes
<Public Register of All Arms and
Bearings in Scotland, 67 p119>, •b 25
JUN 1919 •to MACLEOD, Torquil
Bright m18891101 •& Nicholas, Helen
Christie f18870214 •m 30 APR 1947 •=
Turner, Patricia Mary Lyttleton •d 06
MAR 2001 at Hobart, TAS aged 81
•crem 08 MAR 2001 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 116102> •» 2
sons: MACLEOD, Torquil Donald
m19480805; MACLEOD, Roderick
John m19500629.

273111=

Turner, Patricia Mary Lyttleton
f00000000
•b •to TURNER, Harold F. •& •m 30
APR 1947 •= MACLEOD, Torquil
Roderick m19190625 •d •i •» 2
sons: MACLEOD, Torquil Donald
m19480805; MACLEOD, Roderick
John m19500629.

2731111

MACLEOD, Torquil Donald
m19480805
•o of Raasay and The Lewes; engineer,
•b 05 AUG 1948 at •to MACLEOD,
Torquil Roderick m19190625 •&
Turner, Patricia Mary Lyttleton •ed
B.E. (University of Tasmania) and
M.I.E. (Aust) •m 27 MAY 1988 •=
Abbott, Heather Anne •d •i •» 1 son
and 1 daughter: Macleod, Laura Anne
f19910408; MACLEOD, James Torquil
m19940810.

2731111=

Abbott, Heather Anne f00000000
•b •to ABBOTT, L •& •m 27 MAY
1988 •= MACLEOD, Torquil Donald
m19480805 •» 1 son and 1 daughter:
Macleod, Laura Anne f19910408;
MACLEOD, James Torquil m19940810.

2731112

MACLEOD, Roderick John

m19500629
•b29 JUL 1950 at •to MACLEOD,
Torquil Roderick m19190625 •&
Turner, Patricia Mary Lyttleton •m 12
AUG 1978 •= Downie, Elizabeth •d •i
•» 1 son and 1 daughter: MACLEOD,
Alastair Loudoun m19820227;
Macleod, Hannah Louise f19800618.

2731112=

Downie, Elizabeth f00000000
•b •to DOWNIE, Keith T of "Nareen",
Hamilton, TAS •& •m 12 AUG 1978
•= MACLEOD, Roderick John
m19500629 •d •i •» 1 son and 1
daughter: Macleod, Hannah Louise
f19800618; MACLEOD, Alastair
Loudoun m19820227.

273112

Macleod, Katharine Christie
f19210406
•b 06 APR 1921 at •to MACLEOD,
Torquil Bright m18891101 •&
Nicholas, Helen Christie f18870214 •m
07 DEC 1949 •= BECKETT, Charles J.
C. •d •i •» 1 daughter : Beckett,
Eleanor.

273113

MACLEOD, Henric Nicholas
m19290129
•b 29 JAN 1929 at •to MACLEOD,
Torquil Bright m18891101 •&
Nicholas, Helen Christie f18870214 •m
09 OCT 1953 •= Nugent, Dorothy •d
•i •» 2 sons and 1 daughter:
MACLEOD, Nicholas m19550222;
Macleod, Helen f19561125;
MACLEOD, Ian m19581229.

273113=

Nugent, Dorothy f00000000
•b only daughter •to NUGENT, S.B.
•& •m 09 OCT 1953 •= MACLEOD,
Henric Nicholas m19290129 •d •i •» 2
sons and 1 daughter: MACLEOD,
Nicholas m19550222; Macleod, Helen
f19561125; MACLEOD, Ian
m19581229.

2731131

MACLEOD, Nicholas m19550222
•b 22 FEB 1955 at •to MACLEOD,
Henric Nicholas m19290129 •&
Nugent, Dorothy •m 22 JUL 1978 at
Hobart, TAS •= Hunt, A •d •i •» 2
daughters..... ..;
Macleod,..... ..

2731132

Macleod, Helen f19561125
•b 25 NOV 1956 at •to MACLEOD,
Henric Nicholas m19290129 •&
Nugent, Dorothy •m 01 NOV 198... at

Richmond, TAS • = MORRIS, T.....
W..... • d • i • ».

2731133

MACLEOD, Ian m19581229
• b 29 DEC 1958 at • to MACLEOD,
Henric Nicholas m19290129 • &
Nugent, Dorothy • m • = • d • i • ».

273114

Macleod, Fiona f19320218
• b 18 FEB 1932 at • to MACLEOD,
Torquil Bright m18891101 • &
Nicholas, Helen Christie f18870214 • m
1954 • = CARO, David E. • d • i • » 1
son and 1 daughter : CARO, Richard;
Caro, Catriona.

273114=

CARO, David E. m00000000
• onetime Vice-Chancellor of the
University of Tasmania • b • to • & • m
27 FEB 1954 • = Macleod, Fiona
f19320218 • d • i • » 1 son and 1
daughter : CARO, Richard; Caro,
Catriona.

2731141

CARO, Richard m00000000
• b • to CARO, David E. • & Macleod,
Fiona f19320218 • m • = • d • i • ».

2731142

Caro, Catriona f00000000
• b • to CARO, David E. • & Macleod,
Fiona f19320218 • mMAY 1986 at
Melbourne, VIC • = KING, P • d • i • ».

27312

Macleod, Laura Bright f18920424
• b 24 APR 1892 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/18 : 01019> • to MACLEOD,
Loudon Hector m1862000 • & Bright,
Frances Laura f18640630 • m 1 • =1
PAGE, Oliver Victor m18881024 • m2
• =2 BRODRIBB, Keith Alfred
m18960731 • d 27 FEB 1962 at • i • 1» 1
daughter : Page, Ann Olivia • 2» 1 son
and 2 daughters : BRODRIBB, James
Alfred Macleod; Brodribb, Prudence
May; Brodribb, Margaret.

27312=1

PAGE, Oliver Victor m18881024
• b 24 OCT 1888 at Westbury, TAS
<RGD33/66 : 1888/ 03724> • to PAGE,
Robert • & Godd, Ellen • m • =
Macleod, Laura Bright f18920424 • d
1917 at • i • » 1 daughter : Page, Ann
Olivia.

27312=2

BRODRIBB, Keith Alfred m18960731
• o of Frodsley, TAS • b 31 JUL 1896 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD33/21 : 1896/
00685> • to Brodribb, Alfred Ernest • &
White, Elsie Evelyn • m • = Page, Laura

née Macleod; Laura Bright f18920424
• d • i • » 1 son and 2 daughters :
BRODRIBB, James Alfred Macleod;
Brodribb, Prudence May; Brodribb,
Margaret.

273121

Page, Ann Olivia f00000000
• b • to PAGE, Oliver Victor m18881024
• & Macleod, Laura Bright f18920424
• m 1 • =1 GATENBY, Norman Roy
• m2 • =2 POS, Hugo • m3 • =3
CAMERON, Donald Alistair • d • i • 1»
1 son and 2 daughters: GATENBY,
Roy; Gatenby, Dimity; Gatenby,
Angela; • 2» 1 daughter: Pos,
Margaretta; • 3» 2 sons and 2
daughters: CAMERON, Donald;
CAMERON, Alastair; Cameron,
Elizabeth; Cameron, Louise.

273122

BRODRIBB, James Alfred Macleod
m00000000
• b • to BRODRIBB, Keith Alfred
m18960731 • & PAGE, Laura née
Macleod, Laura Bright f18920424 • m
• = Reed, Judy • d • i • » 2 sons and 2
daughters: BRODRIBB, Michael;
BRODRIBB, James; Brodribb, Debra;
Brodribb, Verity.

273123

Brodribb, Prudence May f00000000
• b • to BRODRIBB, Keith Alfred
m18960731 • & Page, Laura née
Macleod, Laura Bright f18920424 • m
• = HANKEY, Christopher • d • i • » 1
daughter: Hankey, Felicity.

273124

Brodribb, Margaret f00000000
• b • to BRODRIBB, Keith Alfred
m18960731 • & PAGE, Laura née
Macleod, Laura Bright f18920424 • m
• = CONNELL, Daniel • d • i • » 2 sons
and 1 daughter: CONNELL, Nicholas;
CONNELL, Mark; Connell, Sarah
Macleod.

27313

MACLEOD, Loudon Hector Bright
m18941129
• o physician, MRCS, LRCP. • b 29
NOV 1894 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/20
: 1894/ 00641> • to MACLEOD,
Loudon Hector m1862000 • & Bright,
Frances Laura f18640630 • m 08 JUN
1918 at London, England • =
Davenport, Gladys Louisa Amy • d • i
• » 1 son : MACLEOD, Loudon Henry
Davenport m19190224.

27313=

Davenport, Gladys Louisa Amy
f00000000

•b •to DAVENPORT, Henry Clissold
 •& •m 1918 at London, England •=
 MACLEOD, Loudoun Hector Bright
 m18941129. •d •i •» 1 son :
 MACLEOD, Loudon Henry
 Davenport m19190224 .

273131

MACLEOD, Loudon Henry
Davenport m19190224
 •o Major, Royal Marines •b 24 FEB
 1919 at •to MACLEOD, Loudoun
 Hector Bright m18941129. •&
 Davenport, Gladys Louisa Amy •m 11
 NOV 1943 •= Stride, Katharine Adair
 (Pol) •d 16 NOV 1989 at •i •» 3 sons:
 MACLEOD, Malcolm Loudon Adair
 m19440000; MACLEOD, Ian William
 m19460000; MACLEOD, Francis
 Roderick m19550000.

273131=

Stride, Katharine Adair (Pol)
 f00000000
 •b •to STRIDE, (Rev) William Francis
 Adair of Hamilton, Massachusetts,
 USA •& •m 11 NOV 1943 •=
 MACLEOD, Loudon Henry
 Davenport m19190224 •d 24 FEB 1981
 at •i •» 3 sons: MACLEOD, Malcolm
 Loudon Adair m19440000;
 MACLEOD, Ian William m19460000;
 MACLEOD, Francis Roderick
 m19550000.

2731311

MACLEOD, Malcolm Loudon Adair
 m19440000
 •o O.B.E., Lieutenant Colonel, Royal
 Marines •b 1944 at •to MACLEOD,
 Loudon Henry Davenport m19190224
 •& Stride, Katharine Adair (Pol) •m 1
 1972 at •=1 Jones, Monica Peyton •div
 05 JAN 1994 at •m2 10 JAN 1994 at
 •=2 —, Caroline •d •i •1» 1 son and 1
 daughter: Macleod, Julia Katherine
 Lucy f19750000; MACLEOD, James
 Loudoun Donald m19760000.

2731312

MACLEOD, Ian William m19460000
 •o barrister and solicitor •b 1946 at
 •to MACLEOD, Loudon Henry
 Davenport m19190224 •& Stride,
 Katharine Adair (Pol) •m APR
 1979 •= Murray, Barbara Louise •d •i
 •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: MACLEOD,
 Hugh Murray m19800000;
 MACLEOD, Guy William m19820000;
 Macleod, Katharine Daisy f19880000.

2731313

MACLEOD, Francis Roderick
 m19550000
 •o barrister and solicitor •b 1955 at

•to MACLEOD, Loudon Henry
 Davenport m19190224 •& Stride,
 Katharine Adair (Pol) •m 02 JUL 1988
 •= Scaramanga, Susan Marietta •d •i
 •» 1 son and 1 daughter: Macleod,
 Araminta f19900000; MACLEOD,
 Archie m19910000.

274

NICHOLAS, George m18321028
 •b 28 OCT 1832 registered at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD33/01 :1862/ 00435> •to
 NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000 •&
 Nicholas, Elizabeth •ed •d 17 SEP
 1845 @12 at Bothwell, TAS of epilepsy
 <RGD37/17 :1845/0013> •i •≠.

275

NICHOLAS, Henric m18360118
 •o of "Meadsfield" . Manager of
 "Cluny Park", also worked at
 "Dennistoun". •b 18 JAN 1836,
 registered at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/01
 :1836/00436> •to NICHOLAS,
 Edward m18060000 •& Nicholas,
 Elizabeth •m 08 FEB 1870 at Hobart,
 TAS <37/29 :1870/0155> •= Bright,
 Mary f18400108 •d 02 OCT 1886 at
 Sandown, Sandy Bay, TAS
 <RGD35/11 :1886/0179> •i at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:2> •» 2
 children : Nicholas, — and
 NICHOLAS, Edward Stonehewer
 m18710116.

275=

Bright, Mary f18400108
 •b 08 JAN 1840 at •to BRIGHT,
 Richard, M.R.C.S . •& Meaburn, Amy
 Ambler •m 08 FEB 1870 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/29 :1870/0155> •=
 NICHOLAS, Henric m18360118 •d 14
 AUG 1924 @ 84 at •i at •» 2 children :
 Nicholas,— and NICHOLAS, Edward
 Stonehewer m18710116.

2751

Nicholas,— f or m 00000000
 •b •to NICHOLAS, Henric m18360118
 •& Bright, Mary f18400108 •m •= •d
 •i •».

2752

NICHOLAS, Edward Stonehewer
 m18710116
 •b 16 JAN 1871 at Hobart, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/10 :1871/ :01607> •to
 NICHOLAS, Henric m18360118 •&
 Bright, Mary f18400108 •drowned 04
 DEC 1892 at Hobart, TAS @22
 <RGD35/14 :1892/0076> •i at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/02106:3> •≠.

276

NICHOLAS, Edward m18390623
 •b 23 JUN 1839 at Oatlands, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/27 :1839/00154> •to
NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000 •&
Nicholas, Elizabeth •m 25 FEB 1874
 @34 at Hamilton, TAS <37/33 :1874/0133> •= **Nicholas, Sarah** @33
 his first cousin •d 29 NOV 1899 @60 at
 "Meadsfield", Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD35/67 : 1899/0052> •i at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/02106: 4> •wp 1900
 No. 5536 <AD960/23 p447> •» 4 sons
 and 1 daughter: **NICHOLAS, Richard**
 m18750615; **NICHOLAS, Henric**
Raymond m18760831; **Nicholas, Ellen**
Mabel (Bonnie) f18780601;
NICHOLAS, Norman m18800330;
NICHOLAS, Edward Rupert
 m18850602.

276= and 315

Nicholas, Sarah f18401030
 •b 30 OCT 1840 at <not registered>
 •to **NICHOLAS, Edward** •& —, **Eliza**
 •m 25 FEB 1874 @34 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD37/33 : 1874/0133> •=
NICHOLAS, Edward m18390623 •d26
 MAY 1930 @ 89 at •i at Municipal
 cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
 Bo01/02106:6> •» 4 sons and 1
 daughter: **NICHOLAS, Richard**
 m18750615; **NICHOLAS, Henric**
Raymond m18760831; **Nicholas, Ellen**
Mabel (Bonnie) f18780601;
NICHOLAS, Norman m18800330;
NICHOLAS, Edward Rupert
 m18850602.

2761

NICHOLAS, Richard m18750615
 •b 15 JUN 1875 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/11 : 1875/01259> •to
NICHOLAS, Edward m18390623 •&
Nicholas, Sarah f1840000 •c at All
 Saints, Hobart, TAS •m •= •d 1949 at
 Nyah, VIC •i •».

2762

NICHOLAS, Henric Raymond
 m18760831
 •o appointed manager of
 "Meadsfield" upon the death of his
 father. Sold "Meadsfield" in 1918 and
 purchased "Brooklands". •b 31 AUG
 1876 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/53 :
 1876/00024> •to **NICHOLAS, Edward**
 m18390623 •& **Nicholas, Sarah**
 f1840000 •m 1910 •= **Weeding, Lillian**
Isabella f18820703 •d 21 NOV 1957 @
 81 at "Forest Holm", Epping Forest,
 TAS •i at Municipal cemetery,

Bothwell, TAS, TAS <TAMIOT
 Bo01/21309: 1> •» 4 sons and 2
 daughters : **NICHOLAS, Edward**
 m19100000; **NICHOLAS, Henric Brian**
 m19120000; **Nicholas, Norma**
Elizabeth f19140000; **Nicholas, Nancy**
Isabel f19170000; **NICHOLAS, Henric**
James m19180000; **NICHOLAS,**
Raymond John m19210000.

2762=

Weeding, Lillian Isabella f18820703
 •o of "Braeside" •b 03 JUL 1882 at
 Oatlands, TAS <RGD33/60 :
 1882/02181> •to **WEEDING, James**
 •& **Henry, Elizabeth** •m 1910 •=
NICHOLAS, Henric Raymond
 m18760831 •d 1973 aged 90 •crem 23
 JUN 1973 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 081424> •memorial at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/21309: 2> •» 4 sons
 and 2 daughters : **NICHOLAS,**
Edward m19100000; **NICHOLAS,**
Henric Brian m19120000; **Nicholas,**
Norma Elizabeth f19140000; **Nicholas,**
Nancy Isabel f19170000; **NICHOLAS,**
Henric James m19180000; **NICHOLAS,**
Raymond John m19210000 .

27621

NICHOLAS, Edward m19100712
 •o Not interested in farming; became
 an automotive mechanic and service
 manager •b 1910 at •to **NICHOLAS,**
Henric Raymond m18760831 •&
Weeding, Lillian Isabella f18820703
 •m 1 •=1 **Reid, Elizabeth (Bessie)**
Conibear •m2 •=2 —, D.J. •d 20 JAN
 1985 aged 71 at New Town, TAS •i 22
 JAN 1985 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 061748> •» 1 son :
NICHOLAS, Stuart m19540000.

27621=1

Reid, Elizabeth (Bessie) Conibear
 f00000000
 •b •to •& •m •= **NICHOLAS,**
Edward m19100712 •d 1965 aged 55 •i
 03 AUG 1965 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 051752> •» 1 son :
NICHOLAS, Stuart m19540000 .

27621=2

—, D.J. f00000000
 •b •to •& •m •= **NICHOLAS,**
Edward m19100712 •d •i •».

276211

NICHOLAS, Stuart m19540000
 •b 1954 •to **NICHOLAS, Edward**
 m19100712 •& **Reid, Elizabeth (Bessie)**
 •m •= •d •i •».

27622

NICHOLAS, Henric Brian m19120000

•b 1912 at •to NICHOLAS, Henric Raymond m18760831 •& Weeding, Lililan Isabella f18820703 •d 26 NOV 1913 @ 15 months at •i •infant.

27623

Nicholas, Nancy Isabel f19140000
•b 1914 at •to NICHOLAS, Henric Raymond m18760831 •& Weeding, Lililan Isabella f18820703 •d 12 NOV 1914 @ 7 months at •i •infant.

27624

Nicholas, Norma Elizabeth f19170000
•b 1917 at •to NICHOLAS, Henric Raymond m18760831 •& Weeding, Lililan Isabella f18820703 •m 1942 •= GLEADOW, Gordon Ward m19170000
•d •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters:
Gleadow, Nancy f19470000; Gleadow, Anne f19500000; GLEADOW, John Ward m19530000; Gleadow, Jane f19560000 .

27624=

GLEADOW, Gordon Ward m19171230
•o descendant of the noted solicitor of Launceston, John Ward Gleadow (1802-1881) . Driver TX475, 2nd 12th AIF in Tobruk and New Guinea . Soldier settler farmer of "Windy Ridge" and "Woorak", "Cline Vale" near Epping; •b 30 DEC 1917 at Launceston, TAS •to •& •m 1942 •= Nicholas, Norma Elizabeth f19170000
•d 1994 at •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters:
Gleadow, Nancy f19470000; Gleadow, Anne f19500000; GLEADOW, John Ward m19530000; Gleadow, Jane f19560000.

276241

Gleadow, Nancy f19470000
•b 1947 at •to GLEADOW, Gordon Ward m19170000 •& Nicholas, Norma Elizabeth f19170000 •m •= NICHOLSON, Graham m19430000 •d •i •» 2 sons and 1 daughter:
NICHOLSON, Alister m19680000;
Nicholson, Andrea f19700000;
NICHOLSON, Andrew m19730000.

276241=

NICHOLSON, Graham m19430000
•b 1943 at •to •& •m •= Gleadow, Nancy f19470000 •d 1984 at •i •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: NICHOLSON, Alister m19680000; Nicholson, Andrea f19700000; NICHOLSON, Andrew m19730000.

2762411

NICHOLSON, Alister m19680000
•b 1968 at •to NICHOLSON, Graham

m19430000 •& Gleadow, Nancy f19470000 •m •= •d •i •».

2762412

Nicholson, Andrea f19700000
•b 1970 at •to NICHOLSON, Graham m19430000 •& Gleadow, Nancy f19470000 •m •= •d •i •».

2762413

NICHOLSON, Andrew m19730000
•b 1973 at •to NICHOLSON, Graham m19430000 •& Gleadow, Nancy f19470000 •m •= •d •i •».

276242

Gleadow, Anne f19500000
•b 1950 at •to GLEADOW, Gordon Ward m19170000 •& Nicholas, Norma Elizabeth f19170000 •m •= •d •i •».

276243

GLEADOW, John Ward m19530000
•b 1953 at •to GLEADOW, Gordon Ward m19170000 •& Nicholas, Norma Elizabeth f19170000 •m •= •d •i •».

276244

Gleadow, Jane f19560000
•b 1956 at •to GLEADOW, Gordon Ward m19170000 •& Nicholas, Norma Elizabeth f19170000 •m •= •d •i •».

27625

NICHOLAS, Henric James (Jim) m19180000
•o farmer, of "Brooklands" and afterwards of "Braeside", Oatlands, "Sorell Springs" and "York House" •b 1918 at •to NICHOLAS, Henric Raymond m18760831 •& Weeding, Lililan Isabella f18820703 •m 1949 at Swansea, TAS •= Lyne, Mary f19220000 •d •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters: Nicholas, Deidre Joan f195000; Nicholas, Elizabeth Lyne f19520000; NICHOLAS, Henric Vernon m19560000; Nicholas, Caroline Anne f19610000.

27625=

Lyne, Mary f19220000
•b 1922 at •to •& •m 1949 at Swansea, TAS •= NICHOLAS, Henric James (Jim) m19180000 •d •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters: Nicholas, Deidre Joan f195000; Nicholas, Elizabeth Lyne f19520000; NICHOLAS, Henric Vernon m19560000; Nicholas, Caroline Anne f19610000 .

276251

Nicholas, Deidre Joan f195000
•b 1950 at •to NICHOLAS, Henric James (Jim) m19180000 •& Lyne, Mary f19220000 •m 1973 •= WISE, Trevor m19470000 •d •i •».

276251=

WISE, Trevor m19470000

•b 1947 at •to •& •m 1973 •=

Nicholas, Deidre Joan f195000 •d •i

•».

276252-

Nicholas, Elizabeth Lyne f19520000

•b 1952 at •to NICHOLAS, Henric James (Jim) m19180000 •& Lyne, Mary f19220000 •m 1970 •= WILKINSON, Ian m19470000 •d •i •» 2 sons: WILKINSON, Shaun m19710000; WILKINSON, Benjamin m19740000.

276252=

WILKINSON, Ian m19470000

•b 1947 at •to •& •m 1970 •=

Nicholas, Elizabeth Lyne f19520000 •d •i •» 2 sons: WILKINSON, Shaun m19710000; WILKINSON, Benjamin m19740000.

2762521

WILKINSON, Shaun m19710000

•b 1971 at •to WILKINSON, Ian m19470000 •& Nicholas, Elizabeth Lyne f19520000 •m •= •d •i •».

2762522

WILKINSON, Benjamin m19740000

•b 1974 at •to WILKINSON, Ian m19470000 •& Nicholas, Elizabeth Lyne f19520000 •m •= •d •i •».

276253

NICHOLAS, Henric Vernon f19560000

•b 1956 at •to NICHOLAS, Henric James (Jim) f19180000 •& Lyne, Mary f19220000 •drowned 13 OCT 1958 aged 2 in a creek near his home •i at Oatlands Uniting church cemetery <TAMIOT Oa04/03098> •infant.

276254

Nicholas, Caroline Anne f19610000

•b 1961 at •to NICHOLAS, Henric James (Jim) f19180000 •& Lyne, Mary f19220000 •m •= •d •i •».

27626

NICHOLAS, Raymond John m19211224

•o Sergeant, TX12878 26th Battalion, 2nd AIF saw service in the Solomon Islands. Farmer, of "Laburnum Park", "Brooklands", "Sorell Springs". •b 24 DEC 1921 at •to NICHOLAS, Henric Raymond m18760831 •& Weeding, Lililan Isabella f18820703 •m 1951 •= Murdoch, Margaret Bethune f19220000 •d •i •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: NICHOLAS, Gavin Raymond m19520000; NICHOLAS,

David John m19540000; Nicholas, Janet Murdoch f19570000.

27626=

Murdoch, Margaret Bethune f19220000

•b 1922 at •to •& •m 1951 •=

NICHOLAS, Raymond John m19210000 •d •i •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: NICHOLAS, Gavin Raymond m19520000; NICHOLAS, David John m19540000; Nicholas, Janet Murdoch f19570000.

276261

NICHOLAS, Gavin Raymond m19520000

•b 1952 at •to NICHOLAS, Raymond John m19210000 •& Murdoch, Margaret Bethune f19220000 •m •= •d •i •».

276262

NICHOLAS, David John m19540000

•b 1954 at •to NICHOLAS, Raymond John m19210000 •& Murdoch, Margaret Bethune f19220000 •m •= •d •i •».

276263

Nicholas, Janet Murdoch f19570000

•b 1957 at •to NICHOLAS, Raymond John m19210000 •& Murdoch, Margaret Bethune f19220000 •m •= •d •i •».

2763

Nicholas, Ellen Mabel (Bonnie) f18780601

•o moved to Hobart after the sale of "Meadsfield". Known during her lifetime as Eleanor Mabel •b 01 JUN 1878 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/55 : 00015> •to NICHOLAS, Edward m18390623 •& Nicholas, Sarah f1840000 •ed •d 1970 at North Hobart, TAS aged 91 •crem 14 FEB 1970 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 079069> •#.

2764

NICHOLAS, Norman m18800330

•o 465 Private, 40th Battalion 1st AIF, returned from service incapacitated 21 APR 1918. •b 30 MAR 1880 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/57 : 1880/00500> •to NICHOLAS, Edward m18390623 •& Nicholas, Sarah f1840000 •ed •d 09 JUL 1932 at North Hobart, TAS •i 11 JUL 1932 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 028516> and <TAMIOT CB49/4103> •#.

2765

NICHOLAS, Edward Rupert

m18850602

•b 02 JUN 1885 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/63 : 1885/00838> •to
NICHOLAS, Edward m18390623 •&
Nicholas, Sarah f1840000 •m 1912 at
Hobart, TAS •= Bland, Diana Vernon
f18850000 •d 30 JAN 1941 aged 56 at
Mount Stuart, TAS •crem 30 JAN 1941
at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
067486> •wp 1941 No. 24430
<AD960/66 p51> •» 1 son:
NICHOLAS, William Rupert
m19130000.

2765=

Bland, Diana Vernon f18850000
•b 1885 at •to •& •m 1912 at Hobart,
TAS •= NICHOLAS, Edward Rupert
m18850602 •d 1969 at Hobart, TAS
aged 83 •crem 16 OCT 1969 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
078848> •» 1 son: NICHOLAS,
William Rupert m19130000.

27651

NICHOLAS, William Rupert
m19131116
•b 16 NOV 1913 at •to NICHOLAS,
Edward Rupert m18850602 •& Bland,
Diana Vernon f18850000 •m 1942 at
Hobart, TAS •= Finnigan, Nell
Gwynne f19170000 •d 10 AUG 1995 at
Mount Nelson, TAS •crem 14 AUG
1995 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 103709> •» 1 son and 1
daughter: NICHOLAS, Gregory
Rupert m19440000; Nicholas Kathryn
f19490000.

27651=

Finnigan, Nell Gwynne f19170000
•b 1917 at •to •& •m 1942 at Hobart,
TAS •= NICHOLAS, William Rupert
m19130000 •d •i •» 1 son and 1
daughter: NICHOLAS, Gregory
Rupert m19440000; Nicholas Kathryn
f19490000.

276511

NICHOLAS, Gregory Rupert
m19440000
•b 1944 at •to NICHOLAS, William
Rupert m19130000 •& Finnigan, Nell
Gwynne f19170000 •m •= •d •i •».

276512

Nicholas Kathryn f19490000
•b 1949 at •to NICHOLAS, William
Rupert m19130000 •& Finnigan, Nell
Gwynne f19170000 •m 1969 at Hobart,
TAS •= WATERS, John •d •i •»
WATERS, Nicholas John m19710000;
Waters, Kim Maree f19730000.

276512=

WATERS, John m00000000

•b •to •& •m 1969 at Hobart, TAS •=
Nicholas Kathryn f19490000 •b 1949
at •d •i •» WATERS, Nicholas John
f19710000; Waters, Kim Maree
f19730000.

2765121

WATERS, Nicholas John f19710000
•b •to WATERS, John •& Nicholas
Kathryn f19490000 •m •= •d •i •».

2765122

Waters, Kim Maree f19730000
•b •to WATERS, John •& Nicholas
Kathryn f19490000 •m •= •d •i •».

277

Nicholas, Mary Frances f18410809
(twin)
•b 09 AUG 1841 at Meadsfield, TAS;
registered at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/01
1841/00437> •to NICHOLAS, Edward
m18060000 •& Nicholas, Elizabeth •m
05 SEP 1867 at St Davids, Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/26 :1867/ 0121> •= COWLE,
James m18390725 •d aged 83 •i 22
AUG 1924 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 023544> •» 4 sons and 1
daughter: Cowle, Laura Frances
f18750419; COWLE, Charles Eric
m18770922; COWLE, Arthur James
m18791101; COWLE, Albert Stanley
m18801010; COWLE, George Rupert
m18821110.

277=

COWLE, James m18390725
•b 25 JUL 1839 at Hobart TAS •to
COWLE, Thomas Presland •& Wigg,
Mary Anne •c at Hobart, TAS
<RGD32/03 :1839/00145> •m 05 SEP
1867 at St Davids, Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/26 : 1867/0121> •= Nicholas,
Mary Frances f18410809 •d 18 AUG
1887 at New Norfolk, TAS @ 47
<RGD35/55 : 1887/ 0979> •i 20 AUG
1887 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 006439> •» 4 sons and 1
daughter: Cowle, Laura Frances
f18750419; COWLE, Charles Eric
m18770922; COWLE, Arthur James
m18791101; COWLE, Albert Stanley
m18801010; COWLE, George Rupert
m18821110.

2771

Cowle, Laura Frances f18750419
•b 19 APR 1875 at Ulverstone, TAS
<RGD33/52 : 1875/ 01739> •to
COWLE, James m18390725 •&
Nicholas, Mary Frances f18410809 •m
18 JUN 1902 at <Mercury, Hobart 05
JUL 1902> •= ROBERTS, Hugh
m18721222 •d •i •».

2771=

ROBERTS, Hugh m18721222
 •b 22 DEC 1872 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/10 :1872/03041> •to
 ROBERTS, George Valentine •& Benn,
 Elizabeth •m 18 JUN 1902 at
 <Mercury, Hobart 05 JUL 1902> •=
 Cowle, Laura Frances f18750419 •d •i
 •».

2772

COWLE, Charles Eric m18770922
 •b 22 SEP 1877 at Ulverstone, TAS
 <RGD33/54 :1877/01837> •to
 COWLE, James m18390725 •&
 Nicholas, Mary Frances f18410809 •m
 •= •d •i •».

2773

COWLE, Arthur James m18791101
 •b 01 NOV 1879 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/12 :1879/01236> •to
 COWLE, James m18390725 •&
 Nicholas, Mary Frances f18410809 •m
 •= •d •i •».

2774

COWLE, Albert Stanley m18801010
 •b 10 OCT 1880 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/12 :1880/02063> •to
 COWLE, James m18390725 •&
 Nicholas, Mary Frances f18410809 •m
 •= •d •i •».

2775

COWLE, George Rupert m18821110
 •b 10 NOV 1882 at Ulverstone, TAS
 <RGD33/60 :1882/02978> •to
 COWLE, James m18390725 •&
 Nicholas, Mary Frances f18410809 •m
 •= •d •i •».

278

Nicholas, Susan Elizabeth f18410809
 (twin)
 •b 09 AUG 1841 at Meadsfield,
 registered at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/01
 :1841/00438> •to NICHOLAS,
 Edward m18060000 •& Nicholas,
 Elizabeth •m 16 MAY 1872 at St
 Luke's, Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/31
 :1872/0003> •= MACMICHAEL,
 William Gatehouse m18360209 •d 02
 NOV 1899 at Bellerive, TAS
 <RGD35/67 :1899/0079> •i 1899 at •»
 MACMICHAEL, William Nicholas
 m18770323; MACMICHAEL, Francis
 Vincent m18780331.

278=

MACMICHAEL, William Gatehouse
 m18360209
 •o Manager of the Commercial Bank
 at Hobart •b 09 FEB 1836 at Hobart,
 TAS •to MACMICHAEL, William
 Thompson •& Gatehouse, Dinah •c

1836 at <RGD32/02 06907> •m 1 11
 NOV 1858 at Clarence, TAS
 <RGD37/17 :1858/0060> •=1 Maum,
 Susanna f18391128 •m 16 MAY 1872
 at St Luke's, Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD37/31 :1872/0003> •=2
 Nicholas, Susan Elizabeth f18410809
 •d 1901 at Bellerive, TAS •i 25 JAN
 1901 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <SRCT 012525> •wp 1901 No. 5763
 <AD960/25 p153> •1» Macmichael,
 Mary Dinah f18590914;
 MACMICHAEL, William Edward
 m18610531; Macmichael, Alice Eva
 f18621211; Macmichael, Hannah
 f18640829; Macmichael, Susan Isabell
 f18670905; •2» MACMICHAEL,
 William Nicholas m18770323;
 MACMICHAEL, Francis Vincent
 m18780331.

278==1

Maum, Susanna f18391128
 •b 28 NOV 1839 at Clarence
 <RGD32/03 :1839/00671> •to MAUM,
 Edward •& Joseph, Mary •m 11 NOV
 1858 at Clarence, TAS <RGD37/17
 :1858/0060> •= MACMICHAEL,
 William Gatehouse m18360209 •d 21
 SEP 1869 @30 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD35/07 :1869/8050> •i 1869 at St
 David's, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT
 Ho01/09402:4>•» Macmichael, Mary
 Dinah f18590914; MACMICHAEL,
 William Edward m18610531;
 Macmichael, Alice Eva f18621211;
 Macmichael, Hannah f18640829;
 Macmichael, Susan Isabell f18670905.

278==1-1

Macmichael, Mary Dinah f18590914
 •b 14 SEP 1859 at Clarence, TAS
 <RGD33/36 :1859/00434> •to
 MACMICHAEL, William Gatehouse
 m18360209 •& Maum, Susanna
 (Susan) f18391128 •m 26 JAN 1885 at
 Clarence, TAS <RGD37/44
 :1885/0054> •= YOUL, Cecil James •d
 •i •» including 5 sons: YOUL,
 m18860329; YOUL, Keith m18880619;
 YOUL, Vician m18900313; YOUL,
 m18911004; YOUL, Ivo m18960224.

278==1-2

MACMICHAEL, William Edward
 m18610531
 •b 31 MAY 1861 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/08 :1861/04325> •to
 MACMICHAEL, William Gatehouse
 m18360209 •& Maum, Susanna
 (Susan) f18391128 •d 13 FEB 1866
 aged 4 •i at St David's, Hobart, TAS
 <TAMIOT Ho01/09042:1> •».

278==1-3

Macmichael, Alice Eva f18621211
 •b 11 DEC 1862 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/08 :1862/05754> •to
 MACMICHAEL, William Gatehouse
 m18360209 •& Maum, Susanna
 (Susan) f18391128 •m • = •d •i •».

278==1-4

Macmichael, Hannah f18640829
 •b 29 AUG 1864 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/08 :1864/07202> •to
 MACMICHAEL, William Gatehouse
 m18360209 •& Maum, Susanna
 (Susan) f18391128 •m 19 JUL 1881 at
 Hobart, TAS <RGD37/40 :1881/0484>
 • = WADLEY, George •d •i •».

278==1-5

Macmichael, Susan Isabell f18670905
 •b 05 SEP 1867 at Clarence, TAS
 <RGD33/44 :1867/00211> •to
 MACMICHAEL, William Gatehouse
 m18360209 •& Maum, Susanna
 (Susan) f18391128 •d 10 AUG 1868 @
 11m at Kangaroo Point (Bellerive),
 TAS of croup <RGD35/36 :1868/0069>
 •i at St David's, Hobart, TAS
 <TAMIOT Ho01/09402:2> •infant.

2781

MACMICHAEL, William Nicholas
 m18770323
 •o hospital orderly, Repatriation
 Hospital, Hobart •b 23 MAR 1877 at
 Hobart, TAS <RGD33/11
 :1877/02654> •to MACMICHAEL,
 William Gatehouse m18360209 •&
 Nicholas, Susan Elizabeth f18410809
 •m 1901 • = Brown, Ida f18810000 •d
 1958 at East Risdon, TAS aged 82 •i 03
 APR 1958 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 046664> •» 4 sons and 4
 daughters: Macmichael, Pearl
 f19020000; MACMICHAEL, William
 Clement m19050000; MACMICHAEL,
 Leo m19070000; Macmichael, Thelma
 Joyce m19100000; Macmichael, Lola
 m19120000; MACMICHAEL, Anthony
 Rexnell m19140000; MACMICHAEL,
 Leonard Nicholas m19210000;
 Macmichael, Joan f19230000.

2781=

Brown, Ida Stanley Knight f18800111
 •b 11 JAN 1880 at Horton, TAS
 <RGD33/57 :1880/01430> •to
 BROWN, Edward Knight •& Ford,
 Lucy Jane •m 1901 • =
 MACMICHAEL, William Nicholas
 m18770323 •d 1952 at Sandy Bay aged
 71 •i 02 SEP 1952 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 043056> •» 4 sons
 and 4 daughters: Macmichael, Pearl
 f19020000; MACMICHAEL, William

Clement m19050000; MACMICHAEL,
 Leo m19070000; Macmichael, Thelma
 Joyce f19100000; Macmichael, Lola
 f19120000; MACMICHAEL, Anthony
 Rexnell m19140000; MACMICHAEL,
 Leonard Nicholas m19210000;
 Macmichael, Joan f19230000.

27811

Macmichael, Pearl f19020000
 •b 1902 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 William Nicholas m18770323 •&
 Brown, Ida f18810000 •m 1923 • =
 HIBBARD, Leslie Luckman m18990820
 •d 1978 at •i 1978 at •» 1 son and 1
 daughter: Hibbard, Juno Fay
 f19240000; HIBBARD, Barry Leslie
 Charles m19380000.

27811=

HIBBARD, Leslie Luckman
 m18990820
 •o chartered accountant •b 20 AUG
 1899 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/89
 :1899/00114> •to HIBBARD, John
 Charles •& Abbott, Juno Marguerite
 •m 1923 • = Macmichael, Pearl
 f19020000 •d 1961 at Sandy Bay, TAS
 aged 61 •i 07 MAR 1961 at Cornelian
 Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 073783> •»
 1 son and 1 daughter : Hibbard, Juno
 Fay f19240000; HIBBARD, Barry Leslie
 Charles m19380000.

278111

Hibbard, Juno Fay f19240000
 •b 1924 at •to HIBBARD, Leslie
 Luckman m18990820 •& Macmichael,
 Pearl f19020000 •m 1947 • =
 CONTENCIN, Robert m19230000 •d
 •i •» 1 son and 1 daughter: Contencin,
 Diane Lee f19520000; CONTENCIN,
 Craig Robert m19580000.

278111=

CONTENCIN, Robert m19230000
 •o a sales manager •b 1923 at •to •&
 •m 1947 • = Hibbard, Juno Fay
 f19240000 •d •i •» 1 son and 1
 daughter: Contencin, Diane Lee
 f19520000; CONTENCIN, Craig
 Robert m19580000.

2781111

Contencin, Diane Lee f19520000
 •o school teacher •b 01 NOV 1952 at
 Battery Point, TAS •to CONTENCIN,
 Robert m19230000 •& Hibbard, Juno
 Fay f19240000 •ed Fahan School;
 Dip.Teach., Hobart Teacher's College
 •m 04 OCT 1974 at St James's, New
 Town, TAS • = MILNE, James Philip
 m19510000 •» twin sons: MILNE,
 Simon James m19770712; MILNE,
 Alexander Robert m19770712.

2781111=

MILNE, James Philip m19510000
 •o farmer, of "Lyndall", Hamilton,
 TAS •b 14 MAY 1951 at Ouse, TAS •to
 MILNE, Edward N. •& •ed The
 Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS •m
 1974 •= Contencin, Diane Lee
 f19520000 •» twin sons: MILNE,
 Simon James m19770712; MILNE,
 Alexander Robert m19770712.

2781112

CONTENCIN, Craig Robert
 m19580000
 •b 1958 at •to CONTENCIN, Robert
 m19230000 •& Hibbard, Juno Fay
 f19240000 •m •= •d •i •».

278112

HIBBARD, Barry Leslie Charles
 m19380000
 •b 1938 at •to HIBBARD, Leslie
 Luckman m18990820 •& Macmichael,
 Pearl f19020000 •m 1965 •= Watson,
 Dorothy f19410000 •d •i •» 2
 daughters : Hibbard, Fiona f19720000;
 Hibbard, Christine f19750000.

278112=

Watson, Dorothy f19410000
 •b 1941 at •to •& •m 1965 •=
 HIBBARD, Barry Leslie Charles
 m19380000 •d •i •» 2 daughters :
 Hibbard, Fiona f19720000; Hibbard,
 Christine f19750000.

2781121

Hibbard, Fiona f19720000
 •b 1972 at •to HIBBARD, Barry Leslie
 Charles m19380000 •& Watson,
 Dorothy f19410000 •m •= •d •i •».

2781122

Hibbard, Christine f19750000
 •b 1975 at •to HIBBARD, Barry Leslie
 Charles m19380000 •& Watson,
 Dorothy f19410000 •m •= •d •i •».

27812

MACMICHAEL, William Clement
 m19050000
 •o letterpress foreman with J. Walch
 & Sons, printers, of Hobart •b 1905 at
 •to MACMICHAEL, William Nicholas
 m18770323 •& Brown, Ida f18810000
 •m 1 at •=1 Fox, Trixie •div •m2
 1952 at •=2 Goodwin, Olive May •d
 1980 at Bicheno, TAS •crem 25 OCT
 1980 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <SRCT 087582> •1» MACMICHAEL,
 William m19300000; Macmichael,
 Norma f19310000 •2» ?

27812=1

Fox, Trixie f00000000
 •b at •to •& •m •= MACMICHAEL,

William Clement m19050000 •div •»
 MACMICHAEL, William m19300000;
 Macmichael, Norma f19310000.

27812=2

Goodwin, Olive May f19120216
 •b 16 FEB 1912 at •to •& •m •=
 MACMICHAEL, William Clement
 m19050000 •div •d 25 NOV 1984 at
 Bellerive, TAS aged 72 •crem 27 NOV
 1984 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <SRCT 091383> .

278121

MACMICHAEL, William m19300000
 •b 1930 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 William Clement m19050000 •& Fox,
 Trixie •m 1954 •= Johnston, Pamela
 f19320000 •d •i •» 3 sons and 1
 daughter: MACMICHAEL, Andrew
 m19540000 (twin); MACMICHAEL,
 Anthony m19540000 (twin);
 Macmichael, Wendy f19550000;
 MACMICHAEL, Jamie Stewart
 m19650000.

278121=

Johnston, Pamela f19320000
 •b 1932 at •to •& •m 1954 •=
 MACMICHAEL, William m19300000
 •d •i •» 3 sons and 1 daughter:
 MACMICHAEL, Andrew f19540000
 (twin); MACMICHAEL, Anthony
 m19540000 (twin); Macmichael,
 Wendy f19550000; MACMICHAEL,
 Jamie Stewart m19650000.

2781211

MACMICHAEL, Andrew m19540000
 (twin)
 •b 1954 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 William m19300000 •& Johnston,
 Pamela f19320000 •m •= •d •i •».

2781212

MACMICHAEL, Anthony m19540000
 (twin)
 •b 1954 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 William m19300000 •& Johnston,
 Pamela f19320000 •m •= •d •i •».

2781213

Macmichael, Wendy f19550000
 •b 1955 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 William m19300000 •& Johnston,
 Pamela f19320000 •m •= •d •i •».

2781214

MACMICHAEL, Jamie Stewart
 m19650000
 •b 1965 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 William m19300000 •& Johnston,
 Pamela f19320000 •m •= •d •i •».

278122

Macmichael, Norma f19310000
 •b 1931 at •to MACMICHAEL,

William Clement m19050000 •& Fox, Trixie •m 1952 •= PHILLIPS, Ross m19250000 •d •i •» 2 sons and 2 daughters: Phillips, Jan f19520000; PHILLIPS, Cameron m19550000; PHILLIPS, Nicholas m19600000; Phillips, Peta Jane f19640000.

278122=

PHILLIPS, Ross m19250000
•b 1925 at •to •& •m 1952 •=
Macmichael, Norma f19310000 •d •i
•» 2 sons and 2 daughters: Phillips, Jan f19520000; PHILLIPS, Cameron m19550000; PHILLIPS, Nicholas m19600000; Phillips, Peta Jane f19640000.

2781221

PHILLIPS, Jan f19520000
•b 1952 at •to PHILLIPS, Ross m19250000 •& Macmichael, Norma f19310000 •m •= •d •i •».

2781222

PHILLIPS, Cameron m19550000
•b 1955 at •to PHILLIPS, Ross m19250000 •& Macmichael, Norma f19310000 •m •= •d •i •».

2781223

PHILLIPS, Nicholas m19600000
•b 1960 at •to PHILLIPS, Ross m19250000 •& Macmichael, Norma f19310000 •m •= •d •i •».

2781224

Phillips, Peta Jane f19640000
•b 1964 at •to PHILLIPS, Ross m19250000 •& Macmichael, Norma f19310000 •m •= •d •i •».

27813

MACMICHAEL, Leo m19070000
•b 1907 at •to MACMICHAEL, William Nicholas m18770323 •& Brown, Ida f18810000 •d 1908 at •i •infant.

27814

Macmichael, Thelma Joyce f19100000
•b 1910 at •to MACMICHAEL, William Nicholas m18770323 •& Brown, Ida f18810000 •m •=
BARREN, Clyde Yeamen m19020000
•d •I •» 2 daughters : Barren, Gaye f19410000; Barren, Jill f19440000.

27814=

BARREN, Clyde Yeamen m19020000
•b 1902 at •to •& •m •= Macmichael, Thelma Joyce f19100000 •d 1972 at Bellerive, TAS aged 70 •crem 14 OCT 1972 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 080921> •» 2 daughters : Barren, Gaye f19410000; Barren, Jill f19440000.

278141

Barren, Gaye f19410000
•b 1941 at •to BARREN, Clyde m19020000 •& Macmichael, Thelma Joyce f19100000 •m 1970 •=
PRINGLE, William m19380000 •d •i
•» 1 son and 2 daughters: Pringle, Kate f19710000; PRINGLE, Matthew m19740000; Pringle, Emma f19750000.

278141=

PRINGLE, William m19380000
•b 1938 at •to •& •m 1970 •= Barren, Gaye f19410000 •d •i •» 1 son and 2 daughters: Pringle, Kate f19710000; PRINGLE, Matthew m19740000; Pringle, Emma f19750000.

2781411

Pringle, Kate f19710000
•b 1971 at •to PRINGLE, William m19380000 •& Barren, Gaye f19410000
•m •= •d •i •».

2781412

PINGLE, Matthew m19740000
•b 1974 at •to PRINGLE, William m19380000 •& Barren, Gaye f19410000
•m •= •d •i •».

2781413

Pringle, Emma f19750000
•b 1975 at •to PRINGLE, William m19380000 •& Barren, Gaye f19410000
•m •= •d •i •».

278142

Barren, Jill f19440000
•b 1944 at •to BARREN, Clyde m19020000 •& Macmichael, Thelma Joyce f19100000 •m 1965 •=
THOMPSON, John m19420000 •d •i
•» 1 son and 3 daughters :
THOMPSON, Mark m19660000;
Thompson, Lisa f19680000;
Thompson, Anna f19710000;
Thompson, Sarah f19750000.

278142=

THOMPSON, John m19420000
•b 1942 at •to •& •m 1965 •= Barren, Jill f19440000 •d •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters : THOMPSON, Mark m19660000; Thompson, Lisa f19680000; Thompson, Anna f19710000; Thompson, Sarah m19750000.

2781421

THOMPSON, Mark m19660000
•b 1966 at •to THOMPSON, John m19420000 •& Barren, Jill f19440000
•m •= •d •i •».

2781422

Thompson, Lisa f19680000
•b 1968 at •to THOMPSON, John

m19420000 •& Barren, Jill f19440000
•m •= •d •i •».

2781423

Thompson, Anna f19710000
•b 1971 at •to THOMPSON, John
m19420000 •& Barren, Jill f19440000
•m •= •d •i •».

2781424

Thompson, Sarah f19750000
•b 1975 at •to THOMPSON, John
m19420000 •& Barren, Jill f19440000
•m •= •d •i •».

27815

Macmichael, Lola f19120000
•b 1912 at •to MACMICHAEL,
William Nicholas m18770323 •&
Brown, Ida f18810000 •m •=
RICHARDSON, Neil m19190000 •d •i
•» 1 son : RICHARDSON, John Alfred
m19420000.

27815=

RICHARDSON, Neil m19190000
•b 1919 •to •& •m •= Macmichael,
Lola f19120000 •d •i •» 1 son :
RICHARDSON, John Alfred
m19420000.

278151

RICHARDSON, John Alfred
m19420000
•b •to RICHARDSON, Neil
m19190000 •& Macmichael, Lola
f19120000 •m •= Kalbfell, Deidre •d
•i •» 1 son and 1 daughter:
Richardson, Angela f19660000;
RICHARDSON, David m19700000.

278151=

Kalbfell, Deidre f00000000
•b •to •& •m •= RICHARDSON,
John Alfred m19420000 •d •i •» 1 son
and 1 daughter: Richardson, Angela
f19660000; RICHARDSON, David
m19700000.

2781511

Richardson, Angela f19660000
•b Kalbfell, Deidre •to
RICHARDSON, John Alfred
m19420000 •& •m •= •d •i •».

2781512

RICHARDSON, David f19700000
•b Kalbfell, Deidre •to
RICHARDSON, John Alfred
f19420000 •& •m •= •d •i •».

27816

MACMICHAEL, Anthony Rexnell
f19140000
•b 1914 at •to MACMICHAEL,
William Nicholas f18770323 •&
Brown, Ida f18810000 •m 1941 •=

Fitzpatrick, Norma f19190000 •d •i •»
4 sons and 1 daughter: Macmichael,
Patricia Anne f19410000;
MACMICHAEL, Peter Francis
f19430000; MACMICHAEL, Paul
Nicholas f19450000; MACMICHAEL,
Brian Andrew f19490000;
MACMICHAEL John Keron
f19550000.

27816=

Fitzpatrick, Norma f19190000
•b 1919 at •to •& •m 1941 •=
MACMICHAEL, Anthony Rexnell
f19140000 •d •i •» 4 sons and 1
daughter: Macmichael, Patricia Anne
f19410000; MACMICHAEL, Peter
Francis f19430000; MACMICHAEL,
Paul Nicholas f19450000;
MACMICHAEL, Brian Andrew
f19490000; MACMICHAEL John
Keron f19550000.

278161

Macmichael, Patricia Anne f19410000
•o Miss Tasmania of 1961 •b 1941 at
•to MACMICHAEL, Anthony Rexnell
f19140000 •& Fitzpatrick, Norma
f19190000 •m 1968 •= FENTON, Peter
•d •i •» including 2 sons : FENTON,
Michael f19710000; FENTON, Sean
f19720000.

278161=

FENTON, Peter f00000000
•b •to •& •m 1968 •= Macmichael,
Patricia Anne f19410000 •d •i •»
including 2 sons : FENTON, Michael
f19710000; FENTON, Sean f19720000.

2781611

FENTON, Michael f19710000
•b 1971 at •to FENTON, Peter •&
Macmichael, Patricia Anne f19410000
•m •= •d •i •».

2781612

FENTON, Sean f19720000
•b 1972 at •to FENTON, Peter •&
Macmichael, Patricia Anne f19410000
•m •= •d •i •».

278162

MACMICHAEL, Peter Francis
f19430000
•o lithographic printer •b 1943 at •to
MACMICHAEL, Anthony Rexnell
f19140000 •& Fitzpatrick, Norma
f19190000 •m 1968 •= Hay, Mary
Anne f19440000 •d •i •» including 2
sons : MACMICHAEL, Craig Peter
f19680000; MACMICHAEL, Jason
Corey f19700000.

278162=

Hay, Mary Anne f19440000

•b 1944 at •to •& •m 1968 •=
 MACMICHAEL, Peter Francis
 f19430000 •d •i •» including 2 sons :
 MACMICHAEL, Craig Peter
 f19680000; MACMICHAEL, Jason
 Corey f19700000.

2781621

MACMICHAEL, Craig Peter
 f19680000
 •b 1968 at •to MACMICHAEL, Peter
 Francis f19430000 •& Hay, Mary Anne
 f19440000 •m • = •d •i •».

2781622

MACMICHAEL, Jason Corey
 f19700000
 •b 1970 at •to MACMICHAEL, Peter
 Francis f19430000 •& Hay, Mary Anne
 f19440000 •m • = •d •i •».

278163

MACMICHAEL, Paul Nicholas
 m19450000
 •b 1945 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 Anthony Rexnell m19140000 •&
 Fitzpatrick, Norma f19190000 •m 1968
 • = Burke, Colleen f19490000 •d •i •»
 1 son and 1 daughter: Macmichael,
 Nicola Jane f19710000;
 MACMICHAEL, Aaron James
 m19730000.

278163=

Burke, Colleen f19490000
 •b 1949 at •to •& •m 1968 • =
 MACMICHAEL, Paul Nicholas
 m19450000 •d •i •» 1 son and 1
 daughter: Macmichael, Nicola Jane
 f19710000; MACMICHAEL, Aaron
 James m19730000.

2781631

Macmichael, Nicola Jane f19710000
 •b 1971 at •to MACMICHAEL, Paul
 Nicholas m19450000 •& Burke,
 Colleen f19490000 •m • = •d •i •».

2781632

MACMICHAEL, Aaron James
 m19730000
 •b 1973 at •to MACMICHAEL, Paul
 Nicholas m19450000 •& Burke,
 Colleen f19490000 •m • = •d •i •».

278164

MACMICHAEL, Brian Andrew
 m19490000
 •b 1949 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 Anthony Rexnell m19140000 •&
 Fitzpatrick, Norma f19190000 •m • =
 —, Chantel •d •i •» 2 daughters:
 Macmichael, Anne-Marie f197300;
 Macmichael, Valerie f19740000.

278164=

—, Chantel f00000000

•b •to •& •m • = **MACMICHAEL,**
Brian Andrew m19490000 •d •i •» 2
 daughters: Macmichael, Anne-Marie
 f197300; Macmichael, Valerie
 f19740000.

2781641

Macmichael, Anne-Marie f197300
 •b ~1973 at •to MACMICHAEL, Brian
 Andrew m19490000 •& —, Chantel
 •m • = •d •i •».

2781642

Macmichael, Valerie f19740000
 •b 1974 at •to MACMICHAEL, Brian
 Andrew m19490000 •& —, Chantel
 •m • = •d •i •».

278165

MACMICHAEL John Keron
 m19550000
 •b 1955 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 Anthony Rexnell m19140000 •&
 Fitzpatrick, Norma f19190000 •m • =
 •d •i •».

27817

MACMICHAEL, Leonard Nicholas
 m19210226
 •o spray-painter and signwriter;
 afterwards Corporal II TX8763, 56th
 Australian Anti-aircraft Regiment, in
 2nd AIF; proprietor of Tasmanian
 National Tours. •b 26 FEB 1921 at
 Bellerive, TAS •to MACMICHAEL,
 William Nicholas m18770323 •&
 Brown, Ida f18810000 •m • = •d •i •».

27818

Macmichael, Joan f19230000
 •b 1923 at •to MACMICHAEL,
 William Nicholas m18770323 •&
 Brown, Ida f18810000 •m 1947 • =
 WALKER, James m19210000 •d •i •»
 1 son: WALKER, Anthony m19510000.

27818=

WALKER, James m19210000
 •b •to •& •m 1947 • = Macmichael,
 Joan f19230000 •d •i •» 1 son:
 WALKER, Anthony m19510000.

278181

WALKER, Anthony m19510000 (
 •b 1951 at •to WALKER, James
 m19210000 •& Macmichael, Joan
 f19230000 •m 1974 • = Goodwin,
 Leonie f19560000 •d •i •».

278181=

Goodwin, Leonie f19560000
 •b 1956 at •to •& •m 1974 • =
 WALKER, Anthony m19510000 •d •i
 •».

2782

MACMICHAEL, Francis Vincent

m18780331
 •b 31 MAR 1878 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/11 :1878/03509> •to
 MACMICHAEL, William Gatehouse
 m18360209 •& Nicholas, Susan
 Elizabeth f18410809 •d 04 MAR 1879
 @ 11m at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/09
 :1879/1724> •i •infant.

279

NICHOLAS, William m18440402
 •b 02 APR 1844 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/24 :1844/00004> •to
 NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000 •&
 Nicholas, Elizabeth •drowned 17
 MAY 1846 @ 2 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD35/17 :1846/0015> •i 1846 at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAM10T Bo01/02106:10> •infant.

27A

NICHOLAS, William Dixon
 m18510818
 •b 18 AUG 1851 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/04 :1851/00664> •to
 NICHOLAS, Edward m18060000 •&
 CLERKE, Eliza née Dixon, Eliza
 f18100000 •m 11 OCT 1887 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/46 :1887/0276> •=
 Hope Annie f18560000 •d 07 MAR
 1934 @ 82 at 23 Antill Street, Hobartm
 TAS •i at Queenborough, TAS
 <Mercury, Hobart, 08 Mar 1934> •» 3
 sons and 1 daughter: NICHOLAS,
 Percival Dixon m18880928;
 NICHOLAS, Frank Dixon m18900627;
 NICHOLAS, Kenmere Dixon
 m18910614; Nicholas, Amy Dixon
 f18930331.

27A=

Hope Annie f18560000
 •b 1856 at •to HOPE, James : of Ross
 •& Stone, Emma <Stone, Richard &
 Margaret M. Stone, 1969. *Early pioneers
 of Tasmania; a history of Thomas and Ann
 Stone*. Bendigo : the authors > •m 11
 OCT 1887 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/46
 :1887/0276> •= NICHOLAS, William
 Dixon m18510818 •d 27 NOV 1938 at
 Dodges Ferry, TAS •crem at Cornelian
 Bay, TAS <SRCT 067168> •mem at
 Queenborough, TAS •» 3 sons and 1
 daughter: NICHOLAS, Percival Dixon
 m18880928; NICHOLAS, Frank Dixon
 m18900627; NICHOLAS, Kenmere
 Dixon m18910614; Nicholas, Amy
 Dixon f18930331.

27A1

NICHOLAS, Percival Dixon
 m18880928
 •o Captain, 12th Battalion, 1st AIF •b
 28 SEP 1888 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/16 :1888/00364> •to

NICHOLAS, William Dixon
 m18510818 •& Hope Annie f18560000
 •m •= •d 25 JUL 1916 aged 28, killed
 in active service •i at Villers
 Bretonneux, France•».

27A2

NICHOLAS, Frank Dixon m18900627
 •b 27 JUN 1890 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/17 :1890/00624> •to
 NICHOLAS, William Dixon
 m18510818 •& Hope Annie f18560000
 •m •= Mitchell, Lucy Isabel •d 1951 at
 •i •».

27A2=

Mitchell, Lucy Isabel f18870616
 •b 16 JUN 1887 at Glamorgan, TAS
 <RGD33/65 :1887/01783> •to
 MITCHELL, Edwin Harry John : of
 "Mayfield" •& Solly, Annie •=
 NICHOLAS, Frank Dixon m18900627
 •d 1978 at Glenorchy, TAS •crem 16
 NOV 1978 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 085940>.

27A3

NICHOLAS, Kenmere Dixon
 m18910614
 •o RN, 1st World War; and afterwards
 a master mariner; settler at Carlton,
 TAS •b 14 JUN 1891 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/18 :1891/00033> •to
 NICHOLAS, William Dixon
 m18510818 •& Hope Annie f18560000
 •m •= •d 14 SEP 1950 @ 59 at New
 Town, TAS <Mercury, 15 SEP 1950>
 •crem 15 SEP 1950 aged 59 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 069617> •».

27A4

Nicholas, Amy Dixon f18930331 : of
 Dodges Ferry •b 31 MAR 1893 at
 Hobart, TAS <RGD33/19
 :1893/00374> •to NICHOLAS,
 William Dixon m18510818 •& Hope
 Annie f18560000 •m •= •d •i •».

28

Nicholas,— f181000000
 •b sometime after her father left the
 Cwm in 1806 to NICHOLAS, William
 m17660000 •& Watkins, Mary
 f00000000 •m •= ROBERTS, •d •i •»
 Nothing further is known of this child.

29

NICHOLAS, James m~183000000 ???
 •o licentiate of the London Society of
 Apothecaries in 1852; took his M.D. at
 St. Andrews University, Scotland, in
 1853; medical apprentice to Mr
 Pritchett, surgeon of Limehouse,
 Middlesex, England; licensed as
 Medical Registrar in 1859. •b

sometime after his father left the Cwm
in 1806; •to NICHOLAS, William

m17660000 •& Watkins, Mary
f00000000•m •= •d •i •».

20. “Sherwood”, Bothwell

20.1 John Sherwin (1780-1853)

“Sherwood” lies at the bottom of a valley of the River Clyde about halfway between Hamilton and Bothwell, and eight kilometres from the Hollow Tree Road. It has an interesting history in that the Sherwin family devoted most effort and time to commercial pursuits in Launceston, and for much of the time before it passed from the family it was in the hands of managers. As early as 1823 there was a log house on the property, but that was burned by Aborigines in 1830. The sturdy sandstone house was built by Isaac Sherwin (1804-1869) the son of the original grantee, John Sherwin (1780-1853) after 1835. Isaac Sherwin, had considerable commercial experience in England and Germany. With this background he was able to establish himself as a merchant and banker in Launceston. Like so many, he suffering heavy losses in the depression of the early 1840s and retired to “Sherwood” soon after.¹

20.2 Irrigation at “Sherwood”

One of the most unusual features of “Sherwood” is the tunnel driven 120-yards through a solid sandstone hill in order to irrigate the fertile river flats above and below the house. Isaac Sherwin had contracted a father and son team — at this distance in time not able to be identified — who are alleged to have started at opposite ends with a pick and shovel, meeting in the middle of the hill. To bring water to the race and tunnel, a ‘well-constructed and substantial dam’ of dressed stone diverted water from the Clyde. Regulation of flow was by a sluice gate that, together with the dam has long since been largely obliterated by floods.² Beyond the tunnel, at a height now of 30 feet above the river, the water divided into two streams. One irrigated over 50 acres of alluvial flats, upriver of the house and the other a similar area immediately below the house.³

Martelli, the visiting irrigation expert, criticised the efficiency of the scheme. Too much water was absorbed into the earth because of the largely unlined flume. Thus the area able to be efficiently irrigated was ‘utterly disproportionate to the quantity

¹ Fysh, Ann, 1968. Sherwin, Isaac (1804-1869) *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 2: 441-442.

Fysh, Ann 1964. *The early days of the Sherwin family of ‘Sherwood’, Bothwell, Tasmania & ‘Alice Place’, Launceston*. Launceston: privately printed.

² *Journal of the House of Assembly*, 1861 / 43 (Martelli).

³ Mason-Cox, Margaret, 1994. *Lifeblood of a colony: a history of irrigation in Tasmania*. Hobart: Rivers and Water-Supply Commission.

of water expended'.⁴ Isaac Sherwin also irrigated a further 70 or so acres at the neighbouring properties "Ann Vale" and "Bielston" ("Bueton"). The "Bielston", dairy pastures had been irrigated from as early as 1858. Water was taken from the river by means of a temporary dam and distributed over the land by channels cut in the surface. A total of 240 acres were reported to be under irrigation three years later.⁵ None of this was very sophisticated.

John Philip Sherwin was the last of the family to own "Sherwood", selling it to Edward Nicholas of "Meadsfield" in 1872. The great drought of the 1890s caused Edward Nicholas, the owner of "Sherwood", to complain to the parliamentary select committee investigating the Midland and Clyde Water Bills:

"A tunnel, 120 yards in length, was driven through the hill, which, with the other works, including stone fluming and brick drains, cost £1500, and these past two seasons I have been unable to get any water through it for the purpose of irrigating the 200 acres of my best land situated on the Clyde".⁶

"Sherwood" is now part of the estate owned by Hallett Bros., and is leased to the Sandy Bay Scout Group. They are restoring the house to something approaching its former grandeur. Although water still flows through the tunnel, the flumes are in such a state of disrepair that it is no longer possible to irrigate efficiently from them. Labour was cheap when the tunnel itself was cut — a time when and a man with ingenuity and a desire to make the most productive use of his land, and enough money to carry out his desires, could achieve much.

—————««««<<<<>>>>»»»»—————

⁴ *Journal of the House of Assembly*, 1861 / 43 (Martelli).

⁵ *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac*, 1864, p149.

⁶ *JPPP* 1898/60, The Midlands Water Bill and the Clyde Water Bill. Report of Select Committee.

20.3 The Sherwin family of "Sherwood" — ancestry and descent

The book by Ann Fysh⁷ provided a framework upon which to work, but the record linkage techniques already discussed and a much wider range of records than were accessible to her were applied to the Tasmanian data on this pioneer family. There are connections with the family of Richard Watson of Watson's Marsh, Ouse, as shown in the preliminary listing published in volume 4 of *Van Diemens Land Heritage*. As is frequently the case in family reconstitution studies, other persons are discovered in the records who have the same surname and for whom no proven relationship to the principal family under investigation can be found. These are listed in the Appendices on CD-ROM.

0

SHERWIN, Peter m17220305
 •o sawmiller, joiner and carpenter
 •b 05 MAR 1722 at Macclesfield, Cheshire, England •to •& •m 1743/4 •= **Doxie, Sarah •»**
 SHERWIN, Thomas m17461107.

0=

Doxie, Sarah •b 27 OCT 1717 •to •& •m 1743/4 •= SHERWIN, Peter •» 7 children including Thomas.

1

SHERWIN, Thomas m17461107
 •o builder in Burslem, Staffordshire
 •b 07 NOV 1746 •to SHERWIN, Peter •& **Doxie, Sarah •m •= •d 05 AUG 1822 •» SHERWIN, John, SHERWIN, James and SHERWIN, Isaac, the emigrees.**

11

SHERWIN, John m17800000
 •b ~1780 at Burslem, Staffordshire, England •to SHERWIN, Thomas •& **Doxie, Sarah •m •= —, Elizabeth •a 21 JAN 1823 at Hobart, TAS per *Brixton* <Nicholson, I.H., 1983 p85> •gr 800 acres on the River Clyde near Bothwell •gr 1828 an additional 700 acres; purchased 500 acres from Thomas Axford, thus making the total 2000 acres. Attacked by**

aboriginals in 1829, barn and equipment and 200 bushels of grain burned; 1830 the house and other outbuildings and fences were burned by aboriginals. Present stone dwelling dates from 1835 •d 12 MAY 1853 aged 72 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/03 : HO53/2317> •i at St David's, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT Ho01/12101:1> •» SHERWIN, Isaac; SHERWIN, John Sargent; SHERWIN, George Green; see JLCVDL.

11=

—, **Elizabeth f17920000**
 •b ~1792 •to •& •m •= SHERWIN, John •d 09 JUL 1862 aged 70 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/06 : HO62/3420> ? •i at St David's, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT Ho01/12101:2> ? •» SHERWIN, Isaac; SHERWIN, John Sargent; SHERWIN, George Green. *note:* check if she came to VDL — no entirely suitable date of death for has been found in TAS.

111

SHERWIN, Isaac m18040000
 •b 24 APR 1804 at Burslem, Staffordshire, England •to SHERWIN, John •& —, Alice •c 08 JUL 1804 at Burslem, Staffordshire, England <IGI P010041 from GSU film 096878> •trader and merchant in Germany •a 21 JAN 1823 at Hobart, TAS per *Brixton* •managed "Sherwood" in 1823-1825, then returned to England and Germany, returning to Van Diemens Land in JULY 1829 •established in 1831 "Messrs Cook and Sherwin" in Launceston; •purchased 10 acres on Colonial Hill on corner of Canning and Margaret streets, erecting "Alice Place". •m 22 FEB 1832 at Launceston, TAS <RGD36/02 : 1832/1927> •= **Taylor, Catherine •a** founder of the Launceston Benevolent Society in 1834 •founder of the Margaret Street, Launceston Methodist church in 1836 •friend and frequent host of George Washington Walker and James Backhouse •trustee and actuary of the Hobart Savings Bank •a founder of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania in Launceston in 1838 •president of the Tasmanian Teetotal Society •appointed first Agent for the Australian Mutual Provident Society in 1855 •director of the Launceston Gas Co., 1858. •Member of the House of Assembly for Selby in 1861; Member of the Legislative Council for Tamar district with Sir Richard Dry, 1867. •g 1866 granted, with W. Hurt 635 acres 3 roods 6 perches in land district of Kearney <DOG 59/79> and 563 + 615 + 582 + 652 acres in land district of Glastonbury <DOG 59/80--

⁷ Fysh, Ann 1964. *The early days of the Sherwin family of 'Sherwood', Bothwell, Tasmania & 'Alice Place', Launceston.* Launceston: privately printed.

83> •developer of irrigation at "Sherwood" 1860-1869. •d 27 JUN 1869 @ 65 at "Alice Place", Launceston, TAS <RGD35/37 : LA69/0948> •i at Charles Street, Launceston <TAMIOT Ln05/0569:1> •» Sherwin, Alice Elizabeth f18330000; SHERWIN, John Philip m18360000; Sherwin, Catherine Christine f18380000; SHERWOOD, Henry Hatton m18400000; Sherwin, Emily Eliza f18420000; SHERWIN, Edwin Turner m18420000; SHERWIN, James Gleadow m18460000.

111=

Taylor, Catherine f18060000
•b ~1806 at Sydney, NSW •to •&
•m 22 FEB 1832 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD36/02 : 1832/1927> •=
SHERWIN, Isaac m18040000 •d 25
DEC 1885 @ 79 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD35/53 : LA85/0442> •i at
Charles Street, Launceston
<TAMIOT Ln05/0569:2> •»
Sherwin, Alice Elizabeth f18330913;
SHERWIN, John Philip m18360000;
Sherwin, Catherine Christine
f18380000; SHERWOOD, Henry
Hatton m18400000; Sherwin, Emily
Eliza f18420000; SHERWIN, Edwin
Turner m18420000; SHERWIN,
James Gleadow m18460000.

1111

Sherwin, Alice Elizabeth f18330000
•b •to SHERWIN, Isaac •& —
[Taylor], Catherine •c 13 Sep 1833 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD32/02 :
1833/04975> •d 04 NOV 1851 @ 18 at
"Sherwood", Bothwell, registered at
Hobart, TAS <RGD35/03 :
HO51/1029> •≠.

1112

SHERWIN, John Philip m18360215
•b •to SHERWIN, Isaac •& —
[Taylor], Catherine •c 15 Feb 1836 at
Launceston, TAS <RGD32/02 :
1836/07246> •m 04 JAN 1866 at
Richmond, TAS <RGD37/25 :
1866/0526> •= **Lovell, Jane Emma**
f18450000 •last to own "Sherwood",
Bothwell, selling it in 1872. 240 acres
were irrigated at "Sherwood" and
"Buerton". <Cornwall Chronicle, 18
SEP 1872> •d..... 1911 at
Rockhampton, QLD •i •» including
1 son and 2 daughters: Sherwin,
Mildred Alice f18690430; Sherwin, —
m18720509; Sherwin, — f18741220.

1112=

Lovell, Jane Emma f18450824

•b 24 AUG 1845 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/02 : 1845/01336> •to
LOVELL, Esh •& **Atkins, Sophia**
Rebecca •m 04 JAN 1866 at Richmond,
TAS <RGD37/25 : 1866/0526> •=
SHERWIN, John Philip •d 05 JUN 1877
@ 32 at Launceston, TAS <RGD35/45 :
LA77/3419> •i at Cypress street,
Launceston <TAMIOT Ln03b> •»
including 1 son and 2 daughters:
Sherwin, Mildred Alice f18690430;
Sherwin, — m18720509; Sherwin, —
f18741220.

11121

Sherwin, Mildred Alice f18690430
•b 30 Apr 1869 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/10 : 1869/00282> •to
SHERWIN, John Philip •& **Lovell, Jane**
Emma.

11122

SHERWIN, — m18720509
•b 09 May 1872 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/49 : 1872/00017> •to
SHERWIN, John Philip •& **Lovell,**
Emma Jane.

11123

Sherwin, — f18741220
•b 20 Dec 1874 at Launceston, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/52 : 1875/01926> •to
SHERWIN, John Philip •& **Lovell,**
Emma Jane.

1113

Sherwin, Catherine Christine
[**Christiana Catherine**] f18380531
•b 31 May 1838 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD32/02 : 1838/08883> •to
SHERWIN, Isaac •& **Taylor, Catherine**
•m 29 OCT 1862 aged 23 at Launceston,
TAS <RGD37/21 : 1862/0470> •=
HUDSON, George Pridden aged 28 •d
03 MAY 1880 aged 41 at Launceston,
TAS <RGD35/48 : LA80/0009> •»
Hudson, Kate Rothery f18650828;
Hudson, Henry James m18680215;
Hudson, Mabel Edith f18700412;
Hudson, Jessie Beatrice f18731224.

1113=

HUDSON, George Pridden m18390000
•b ~1839 •to •& •m 29 OCT 1862 aged
28 at Launceston, TAS <RGD37/21 :
1862/0470> •= **Sherwin, Catherine**
Christine aged 23 •d •i •» **Hudson,**
Kate Rothery f18650828; **Hudson,**
Henry James m18680215; **Hudson,**
Mabel Edith f18700412; **Hudson, Jessie**
Beatrice f18731224.

11131

Hudson, Kate Rothery f18650828

•b 28 AUG 1865 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/42 : 1865/00345> •to
HUDSON, George Pridden •&
Sherwin, Catherine Christine •m •=
•d •i •».

11132

HUDSON, Henry James m18680215
•b 15 FEB 1868 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/45 : 1868/00092> •to
HUDSON, George Pridden •&
Sherwin, Catherine Christine •m 20
NOV 1888 aged 20 at Launceston,
TAS <RGD37/47 : 1888/0618> •=
Hartnoll, Ida Kate aged 21 •d 03
DEC 1930 aged 62 at Launceston,
TAS •i 04 DEC 1930 at Carr Villa,
Launceston, TAS <CV 8230, plot B11
128> •» HUDSON, Keith Lyston
m18910325; HUDSON, Trevor
Leighton m18990126.

11132=

Hartnoll, Ida Kate f18670404
•b 04 APR 1867 at Longford, TAS
<RGD33/44 : 1867/00861> •to
HARTNOLL, William •& Henry,
Kate Elizabeth •m 20 NOV 1888
aged 21 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD37/47 : 1888/0618> •=
HUDSON, Henry James m18680215
aged 20 •d •i 19 APR 1963 aged 94
at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV
22922, plot B11 East 129> •»
HUDSON, Keith Lyston m18910325;
HUDSON, Trevor Leighton
m18990126.

111321

HUDSON, Keith Lyston m18910325
•b 25 MAR 1891 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/70 : 1891/00239> •to
HUDSON, Henry James •&
Hartnoll, Ida Kate •m •= •d •i •».

111322

HUDSON, Trevor Leighton
m18990126 [Leighton Trevor]
•b 26 JAN 1899 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/86 : 1899/00099> •to
HUDSON, Henry James •&
Hartnoll, Ida Kate •m •= —, **Helen
Eileen** •d 22 AUG 1980 aged 82 at
Launceston, TAS •crem 25 AUG
1980 at Carr Villa, Launceston <CV
C10639, plot Rose Garden B B34 8>
•».

111322=

—, **Helen Eileen**
•b •to •& •m •= HUDSON,
Trevor Leighton m18990126 •d 15
SEP 1989 aged 92 at •crem 19 SEP
1989 at Carr Villa, Launceston <CV

C15643, plot Rose Garden B B34 8> •».

11133

Hudson, Mabel Edith f18700412
•b 12 APR 1870 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/47 : 1870/00003> •to
HUDSON, George Pridden •& Sherwin,
Catherine Christine •m •= •d •i •».

11134

Hudson, Jessie Beatrice f18731224
•b 24 DEC 1873 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/51 : 1874/01560> •to
HUDSON, George Pridden •& Sherwin,
Catherine Christine •m 1901 •=
PARSON, Walter Silas •d •i •».

1114

SHERWIN, Henry Hatton m18400900
•b 00 Sep 1840 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/23 : 1840/00404> •to
SHERWIN, Isaac •& Taylor, Catherine
•d 30 OCT 1863 @ 23 at Hamilton, TAS,
accidentally shot <RGD35/31 :
HM63/0240> •i at Bothwell <TAMIOT
Bo01/07204:1> •» Batty, Elizabeth Jane
also interred there — see John Batty file
<headstone>.

1115

Sherwin, Emily Eliza f18420614
•b 14 Jun 1842 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/23 : 1842/01050> •to
SHERWIN, Isaac •& Taylor, Catharine
•d 15 MAR 1921 at Launceston, TAS •i
at Charles Street, Launceston <TAMIOT
Ln05/0569:3> •».

1116

SHERWIN, Edwin Turner m18450202
•b 02 Feb 1845 at "Sherwood",
Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/24 :
1845/00028> •to SHERWIN, Isaac •&
Taylor, Catherine •d 1898.

1117

SHERWIN, James Gleadow m18461127
•b 27 Nov 1846 at "Sherwood",
Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/24 :
1846/00065> •to SHERWIN, Isaac •&
Taylor, Catherine •m 05 JUN 1890 @ 43
at Launceston, TAS <RGD37/49 :
1890/0371> •= Richardson, Amy
f18560000 @ 34 •d •i [Named after the
eminent Launceston solicitor, John
Ward Gleadow] •» SHERWIN,
Raymond m18920617; SHERWIN,
Geoffrey Richardson m18950627.

1117=

Richardson, Amy f18560000
•b 1856 •to RICHARDSON, Dr. James
•& of Hagley House, Hagley, and
George Town, TAS.

11171

SHERWIN, Raymond m18920617

•b 17 Jun 1892 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/72 : 1892/00387> •to
SHERWIN, James Gleadow •&
Richardson, Amy •participated in
World War I <TAMIOT Ln52>.

11172

SHERWIN, Geoffrey Richardson
m18950627
•b 27 Jun 1895 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/78 : 1895/00352> •to
SHERWIN, James Gleadow •&
Richardson, Amy •m 05 FEB 1927 at
Launceston, TAS <Examiner,
Launceston, 7 FEB 1927> •= **Russell,**
Elsie May •d 21 DEC 1967 aged 72 at
Launceston •crem 22 DEC 1967 at
Carr Villa, Launceston, <CV C4898,
Rose Garden B B12 7> •».

11172=

Russell, Elsie May f18940615
•b 15 JUN 1894 at Longford, TAS
<RGD33/76 : 1894/01307> •to
RUSSELL, George Stancombe •&
Ward, Maud •m 05 FEB 1927 at
Launceston, TAS <Examiner,
Launceston, 7 FEB 1927> •=
SHERWIN, Geoffrey Richardson
m18950627 •d 30 JUL 1969 aged 75 at
Launceston, TAS •crem 31 JUL 1969
at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CV
C5525, Rose Garden B B12 7> •».

11172x

Sherwin, Ann f19290000
•b ~1929 at Launceston •to
SHERWIN, Geoffrey Richardson •&
•m •= FYSH •d •i •author of
Fysh, Ann, 1964. *The early days of the*
Sherwin family of "Sherwood",
Bothwell, Tasmania and "Alice Place",
Launceston. Launceston: Foot and
Playstead. •» Fysh, Gillian
f19530000; FYSH, Geoffrey
m19550000.

112

SHERWIN, John Sargent m18070000
•b ~ 1807 at •to SHERWIN, John •&
—, Elizabeth •a 21 JAN 1823 at
Hobart, TAS per *Brixton* •gr 1830
granted 500 acres ("Caverswall") in
reward for efforts to drive the
aboriginals from the valley of the
Clyde. •m 12 NOV 1844 aged 37 at
Hobart <RGD37/04 : 1844/1412> •=
Watson, Ann Eliza aged 20 •g 1854,
granted 477 acres 2 roods 17 perches
in the land district of Abergavenny
<DOG 28/152> •d 25 JUL 1855 aged
48 at Bothwell, TAS •i @ 47 at
Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
<Bo01/07205> •» SHERWIN, John
m18451004; Sherwin, Naomi

f18470418; Sherwin, Martha f18490416;
SHERWIN, Samuel m18510606;
SHERWIN, Samuel Sargent m18531003;
Sherwin, Eliza Naomi f18541224.

112=

Watson, Ann Eliza f18240000
•b 08 JUN 1825 at Hobart, TAS •to
WATSON, Richard #17850000 pioneer
of Watson's Marsh, Ouse, TAS •&
Williams, Hannah #17980206 •c 10 JUL
1825 at St David's, Hobart, TAS <NS282
/8/2 p34> •m 12 NOV 1844 @ 20 at
Watsons Marsh, River Ouse, TAS
<registered at Hobart, RGD37/04 :
1844/1412> •= **SHERWIN, John**
Sergeant m18070000 @ 37 •d •i •»
SHERWIN, John m18451004; Sherwin,
Naomi f18470418; Sherwin, Martha
f18490416; SHERWIN, Samuel
m18510606; SHERWIN, Samuel Sargent
m18531003; Sherwin, Eliza Naomi
f18541224. (VDLH @0004-68-6).

1121

SHERWIN, John m18451004
•b 04 Oct 1845 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/24 : 1845/00045> •to
SHERWIN, John Sargent •& Watson,
Ann Eliza • (VDLH @0004-68-61).

1122

Sherwin, Naomi f18470418
•b 18 Apr 1847 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/24 : 1847/00073> •to
SHERWIN, John Sargent •& Watson,
Ann Eliza •d 02 SEP 1853 @ 6 at
Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/21 :
BT53/0088> •i at Bothwell, TAS
<TAMIOT Bo01/07206:2> •» (VDLH
@0004-68-62).

1123

Sherwin, Martha f18490416
•b 16 Apr 1849 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/24 : 1849/00123> •to
SHERWIN, John Sargent •& Watson,
Ann Eliza •d 02 SEP 1853 @ 4 at
Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/21 :
BT53/0089> •i at Bothwell, TAS
<TAMIOT Bo01/07206:3> •» (VDLH
@0004-68-63).

1124

SHERWIN, Samuel m18510606
•b 06 Jun 1851 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/29 : 1851/00009> •to
SHERWIN, John Sargeant •& Watson,
Ann Eliza •d 29 AUG 1853 @ 2 at
Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/21 :
BT53/0087> •i at Bothwell, TAS
<TAMIOT Bo01/07206:5> •infant.
(VDLH @0004-68-64).

1125

SHERWIN, Samuel Sargent m18531003

•b 03 Oct 1853 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/30 : 1853/00019> •to
 SHERWIN, John Sargent •& Watson,
 Annie Eliza •d 28 OCT 1853 @ 0 at
 Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/21 :
 BT53/0098> •i at Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMOT Bo01/07206:4> •infant.
 (VDLH @0004-68-65).

1126

Sherwin, Eliza Naomi f18541224
 •b 24 Dec 1854 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/31 : 1854/00044> •to
 SHERWIN, John Sargent •& Watson,
 Ann Eliza •d 06 NOV 1856 @ 1 at
 Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/24 :
 BT56/0138> •i at Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMOT Bo01/07206:5> •infant.
 (VDLH @0004-68-66).

113

SHERWIN, George Green
 m18160000
 •b ~ 1816 at •to SHERWIN, John •&
 Elizabeth •managed "Sherwood" for
 his father around 1843, during the
 depredations of Martin Cash's
 bushranging gang •m 08 APR 1843
 @ 27 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/03 :
 1843/0548> •= **Dean, Elizabeth** @ 21
 •tenant in 1851 at Grove Farm on the
 "Orierton" estate of Edward Lord
 and afterwards settled in the Huon
 valley, receiving a grant of 200 acres
 at Ranelagh <DOG 33/164> •d 19
 JAN 1888 @ 72 at North Hobart, TAS
 <RGD35/11 : HO88/1203> •i 21 JAN
 1888 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <SRCT 006649> <TAMOT
 CB08/10003:1> •» 1 son and 4
 daughters including Sherwin, Amy
 Frances f1855 — the Tasmanian
 Nightingale; Sherwin, Sarah
 Elizabeth.

113=

Dean, Elizabeth f18220000
 •b ~ 1822 at •to DEAN, William •&
 •m 08 APR 1843 @ 27 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD37/03 : 1843/0548> •=
SHERWIN, George Green
 m18160000 •d 13 OCT 1895 @ 74 at
 Hobart, TAS <RGD35/15 :
 HO95/0356> •i 15 OCT 1895 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 010325> <TAMOT CB08/10003:2>
 •» 1 son and 4 daughters including
 Sherwin, Amy Frances f1855 — the
 Tasmanian Nightingale; Sherwin,
 Sarah Elizabeth.

1131

Sherwin, Sarah Elizabeth f18440622
 •b 22 Jun 1844 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/24 : 1844/00012> •to

SHERWIN, George Green •& Dean,
 Elizabeth •m 09 APR 1874 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/33 : 1874/0373> •=
BARCLAY, James Francis Oliver •d •i
 •» 1 son and 4 daughters: Barclay, —
 m18750311; Barclay, Leura Amy
 f18760929; Barclay, Lilian f18800211;
 Barclay, Jessie Elizabeth f18810405;
 Barclay, Marjorie f18890805.

1131=

BARCLAY, James Francis Oliver
 m18440403
 •b 03 APR 1844 at Brighton, TAS
 <RGD33/24 : 1844/00319> •to
 BARCLAY, Alexander •& Sullivan,
 Mary Ann •m 09 APR 1874 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/33 : 1874/0373> •=
Sherwin, Sarah Elizabeth f18440622 •d
 •i •» 1 son and 4 daughters: BARCLAY,
 — m18750311; Barclay, Leura Amy
 f18760929; Barclay, Lilian f18800211;
 Barclay, Jessie Elizabeth f18810405;
 Barclay, Marjorie f18890805.

11311

BARCLAY, — m18750311
 •b 11 MAR 1875 at Launceston, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/52 : 1875/02009> •to
 BARCLAY, James Francis Oliver
 m18440403 •& Sherwin, Sarah Elizabeth
 f18440622 •m •= •d •i •».

11312

Barclay, Leura Amy f18760929
 •b 29 SEP 1876 at Launceston, TAS
 <RGD33/53 : 1876/02629> •to
 BARCLAY, James Francis Oliver
 m18440403 •& Sherwin, Sarah Elizabeth
 f18440622 •m •= •d •i •».

11313

Barclay, Lilian f18800211
 •b 11 FEB 1880 at Launceston, TAS
 <RGD33/57 : 1880/00298> •to
 BARCLAY, James Francis Oliver
 m18440403 •& Sherwin, Sarah Elizabeth
 f18440622 •m 1915 <RGD1915/1169>
 •= **EVERSHED, Harold Robert**
 m18740000 •d •I •» including 1 son:
 EVERSHED, Thomas Ernest m19200000.

11313=

EVERSHED, Harold Robert m18740000
 •b ~1874 at •to •& f18440622 •m 1915
 <RGD1915/1169> •= **Barclay, Lilian**
 f18800211 •d 13 OCT 1958 aged 84 at
 Launceston, TAS •I 15 OCT 1958 at Carr
 Villa, Launceston, TAS <CVB 20765> •»
 including 1 son: EVERSHED, Thomas
 Ernest m19200000.

113131

EVERSHED, Thomas Ernest
 m19200000

•b ~1920 at Launceston, TAS •to EVERSHED, Harold Robert m18740000 •& Barclay, Lilian f18800211 •d 07 JUL 1941 aged 20 at Launceston, TAS •I 09 JUL 1941 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS <CVB 12829> .

11314

Barclay, Jessie Elizabeth f18810405 •b 05 APR 1881 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/58 : 1881/00272> •to BARCLAY, James Francis Oliver m18440403 •& Sherwin, Sarah Elizabeth f18440622 •m 1915 <RGD 1915/1174> •= GRIFFITH, Sydney •d •I •».

11315

Barclay, Marjorie f18890805 •b 05 AUG 1889 at Launceston, TAS <RGD33/67 : 1889/00519> •to BARCLAY, James Francis Oliver m18440403 •& Sherwin, Sarah Elizabeth f18440622 •m •= •d •i •».

1132

Sherwin, Mary Anne Amelia f18460727 •b 27 Jul 1846 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/27 : 1846/00935> •to SHERWIN, George Green •& Dean, Elizabeth.

1133

Sherwin, — f18481218 •b 18 Dec 1848 at Spring Bay, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/27 : 1849/00819> •to SHERWIN, George Green •& Dean, Elizabeth.

1134

Sherwin, [Frances Amy Lilian] f18550323 •o opera singer: "The Tasmanian Nightingale" •b 23 Mar 1855 near Huonville, TAS, registered at Hobart, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/05 : 1855/01928> •to SHERWIN, George Green •& Dean, Elizabeth •m 12 DEC 1878 at Dunedin, New Zealand •= GÖRLITZ, Hugo •d 20 SEP 1935 at London, England •i at Bromley Hill cemetery, London, England •» an invalid daughter <ADB, 6:120-121>.

1135

SHERWIN, George Albert Arthur m18580223 •b 23 Feb 1858 at Victoria Huon, TAS <RGD33/35 : 1858/02021> •to SHERWIN, George Green •& Dean, Elizabeth •m 06 NOV 1894 aged 34 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/53 :

1894/0387> ? •= Copping, Elizabeth aged 54 > •d •i •x.

12

SHERWIN, James m17900000 •b ~ 1790 at •to SHERWIN, Thomas •& Doxie, Sarah •a 18 MAY 1828 at Hobart, TAS per *Wanstead* •brother of John, established a pottery business at Kangaroo Bottom (known as the New Town Pottery •d 17 JUL 1854 aged 64 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/04 : HO54/1379> •i •».

2

Sherwin, Mary f17480410 •b 10 APR 1748 •to SHERWIN, Peter •& Doxie, [Sarah] •c ? 24 APR 1748 at Prestbury, Cheshire, England <IGI P012381> •».

3

SHERWIN, Peter m17490629 •b 29 JUN 1749 •to SHERWIN, Peter •& Doxie, [Sarah] •m •= •d 1801 •» SHERWIN, Samuel; SHERWIN, Ishmael.

4

"Sherwin, Phebe f17510719 •b 19 JUL 1751 •to SHERWIN, Peter •& Doxie, [Sarah].

5

SHERWIN, John m17530127 •b 27 JAN 1753 •to SHERWIN, Peter •& Doxie, [Sarah] •d 27 DEC 1816.

6

Sherwin, Martha f17550123 •b 23 JAN 1755 •to SHERWIN, Peter •& [Doxie], Sarah •c 09 MAR 1755 at Prestbury, Cheshire, England <IGI P012381 from GSU film 0472537>.

7

Sherwin, Sarah f17561209 •b 09 DEC 1756 •to SHERWIN, Peter •& Doxie, [Sarah] •».

8

SHERWIN, Joseph m17580628 •b 28 JUN 1758 •to SHERWIN, Peter •& Doxie, [Sarah] •m •= •d ~ 1803 •i •» 3 sons and 3 daughters: SHERWIN, Peter; Sherwin, Frances; SHERWIN, James; Sherwin, Ann; SHERWIN, David; Sherwin, Rebecca.

21. "Cawood"

21.1 Thomas Frederick Marzetti

Another prominent early property at Ouse is "Cawood". The following is a succinct quotation from Margaret Mason-Cox.

"The story of Cawood began about 1825, when Thomas Frederick Marzetti built his house, coach house, barn, stables, piggeries, fowl houses and cattle stalls at a cost of £3000. These magnificent sandstone buildings, still in an excellent state of repair, nestle in a picturesque setting above a bend in the Ouse River, just north of the township of Ouse. In 1840, the writer David Burn described the property as 'in short ... quite a gem', and praised its proprietor's 'unbounded hospitality',¹ but within a year or two Marzetti found himself in reduced circumstances and was forced to mortgage Cawood to William John Turner Clarke. Clark employed Henric Nicholas as manager, and Nicholas purchased the property in 1844."²

In reality it was more complicated than that. Having over-extended himself in building, Marzetti obtained a loan from William Hamilton, a director of the Derwent Bank. Hamilton in turn was in need of funds by 1834 and his loan to Marzetti was taken over by that master of mortgages and land dealings, William John Turner Clarke on 17 June 1834. Instead of obtaining title to the land as security for the loan, he was given a location order on the land, a system that was supposed to have terminated in 1831.³

The interest rate was high: twenty per cent per annum. It is thus not surprising that Marzetti, who was a big spender, was not able to cope, and Clarke installed a manager, Henric Nicholas, son of Edward Nicholas of "Nant", to whom we shall return a little later.

21.2 David Burn

David Burn was a prominent early settler in the Ouse district. We last met him in chapter 18. He received an original grant of some 421 acres, which he named "Rotherwood". He had dealings with his neighbours, the Marzetti family, on 4

¹ Burn, David, 1840 [1973] *A Picture of Van Diemen's Land*, *The Colonial Magazine* [Hobart: Cat & Fiddle Press] p118;

² Mason-Cox, Margaret 1994. *Lifeblood of a Colony*. Hobart: Rivers and Water Supply Commission, pp 11-12.

von Stieglitz, K.R., 1963. *A History of Hamilton, Ouse and Gretna*, pp 61-2.

For William John Turner 'Big" Clarke, the millionaire Victorian and Tasmanian pastoralist, see *ADB*, vol. 1. There is no evidence of irrigation prior to this date.

³ Clarke, Michael, 1980. *"Big" Clarke*. Carlton: Queenberry Hill Press.

December 1835, when David Burn and his wife Catherine, née Fenton, sold 200 acres to Thomas Frederick Marzetti for £50 on 4 December 1835⁴ and this acreage now forms part of the "Cawood" estate.⁵ In addition to this sale, a further 111 acres was sold to John Young for the sum of £27/15/00.

When David Burn went bankrupt, on 7th March 1844, as so many did that year, Alfred Garrett was appointed assignee of his goods. Garrett, as Burn's Trustee in Bankruptcy, auctioned the remaining 110 acres of the original 421, and this block was purchased by William Kermode of "Mona Vale", Ross, with Thomas Yardley Lowes and Thomas Young, men whose names appear together on many deeds of the time.

21.3 "Big" Clarke and Henric Nicholas

When Edward Nicholas of "Nant" was flung from his gig in 1837 and died, he left his family in some financial difficulty.⁶ His sixth child, Henric had already married Sarah Gatenby, daughter of Andrew Gatenby of "Barton", Isis River.⁷ He accepted the position as a property manager for William John Turner Clarke. First he managed the superb Jericho property, "Sandhill" and then "Cawood", Ouse. Although Henric Nicholas was managing "Cawood" for Clarke, Marzetti continued to reside in the house until 1839, when he left to become manager of an auction house in Hobart for an annual salary of £500, plus bonuses. With the depression at its height, this firm was wound up in 1845.

"Big" Clarke (as he came to be known) could now see that the likelihood of recovering his loans to Marzetti were now negligible, so he foreclosed on 14 July 1845.⁸ The property comprised two sections of 1,000 acres and 560 acres. This makes up the 1,580 acres that comprise the homestead block (20 acres more than it is now, due to land being resumed by the Crown for road widening). There were also the 200 acres that were a portion of the 421 acres granted to David Burn. The price was £5,691/7/6, which was a mere £18/12/6 over and above the debts owed

⁴ DO1/5608.

⁵ DO1/5659.

⁶ Brown, Peter L., ed. 1941. *Clyde Company Papers*. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

⁷ RGD36/02 : 1833/2360.

⁸ DO3/1170.

by Marzetti to Clarke! Marzetti moved to Collingwood, Victoria, where he died in 1852.⁹

As the economy of Van Diemens Land began to spiral downwards, Clarke placed an advertisement in the press for the sale of "Cawood".

"1760 acres of excellent pasture and arable land, the whole substantially fenced in and subdivided into convenient sized paddocks. Several hundred acres are in the highest state of cultivation. ... A large portion of land fronting on the River can be irrigated by the mere erecting of a dam of the most simple construction."¹⁰

It had taken some time to organize, but before June 1846, Henric Nicholas signed a contract for the purchase of "Cawood". On 2 June 1846 the Commercial Bank entered judgment against William John Turner Clarke for £20,000 plus costs in the Supreme Court. Among the properties the bank wished to acquire from Clarke in recompense was "Cawood". However the bank released the property from the charge under the rule of prior equity because, at the time, Henric Nicholas had a contract with Clarke so, in law, "Cawood" could not be subject to the judgment. The bank accepted a nominal consideration of five shillings. The next day Clarke took out a mortgage with the Commercial Bank on the 1,780 acres for £20,000.¹¹ He knew how to rub salt in the wound.

Clarke thus was able to sell "Cawood" to Henric Nicholas on 11 September the same year.¹² The purchase price for the 1,780 acres was £3,500 so, for once, Clarke made a loss on a land deal. It would appear that he got what he could in the dark days of the mid 1840s depression.

Another newspaper article, of later date, showing that Henric was soon hard at work developing the property, reads as follows:

"We have great pleasure in mentioning the result of one of our colonial improvements, which we hope will be followed by other enterprising agriculturalists. A water wheel has been constructed. 12 feet on diameter, and 6 feet wide, with a pinion wheel on the shafts driving a double crank, acting on two pumps, each 11 inches in diameter, the stroke of the plunger being 16 inches, which raises about 120 gallons of water to the height of 27 or 28 feet per minute, which will irrigate about 80 acres of the best alluvial soil of Cawood, the property of Henric Nicholas Esq. J.P. The plans and designs were made by

⁹ GSV Deaths 1852/21367.

¹⁰ *Hobart Town Courier*, 5 January 1844.

¹¹ DO3/2111.

¹² DO3/2007.

Mr E. Nicholas, Civil Engineer of the city, and the machine erected by Messrs. Clarke and Davidson, of Barrack Street."¹³

The original irrigation channel, designed by Henric's elder brother, Major Edward Nicholas is still clearly visible and running alongside and into the river behind the house, is now littered with the debris of passing years and overgrown with the willows introduced from Europe. In many parts of the island willows are now recognized as a riparian problem in their own right. Water was later pumped from the river by horsepower around the terraced hillside in a channel now marked by a hawthorn hedge. It then flowed by gravitation to irrigate the once marshy river flats. At "Cawood", as elsewhere, the channels serve a dual purpose. After heavy spring or winter rains they act as drains, and in dry summers and autumns for irrigation. The arrangements here were not entirely successful: Marzetti remarked that owing to the dam not being placed on the right spot, the pump could not be worked to supply the land with water when it was most required, namely when the river was low.¹⁴

Henric's eldest daughter, Hannah, was later to marry Clarke's son, Thomas Biggs Clarke of "Quorn Hall", Campbell Town.¹⁵ Henric resided at "Cawood" until his death on 25 July 1887,¹⁶ during which time he greatly expanded the property by purchases in the Ouse and Hamilton districts, and by purchase and lease of summer runs in the high country.

One of Henric Nicholas's high country purchases occurred on 31 July 1862 when he bought 637 acres in Victoria Valley from the Crown for £323. He added more land to this when on 11 May 1863, George Stokell sold him 655 acres in Victoria Valley for £600.¹⁷ "Victoria Valley" estate would grow to 1,927 acres. It is drained by Kenmere Rivulet, a tributary of the River Ouse. Victoria valley was the location of one of the curiosities of nineteenth century Tasmania: the dead forests. Captain H. Butler Stoney published an account of this in 1856.

"With astonishment we now observe that the whole of the trees are without foliage and stand forth like huge gaunt spectres — spreading out their immense bare arms and creating such a feeling of horror in the uninitiated traveller that he almost shrinks from traversing this solitary path in the gloom and haze of night. The reason assigned for this

¹³ *Colonial Times*, 3 AUG 1848. The Mr E. Nicholas referred to was Edward, the eldest son of Edward Nicholas of "Nant", and the instigator of the famous dispute regarding his father's will,

¹⁴ *Journal of the House of Assembly*, 1861/43 (Martelli).

¹⁵ RGD37/16 : 1857/0101.

¹⁶ RGD35/55 : 1887/0803.

¹⁷ DO5/1872.

strange phenomenon by the inhabitants of the district is that a severe frost in the year 1836 killed, with very few exceptions, every tree and shrub around."¹⁸

The event was not unique. Frosts in the area between Victoria Valley and the Liawenee Canal below "Split Rock" and west of the Great Lake are frequent even in Summer. In Winter, the mean temperature hovers around freezing point. When temperatures drop to -12°C, and below, the quiet of clear, still Winter nights is violently punctuated by the gunshot-like sound of freezing sap exploding the bark off trees with fatal effect. The ridge tops were and are unaffected, nor are the lands near the shores of the lakes, where the thermal inertia of the water prevents such excessive cold. In the valleys away from water the severe frost is caused by radiative cooling and cold air drainage during the passage of anticyclones.

As shown in section 19.3, Henric and Sarah Nicholas had a large family. In addition to Hannah, there were three daughters and two sons who had died in infancy. Ellen married Nicholas John Brown, Speaker of the House of Assembly but died without issue. The only surviving male was George Clarence Nicholas — the middle name perhaps coming from the alpine sheep run on the Clarence River and he was known after his days at the Hutchins School, Hobart simply as "G.C.".

On 10 January 1870 Dr John Frederick Sharland, who we met in chapter 15, died at Hamilton. (His family history is given in the appendices). The trustees of his estate sold "Springvale", a property of 2,343 acres, a part of his extensive land holdings. Henric Nicholas purchased this land on 13 September 1870 for £3,397/7/0, and it was incorporated into "Cawood". On 12 October 1877, Henric and Sarah sold "Springvale" to George Clarence Nicholas, just before his 26th birthday for the grand consideration of 10/0, or one twentieth of a penny per acre.¹⁹ It was in effect a belated wedding present, as G.C. had married Ellen Mary Jane Pennefather Latham a few months before.²⁰ From this basis G.C. went on to acquire additional lands of his own, as well as much by inheritance, and to raise a family of two sons and five daughters.

On 17 December 1885, Henric Nicholas signed his Last Will and Testament. He appointed his only surviving son, George Clarence Nicholas, and his nephew, William Nicholas of "Nant", as his trustees. By now "Cawood" was the largest property in the Ouse district, comprising over 70,000 acres supporting 30,000 sheep

¹⁸ Stoney, Captain H. Butler, 1856. *A residence in Tasmania with a descriptive tour through the island from Macquarie Harbour to Circular Head*. London: Smith, Elder & Co., p100.

¹⁹ DO6/3480.

²⁰ RGD37/36 : 1877/0172.

and 2,500 cattle.²¹ It was then made up of many properties; with "Cawood", "Tor Hill", "Blackwood", and "Guildford" comprising the core. "Bronte", "Clarke's Run" (once part of "Meadsfield"), "Hunter's Hill", "Victoria Valley", "Millbrook", "Maguires Marsh" and "Watsons Marsh" were some of the other properties he owned.

The story of the "Cawood" lands during George Clarence Nicholas's inheritance illustrates the problem of tracing unencumbered inherited land referred to on page 171. The land was not transferred by deeds, so there are no deeds in the Deeds Office. George Clarence Nicholas dealt with the rural stock and land agents Websters, rather than their rivals Roberts Ltd. Unlike Roberts, Ltd., Websters kept no archives of their real estate dealings, so we are at a disadvantage. We have had to put the pieces together by examining the wills and the newspapers, and the Nicholas papers at the legal firm Butler, McIntyre and Butler.

From the newspapers, especially the reports of the appeal by George Clarence Nicholas against assessments of the Commonwealth Taxation Office held before Chief Justice Sir Herbert Nicholls of the Supreme Court from 27 September to 18 October 1922, we learn much.²² This was very much a "test case". We must see the action of the Commonwealth in light of its intentions to engineer the division of the great estates. Properties such as "Cawood", Ouse, "Woolmers" and "Fairfield, Longford, "Cheshunt", Meander "Campania House" at Campania, and "Clarendon", Nile among many others were targeted for settlement by soldiers returned from service in World War I. There are bitter ironies in this case in that G.C.'s only sons had served with distinction in that war, and the elder, Henric Clarence Nicholas died in active service. We shall return to this theme in chapter 28. Opinions about his land holdings and their value, improved and unimproved, were given by prominent landholders of the day such as Cecil Parsons, Charles Burbury and Harold Bisdee. "Cawood" thus escaped division for the time being.

George Clarence Nicholas had two sons and five daughters. Elsie Sarah Nicholas married Aubrey Bernardiston Raymond-Barker, but had no children. Laura Eileen married Rev. Frank Pogson Bethune of the "Dunrobin", Ouse, family, and their son, Walter Angus Bethune, in time became premier of Tasmania and was knighted. One daughter, Helen Christie married her cousin, Torquil Bright Macleod, 16th clan chief of the Macleods of Raasay from 1934-1968, who was also a descendant of the

²¹ *Cyclopedia of Tasmania* (1900), vol 1. p.447.

²² *Mercury*, Hobart, 27 September 1922 p9 c3-4; 28 September 1922 p7 c6-7; 29 September 1922 p7; with additional entries on 30 September p12; 4 October, p4; 13 October p7 c5; 18 October p4 c5-6.

"Meadsfield" branch of the Nicholas family (see chapter 23). Another daughter, Grace Penwarne Nicholas married first Walter Tice Gellibrand and secondly her cousin, the judge Harold Sprent Nicholas and we encountered them both in chapter 21. Of G.C.'s two sons, the elder, Henric Clarence Nicholas had enlisted in the army after attending Cambridge University and was killed in action in 1916 in Egypt, unmarried. The younger son, Basil Gordon Nicholas, also a Cambridge graduate, also enlisted and rose to the rank of Major. He married in England and died there in 1922. Basil's son, Peter Anthony, also died in England, unmarried. Thus, as we shall see with the family of James Brock in chapter 28, the lack of surviving male heirs had a profound influence on the land holdings of Hamilton and Ouse when George Clarence Nicholas died at Hobart on 4 November 1933.²³

21.4 The division of "Cawood"

George Clarence Nicholas's will, dated 1 June 1927, had appointed his son-in-law, Walter Tice Gellibrand of "Cleveland", Ouse, pastoralist, and the merchant, Richard Fenwick Crosby to be trustees. A codicil appointed his first cousin, the noted big-game hunter, Thomas William Henric Clarke of "Quorn Hall", Campbell Town as an additional trustee. In a deed poll dated 20 March 1934, Gellibrand and Clarke surrendered and disclaimed trusteeship. In another of the following day, Ellen Mary Jane Pennefather Nicholas née Latham, in pursuance of powers contained in the Will, appointed Robert John Murdoch and her son-in-law, Torquil Bright Macleod to be trustees, jointly with Richard Fenwick Crosby. Crosby proved the will in the Supreme Court in 1934.²⁴ The gross value of the estate was £317,207/0/0.²⁵

The household effects of "Cawood" and "Millbrook", the family residence at 331 Davey Street, Hobart²⁶ together with a legacy of £750, an annuity of £1,500 (increased to £2,000 in the second codicil), a motor car of her choice and the salary of a chauffeur were given to G.C.'s wife, Ellen Mary Jane Pennefather Nicholas née Latham. There was an annuity of £250 to his widowed sister, Ellen Brown. Surplus trust moneys were to be divided equally among his daughters, or their surviving spouses or issue, to the sum of £200 each per annum. Ellen's sister-in-law, Kathleen

²³ TAMIOT Ha05/0088:1.

²⁴ AD960/58 p83 (f19816).

²⁵ SC37/9555 and BMB f5306/511.

²⁶ CT342 f133.

Latham was able to continue residing at "Listowel", Ouse at an annual rental of £1/0/0, and the eldest and unmarried daughter, Doris Hannah Nicholas, was to reside on 25 acres and a cottage on part of "Millbrook".²⁷ She died on 10 July 1948, and her estate of £1,959/1/8 was administered by her cousins, Torquil Roderick Macleod, pastoralist of Kempton, and Malcolm Bethune, solicitor, of Hobart.²⁸

Ellen died on 31 August 1939 and Robert John Murdoch on 5 December 1942.²⁹ The surviving trustee, Torquil Bright Macleod, under the terms of the Will, appointed Douglas Edward Hopkins in place of Murdoch. G.C.'s daughter, Elsie Sarah Raymond-Barker was then a widow living at "Corrabert", 210 Orrong Road, Toorak, Victoria. She died in 1964, without issue. Laura Eileen Bethune was well provided for under the terms of her late husband's Will. She died in 1966. Helen Christie Macleod née Nicholas had drowned on 24 August 1942 in the Ouse River, and Grace Penwarne Nicholas formerly Gellibrand née Nicholas was living out her prosperous second widowhood at "Clodagh", Beresford Road, Rose Bay, New South Wales. She was soon to sell that place and move back to the old Gellibrand estate of "Lachlan Vale", Ouse, where she died in 1981. The surviving Trustee, with the consent of the family put the great "Cawood" estate up for sale in 1947. It is likely that the trading loss of £1,019/11/9 experienced the previous year due to the "terrible seasonal conditions which prevailed in Tasmania during the period under review"³⁰ was taken into account.

Since much of George Clarence Nicholas's land had been inherited from Henric Nicholas, it is Henric's name that appears on most subsequent deeds, because these lands had never been transferred by deed to George Clarence Nicholas. The following advertisement was placed in many local and interstate newspapers:

"CAWOOD, ESTATE, OUSE
PASTORAL PROPERTIES

CAWOOD	14,899 acres
BRONTE	12,300 acres
LAKE ECHO	8,821 acres
TRIANGLE MARSH	10,128 acres
MAGUIRES MARSH	4,307 acres
VICTORIA VALLEY	<u>2,000 acres</u>
	<u>52,455 acres</u>

CAWOOD situate at the Ouse, having a long frontage on the Ouse River and extending to the River Clyde, and adjoining Lawrenny Estate. This property as worked today comprises Guildford 5,793 acres, Tor Hill 3,360

²⁷ BMB 5305 f212/1.
²⁸ BMB 5306, index.
²⁹ Murdoch was cremated two days later at Cornelian Bay, Hobart <SRCT 067777>.
³⁰ Letter from the trustee, D.E. Hopkins to Mrs F.P. Bethune <in BMB 5306 file>

acres, Cawood 2,001 acres, Hunters Hill 1,450 acres, and Springvale 2,295 acres. Practically the whole of this area is open grazing country and particularly sound, there being a very limited area of rough timbered land for its size. Along the River Ouse and under irrigation is Watson's Marsh, having an area of about 100 acres, the whole of which is well laid down with grasses and clovers, and recognized as one of the finest fattening marshes in the State. The whole is subdivided into suitable paddocks and runs, all fenced with wire, and in good order. Some 750 acres of cultivation have been laid down in permanent pastures. In addition there is 60 acres known as Cawood Marsh, along the Ouse River, not irrigated, but very fine pasture land.

The buildings comprise a large freestone homestead surrounded by hedge and nicely laid out garden, electric light and power installed, spacious stables, sheds, yards, and all necessary buildings and workmen's cottages. On Tor Hill is a comfortable homestead, large shearing shed, newly constructed quarters for shearers' accommodation, and necessary outbuildings. On Guildford there is a comfortable shepherd's cottage, sheds, stable, and an old shearing shed.

BRONTE is situated about one mile from the Bronte Post Office. The West Coast and Great Lake roads pass through it. The River Nive forms one boundary, supplying permanent water, and there are also permanent creeks and springs. The Long Marsh of about 2,000 acres is a particularly good piece of country and excellent pasture. There are some 800 acres of rich arable flats which could be put under the plough, laid down at a small cost, and used for growing fodder crops. About 3,000 acres of the whole of this property is rough timber land.

There is a comfortable shepherd's house and usual outbuildings.

Bronte is recognised as one of the finest Summer runs in the district, and also has good Winter carrying capacity.

LAKE ECHO: Except for about 2,000 acres of heavy timbered country fronting on the Lake Echo side of the property, the balance is all open and excellent feeding land, the soil being semi-basaltic. The section known as the Five Mile Marsh is a particularly fine block. Generally speaking, Lake Echo lends itself to improvement, being well watered and suitably fenced with wire. This property is recognised as one of the finest cattle areas in the State, and is excellent for breeding purposes for which it is used mostly. There is a comfortable shepherd's cottage and sheds.

TRIANGLE MARSH contains for the greater part very nice open grazing country, and the rougher sections are still good feeding land. It has an easterly aspect mainly, and one section of it extends to the Ouse River. The Waddamana Road passes through the property and gives easy access for stock transport. It is an all-the-year-round property for sheep and cattle, and much development still can be done. There is a shepherd's cottage and outbuildings.

MAGUIRES MARSH: This is one of the best all-the-year-round properties in the Estate, and it adjoins Triangle Marsh. About 500 acres are rich flats running along the Ouse River. The greater part of this can be irrigated, the land being suitable for pasture purposes and growing fodder crops. Except for about 800 acres of rough bush fair feeding land, the balance is all open lambing country and well grassed. It is subdivided into suitable paddocks and runs. There is a new shepherd's house, man's cottage and necessary outbuildings. This property has in the main a direct easterly aspect, sloping down to the Ouse River. It carries sheep, mostly breeding ewes, all the year round, and a large number of cattle, the greater part of which can be fattened.

VICTORIA VALLEY is situate at the angle of the West Coast and Waddamana roads. On the western side of the road about 800 acres is rough timber and on the poor side. The balance, for the greater part, is in the Victoria Marsh, which is excellent Summer run for dry sheep. The whole is fenced with wire, and is well watered. There is a shepherd's cottage, stables, etc.

CAWOOD ESTATE has been worked as a whole with the other properties and as such is recognised as one of the best balanced properties in the State for sheep and cattle, and extensive breeding and fattening is done.

It has been in the Nicholas family for over a century, and this is the first time that consideration has been given to placing it on the market. This is only being done now to close the Estate.

Solicitors: Messrs. Butler, McIntyre & Butler, Murray Street, Hobart.
Terms and full particulars and orders to inspect obtainable from the
auctioneers.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

12 o'clock noon

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1947

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr G.C.

Nicholas, at the rooms of

A. G. WEBSTER & SONS LTD.

40 Liverpool Street, Hobart."

The principal purchaser in 1947 was Arthur James Drysdale, perhaps the greatest Tasmanian wheeler-dealer in land since the days of "Big" Clarke. He bought 1,601 acres ("Hunters" Hill) for £4,800. "Cawood" proper of 1,580 acres, together with lots of 200, 550, 1,050, 1,760, 200, 6, 10, 2,193, 150, half and 3 acres, some of which had deletions, all adding to 7,683 acres were bought for £39,700. Messrs Davie and Forbes purchased the 6,148 acre property known as "Guildford" at auction on 30 January 1947 for £21,500. Drysdale purchased 21 acres, portion of "Watsons Marsh", on 18 September on 18 September 1947 for £1,600. In all these portions of "Cawood" realized £67,600.

Arthur James Drysdale, installed a steam pumping plant on the west side of the river, fuel for which was dragged by bullock teams for several miles over the now bare hillsides opposite "Cawood" house, down the steep slope, and across a ford in the river. Ross Johnston, the father of the present owner, altered the system so he could irrigate his pastures by flood and spray from three pumping points. David Johnston used only spray irrigation to water crops of poppies, peas and wheat, and was a pioneer in cropping pyrethrum, used for the extraction of a natural insecticide. The property presently occupies 810 hectares (2001.55 acres), approximately 160 (395.4 acres) of which are irrigated.

Arthur James Drysdale was also the purchaser of the 1,927 acres that are "Victoria Valley", on 18 September 1847 for £3,000. Land values rapidly rose after World War II. J.K. Stokes purchased it from Drysdale on 16 October 1950 for £9,800.³¹ The Shoobridge family, who we shall encountered in chapter 26, operating as Fenton Forest Pty Ltd, purchased it from Stokes on 6 June 1956 for £11,500,³² but sold to L.R. Hill three years later for £14,500. A later generation of the Shoobridge family, operating as Cleveland Pastoral Estates bought it back on 26 April 1978 for \$250,000.

³¹ DO29/5827.

³² DO31/9137.

"Millbrook" had become a part of "Cawood" on 13 December 1877 when James Howard sold 214 acres 2 roods to Henric Nicholas for £2,200.³³ On 2 May 1947, Torquil Bright Macleod of "Richmond Park", Richmond, grazier and Douglas Edward Hopkins as Trustees of George Clarence Nicholas sold what remained of "Millbrook" in two lots: one of 100 acres 3 roods 21 perches and the second of 62 acres 3 roods, for £4,700.³⁴ The purchaser was Geoffrey Thomas Frederick Chapman. Chapman is doubly connected to the Nicholas family, being Henric Nicholas's great-grandson, and being husband of Helen Munro Bethune, a great-granddaughter of Henric. Giles Thomas Chapman, their son, now runs "Millbrook". Another son is Geoffrey Peter Ross Chapman, the historian.

Adjoining the "Millbrook" lands, "Listowell" was conveyed from V.I. Chambers and Malcolm Bethune as trustees for Doris Hannah Nicholas to Geoffrey Thomas Frederick Chapman. This comprised four small lots: 8 acres 3 roods and 14 ¹/₂ perches; 18 acres 2 roods and 29 perches; 25 acres 3 roods; and 5 acres 3 roods for a total of £2,910.³⁵ Chapman sold the lovely "Listowell" homestead and 8 acres 3 roods and 14 ¹/₂ perches to his cousin, Malcolm Bethune on 31 January 1950 for £1,550.³⁶ Arthur James Drysdale purchased the 18 acres 2 roods and 29 perches block on 26 May 1950 for £400.³⁷

"Watsons Marsh", at the junction of Kenmere Rivulet and the River Ouse, was an original grant to Richard Watson, convicted in 1808 at Lancaster, Lancashire, and sentenced to death. We have encountered him already in chapter 15. His death sentence being commuted to transportation for life, he arrived in Sydney on the *Anne 2*, and in Hobart on the *Union* in March 1810. He married Hannah Williams alias Frances Hoddy (daughter of Isaac Williams, convict per *Surprise* and Rachel Hoddy, convict per *Lady Juliana*). He was one of the earliest settlers on the Ouse in the days when his near neighbours would have been men of very different stamp: Thomas Frederick Marzetti at "Cawood", Walter Angus Bethune at "Lachlan Vale", and Edward Lord at "Lawrenny". One daughter, Frances, married Edward Burris the local blacksmith. There are marriage connections to, among others, including the Harrex family of "Shawfield", the Triffitt/Triffett family of "Green Hills", the Webberley family of Hamilton, and most prominently to the Sherwin family of

³³ DO6/3652.

³⁴ DO23/3623.

³⁵ DO24/7172.

³⁶ DO24/8545.

³⁷ DO25/741.

"Sherwood", Bothwell. For details, see the outline tree given in figure 14.3, and the full family listing given in the appendices. Billy [William Henry] Watson, Richard's ne'er-do-well youngest son, "public house loafer" and boyhood friend of the Van Diemens Land gum-sucker we encountered in chapter 15, sold his inheritance to Henric Nicholas on 18 September 1861. The property, "of 200 acres or thereabouts" sold for £864 plus a mortgage of £776. It was excellent river-flat land, very suitable for dairying or stock fattening, as well as cropping. From Henric the property passed to G.C. Nicholas by inheritance.

Arthur James Drysdale purchased "Watsons Marsh" at the break-up of "Cawood". Drysdale then sold it Basil Charles Berry. The Berrys had been shepherds at "Lake Echo" and "Victoria" Valley" from as early as 1865.³⁸ Berry bought 232 acres under the old law and 20 acres 2 roods 36 perches under the Real Property Act, for stock fattening at a price of £20,000.³⁹ Part of this land was the small farm, once part of "Gladfield", of 14 acres 2 roods that Kathleen Lucy Hill had sold to Drysdale on 10 February 1949 for £1,160.⁴⁰ Lastly, Basil Charles Berry, in order to concentrate on his wholesale and retail butchery business in Moonah, sold "Watsons Marsh" to Richard King Pitt and Frank John King Pitt on 20 November 1969 for \$116,000. Berry died in November 1972, and is buried at Cornelian Bay, Hobart.⁴¹ Drysdale had died the year before and was buried at Cornelian Bay on 25 May 1971.⁴²

"Bronte" had been acquired piecemeal by G.C. Nicholas. He already owned four lots of 1,212 acres, 1,069 acres, 569 and 120 acres fronting the River Nive north of Bradys Creek. An additional 9,309 acres north of this land became available on 20 December 1897 at Roberts & Company's auction mart in Hobart. Edward Dowling of "Trefusis", Ross, William Alexander Finlay, Solicitor of Hobart, Thomas William Henric Clarke of "Quorn Hall", Campbell Town, and the Perpetual Trustees Executors Agency Ltd (acting together as trustees of "Big" Clarke's eldest son, the late Sir William John Clarke) put it up for sale. It did not sell then but on 17 March 1904 George Clarence Nicholas purchased it for £14,737/11/4.⁴³

³⁸ NS2065/1/1:01481.

³⁹ DO26/6826.

⁴⁰ DO24/2817.

⁴¹ SRCT 056311.

⁴² SRCT 055444.

⁴³ DO9/9725.

21.5 The Family of Thomas Frederick Marzetti

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MARZETTI, Thomas Frederick
m17960000
•o farmer of "Cawood", Ouse, TAS •b
~1796 in England •to •& •m •= —,
Catherine •d 1852 at Collingwood,
VIC <GSV 1852/21367> •i at St
Mark's, Collingwood, VIC •»
MARZETTI, George John m18130000;
Marzetti, Maria Louisa ; **MARZETTI,**
Thomas Charles Hugh m18230000;
Marzetti, Helen f18250817; **Marzetti,**
Sarah f18270323.

0=

—, **Catherine**
•b •to •& •m •= **MARZETTI,**
Thomas Frederick 17960000 •d •i •»
MARZETTI, George John m18130000;
Marzetti, Maria Louisa ; **MARZETTI,**
Thomas Charles Hugh m18230000;
Marzetti, Helen f18250817; **Marzetti,**
Sarah f18270323.

1

MARZETTI, George John m18130000
•b ~ 1813 at England •to **MARZETTI,**
Thomas Frederick •& **Littel, Catherine**
•m 09 MAY 1839 aged 25 at Hamilton,
TAS <RGD37/01 : 1839/0217> •=
Marzetti, Lucy Matilda aged 19 his
cousin •d 06 NOV 1847 aged 34
registered at Hamilton <RGD35/17 :
HM47/0013> •i •» **Marzetti, Mary**
Louisa f18400607; **MARZETTI, George**
Hunt m18410731; **MARZETTI, —**
m18450326; MARZETTI, —
m18470115.

1=

Marzetti, Lucy [Louisa] Matilda
f18200000
•b ~ 1820 •to **MARZETTI, —** •& —
,— •m1 09 MAY 1839 aged 19 at
Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/01 :
1839/0217> •=1 **MARZETTI, George**
John aged 25, her cousin •m2 1859 at
VIC <GSV marriages 1859/1557> •=2
BRYANT, Francis •d •i •» **Marzetti,**
Mary Louisa f18400607; **MARZETTI,**
George Hunt m18410731; **MARZETTI,**
— m18450326; **MARZETTI, —**
m18470115.

11

Marzetti, Mary Louisa f18400607
•b 07 JUN 1840 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1840/00157> •to

MARZETTI, George John •& **Marzetti,**
Lucy Matilda •d 05 JAN 1845 aged 4 at
Hamilton, TAS <RGD35/17 :
HM45/0001> •i •infant.

12

MARZETTI, George Hunt m18410731
•b 31 JUL 1841 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1841/00576> •to
MARZETTI, George John •& **Marzetti,**
Lucy Matilda •m •= •d •i •».

13

MARZETTI, — m18450326
•b 26 MAR 1845 at Hobart, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/02 : 1845/00875> •to
MARZETTI, George John •& **Marzetti,**
Lucy Matilda •m •= •d •i •».

14

MARZETTI, — m18470115
•b 15 JAN 1947 at Hamilton, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/26 : 1847/00254> •to
MARZETTI, George John •& **Marzetti,**
Lucy Matilda •m •= •d •i •».

2

Marzetti, Maria Louisa
•b at England •to **MARZETTI,**
Thomas Frederick •& **Littel, Catherine**
•m 29 JUN 1835 at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD36/02 : 1835/3018> •=
PATTERSON, Robert •d •i •»
Patterson, Jane Catherine f18380107;
PATTERSON, Thomas Frederick
PATTERSON; Patterson, Robert
Charles m18411208; **Patterson, —**
f18430710.

2=

PATTERSON, Robert m18170000
•b~ 1817 at Scotland •to
PATTERSON, Myles •& **Hunter,**
Katherina •a 01 MAR 1822 at Hobart,
TAS per *Castle Forbes*, from Leith
Scotland <Nicholson, 1: 78> •m 29
JUN 1835 at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD36/02 : 1835/3018> •= **Marzetti,**
Maria Louisa •d 21 FEB 1883 @ 66 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD35/10 :
HO83/0714> ? •i •» **Patterson, Jane**
Catherine f18380107; **PATTERSON,**
Thomas Frederick m18390916;
PATTERSON; Patterson, Robert
Charles m18411208; **Patterson, —**
f18430710.

21

Patterson, Jane Catherine f18380107
•b 07 JAN 1838 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1842/00658> •to

PATTERSON, Robert •& Marzetti,
Maria Louisa •m •= •d •i •».

22

Patterson, Thomas Frederick
m18390916
•b 16 SEP 1839 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1842/00659> •to
PATTERSON, Robert •& Marzetti,
Maria Louisa •m •= •d •i •».

23

Patterson, Robert Charles m18411208
•b 08 DEC 1841 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1842/00660> •to
PATTERSON, Robert •& Marzetti,
Maria Louisa •d 10 DEC 1841 @ 1 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD35/01 :
HO42/1269> •i •infant.

24

Patterson, — f18430710
•b 10 JUL 1843 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/26 : 1843/00172> •to
PATTERSON, Robert •& Marzetti,
Maria Louisa •m •= •d •i •».

3

MARZETTI, Thomas Charles Hugh
m18230000
•o farmer of "Rotherwood", Ouse and
"Allanvale", Macquarie Plains, TAS •b
~ 1823 at England •to MARZETTI,
Thomas Frederick •& Littel, Catherine
•m 01 JUL 1851 aged 28 at St Peter's,
Hamilton, TAS <RGD37/10 :

1851/0124> •= **Fenton, Leonora** aged
28 •d 24 JUL 1904 aged 82 at •i at
Plentry, TAS <TAMIOT
NN03/0402:2> •» without issue.

3=

Fenton, Leonora f18230000
•b ~ 1823 at •to FENTON, Michael
•& Sinclair, Elizabeth •m 01 JUL 1851
aged 28 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS
<RGD37/10 : 1541/0124> •=
MARZETTI, Thomas Charles Hugh
aged 28 •d 11 SEP 1901 aged 78 •i at
Plentry, TAS <TAMIOT
NN03/0402:2> •» without issue.

4

Marzetti, Helen f18250817
•b 17 AUG 1825, registered at New
Norfolk, TAS <RGD32/01 :
1828/02845> •to MARZETTI, Thomas
Frederick •& Littel, Catherine.

5

Marzetti, Sarah f18270323
•b 23 MAR 1827, registered at New
Norfolk, TAS <RGD32/01 :
1828/02846> •to MARZETTI, Thomas
Frederick •& Littel, Catherine •d 08
NOV 1844 aged 17 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD35/17 : HM44/0007> •i at St
John the Baptist's, Ouse, TAS
<TAMIOT Ha05/0087> •».

22. “Cleveland” and “Marlborough”

22.1 “Cleveland”

“Cleveland” came to comprise an enormous 16,743 acres (9,339 acres under the Real Property Act and 7,404 acres under the old General Law system) lying between the River Derwent and the River Dee. Being backcountry, it was alienated from the Crown rather later than many of the properties in the Bothwell Hamilton and Ouse districts.

An area of 5,146 acres was originally granted to George Bilton some time between 1841 and 1847. Bilton resided in Hobart Town, where he and his wife Mary, née Halstead, had several children before he sold up and moved to Spring Bay. Thomas Lloyd Gellibrand was the purchaser, and he in turn sold this block to his younger brother Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand in 1864. The balance of the land (i.e. 11,597 acres) was originally acquired as grants by purchase to Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand between 1868 and 1889).

Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand was one of several very prominent members of the family. He was the youngest son¹ of Joseph Tice Gellibrand, former Attorney General for the colony of Van Diemens Land and his wife Annie Isabella Lloyd Gellibrand née Kirby. He rose to political prominence through the usual route of membership on the boards of various local government instrumentalities such as the Hamilton Board of Works, Hamilton Municipal Council, Ouse Bridge and Lane’s Tier school boards, the Salmon Commission and the Fisheries Board. He served as a member of the state Legislative Council for nearly thirty years (December 1871 – 1901), and as its President from 1884 to 1889. He never married.

The Honourable Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand made his Last Will and Testament² about two years before he died at “Cleveland”. By this instrument, dated 30 October 1907, he appointed his nephew-in-law Walter Ross Munro Bethune (husband of Louis Gellibrand Pogson) of “Dunrobin”, Ouse and his nephews “Thomas William Gellibrand of Hobart and Walter Tice Gellibrand lately of Calcutta in the Empire of India but now of Hobart” as trustees of his estate. As related in more detail in the discussion of the history of “Lachlan Vale”, in chapter 17, there was a specific bequest of £6,000 to his nephew, John Gellibrand, and his

¹ Walter Angus Bethune Gellibrand, born 17 OCT 1832 at “Derwent Park”, Hobart Town, to Joseph Tice Gellibrand and Annie Isabella Lloyd Gellibrand née Kirby; christened privately at St David’s, Hobart <RGD32/02 : 1833/04720>. He died 05 NOV 1909 at “Cleveland”, Ouse and is buried in the Gellibrand vault in the private cemetery at Mary Ann Bay, South Arm <TAMIOT C102/00097:1>.

² DOW34/5298.

real estate was to be held in trust. The trustees were to apportion the incomes from his lands, which included "Cleveland" and "Lachlan Vale" in five equal shares to the other children of his older brother Thomas Lloyd Gellibrand: Annie Mary Robinson, Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt, Thomas William Gellibrand and Henry Blake Gellibrand.

In 1912, Annie Mary Robinson sold her share her brother Walter Tice Gellibrand.³ Henry Blake Gellibrand sold his share to his brothers Thomas William Gellibrand and Walter Tice Gellibrand in 1917.⁴

By his Will dated 10 January 1923, Thomas William Gellibrand appointed his brother, Sir John Gellibrand KCB, and solicitor Cecil Allport as Trustees of his estate. As with "Lachlan Vale", he owned a 3/10 share in "Cleveland". One of these he devised to Sir John Gellibrand, and the remaining two tenths were devised to the Trustees for sale. Out of the proceeds a bequest of £1,000 was to be made to Thomas' widow, Nora, and an income for life to his daughter Nora Gellibrand with remainder to her children. Thomas William Gellibrand died within the year on 2 August 1923, and his Trustees sold two of the three-tenths interest in "Cleveland" to Walter Tice Gellibrand. Three years later Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt sold her 1/5 share to her brother Walter Tice Gellibrand,⁵ who also purchased Sir John Gellibrand's interest in 1931.⁶

When Walter Tice Gellibrand made his Will, dated 24 June 1921, he appointed his brother Thomas William Gellibrand of "Cleveland" and Sir John Gellibrand, the Commissioner of Police for Victoria as Trustees. The Will recites that he (then) owned a half share in the property "Cleveland". 2/5 of that share he devised to John Gellibrand, 2/5 to his sister Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt and 1/5 to Thomas William Gellibrand with the proviso that if any of them predecease him then their share was to go to his nephew, Thomas Ianson Gellibrand. The residuary of his estate was to be held in trust to pay the income to his wife, Grace Penwarne Gellibrand (née Nicholas) for life, "with remainder to all my children and if none to the children of my sisters Annie Mary Robinson and Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt." There was a codicil to the Will on the same date which devised his interest in "Cleveland" to "any child of mine attaining 21 years of age" and if none then the

³ DO12/8773.

⁴ DO14/1873.

⁵ DO17/3290.

⁶ DO18/6906.

terms of the Will were confirmed. Walter Tice Gellibrand died on 20 November 1935 and the Will was duly registered in the Deeds Office.⁷

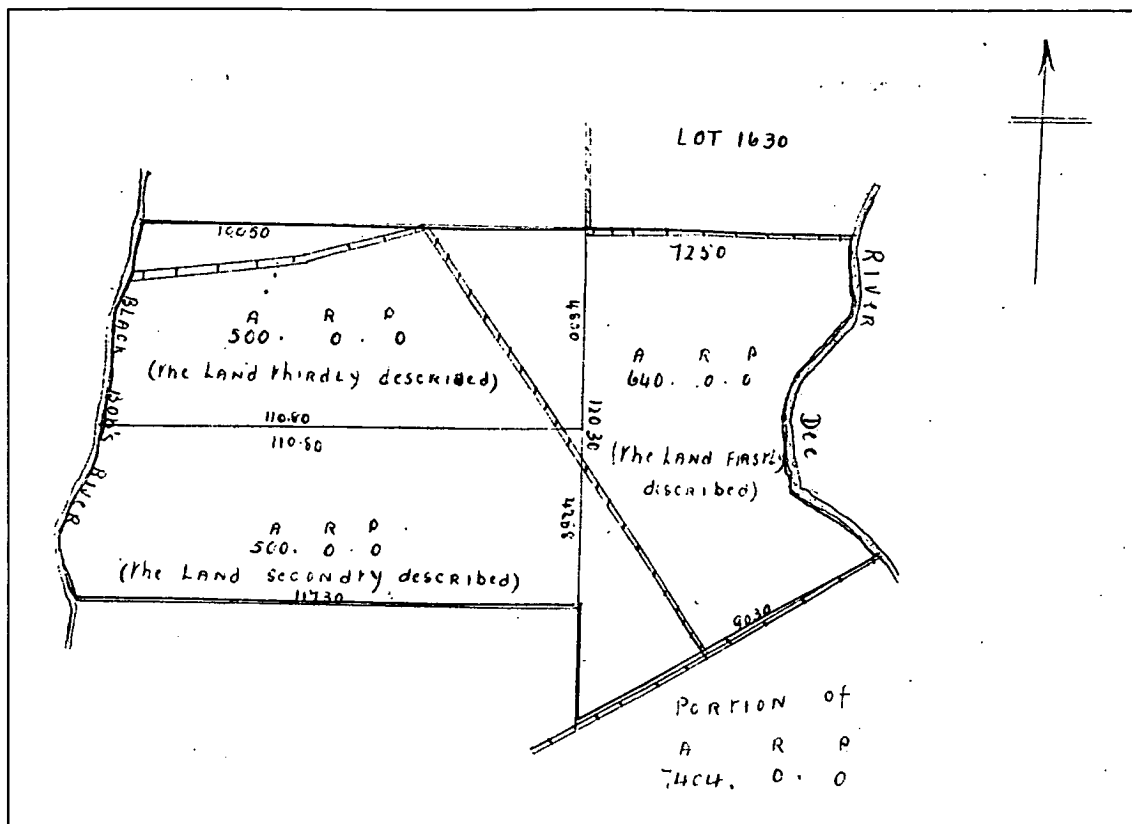


Figure 22.1 That part of "Cleveland" purchased by Ethel Jean Shoobridge.
<DO 19/7941. Dated 23 July 1936>

Because Thomas William Gellibrand had predeceased Walter Tice Gellibrand, under the terms of the Will, his share went to Thomas Ianson Gellibrand. Then in 1936, the sole surviving trustee, Sir John Gellibrand, as personal representative of the late Walter Tice Gellibrand assented to the vesting in himself, Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt and Thomas Ianson Gellibrand of the one half share in "Cleveland" devised by the Will of Walter Tice Gellibrand.⁸ Subsequently that year, Sir John Gellibrand appointed the solicitor George Murdoch and the merchant, Douglas Edward Hopkins, as trustees in his stead.⁹ As a consequence, in 1936, 5/10 of the property "Cleveland" was owned by George Murdoch and Douglas Edward Hopkins, as trustees, 2/10 by Sir John Gellibrand, 2/10 by Isabella Selina Lloyd Geidt and 1/10 by Thomas Ianson Gellibrand.

The property was then sold by the above to the Shoobridges in 1936 for £50,600. Ethel Jean Shoobridge, wife of Douglas Manton Shoobridge of Glenora, purchased

⁷ DOW38/57.

⁸ DO19/7929.

⁹ DO19/7179.

three lots between the River Dee and Black Bob's River, comprising 640 acres, 500 acres and 500 acres, as shown in Figure 22.1, in her own right.

The Shoobridge family above are descendants of William Shoobridge, pioneer hop-grower of Van Diemens Land, who immigrated with his family in 1822 on the *Denmark Hill*. Tragically, his wife and three of his children died on the voyage.¹⁰ William established himself in Providence Valley, in the area now occupied by part of North Hobart below the slopes of Mount Stuart. He owned a mill in Battery Point and another farm at Tea Tree. His sons Richard and Ebenezer continued hop-growing in the Derwent Valley, later descendants continue the business and also have established extensive pastoral holdings in the Ouse district and the high country, including "Cleveland" and "Marlborough".

22.2 "Marlborough"

"Marlborough" was an extensive property of 8,197 acres in the plateau country near north of the junction of the Clarence and Nive Rivers. The township of Marlborough (gazetted but never built) occupies an enclave of over 1000 acres between the pastoral lands and the River Nive. "Marlborough" has given its name to the highway from the nearby township of Bronte to Miena.

"Marlborough" had been acquired by George Clarence Nicholas by grant and numerous purchases, and when he was systematically selling off his numerous properties after the death of his sons, he sold a portion to Rupert Oakley Shoobridge and his first wife, Fanny Muriel Shoobridge née Walch, on 26 February 1926.¹¹ There were four titles under the Old Law: of 936 acres, 100, 333, and 595 acres, totalling 1,964 acres that sold for £3,500. A larger block, of 2,225 acres, was listed under the Real Property Act, but the price for that is not given in DO17/915. When Fanny Muriel Shoobridge died on 30 April 1928, Rupert Oakley Shoobridge became sole owner of the combined total of 4,189 acres by survival.

On the same date as the sale to Rupert and Fanny Shoobridge, George Clarence Nicholas sold another portion of "Marlborough" to Rupert's younger brother, Douglas Manton Shoobridge and his wife Ethel Jean Shoobridge, née McDowall. This land comprised 1,900 acres under the Old Law in five portions. The largest block was of 1,200 acres. There were three blocks each of 200, and a fifth block of 100 acres, which together sold for £2,500. Three parcels of 494, 590 and 924 acres

¹⁰ Morris, I.R., 1968. Shoobridge, William (1781-1836). *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 2:442.

¹¹ DO17/915.

totalling 2,008 acres were sold under the Real Property Act, but the price for them is not given in DO17/916.

From 1926 until 14 August 1947 the two major components of "Marlborough" remained separate. On that date, Rupert Oakley (by now Sir Rupert Oakley, KB, knighted on his retirement as President of the Tasmanian Legislative Council for his services to local and state government and agriculture in Tasmania) sold his 4,189 acres to Douglas Manton Shoobridge. He was not long to enjoy the fruits of his purchase, as he died within three months, and was buried at Cornelian Bay, Hobart on 27 November 1947.¹² Ethel Jean survived him until 1973.¹³

It was she who sold off the "Clarence Run" portion of "Marlborough" totalling 1,793 acres to J.K. Stokes on 3 November 1952. The acreages concerned reveal some subdivision of existing blocks: 1,200 acres, 166, 200, 127 and 100 acres selling for £4,019/18/0, and 42 acres selling for £94/5/0.¹⁴ Stokes did not keep "Marlborough" long. On 16 July 1956 Reginald Eric Chopping, soldier settler of Ouse, purchased this portion for a total of £6,750.¹⁵

Under the terms of Douglas Manton Shoobridge's Will, Sir Rupert Oakley Shoobridge was a Trustee, and he transferred the residue of the estate to James Douglas Louis Shoobridge on 12 December 1955. James then transferred the property to his family company, "Fenton Forest Pty. Ltd." This company sold 5,340 acres of "Marlborough" to G.M. Hall for £15,500 on 6 March 1964.

"Clarence Run" was sold by Chopping to S.J.K. Pitt for \$70,000 in February 1978.

22.3 Testimony of Jim Shoobridge

Oral history could almost be termed a growth industry in Tasmania. A number of very valuable publications have come out of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts which have relied heavily upon the recollections of old folk.¹⁶ The writer

¹² SRCT 039658, Section E, No 23.

¹³ Ethel Jean Shoobridge was cremated on 24 September 1973 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart <SRCT 081570>.

¹⁴ DO26/8315.

¹⁵ DO27/9896.

¹⁶ Hudspeth, Audrey, *et al.*, 1991. *Hamilton: the way to the West, a history of the Hamilton district*. Hobart: the authors.

Central Plateau Oral History Project, 1991. *What's the land for? People's experiences of Tasmania's Central Plateau region*. 6 volumes. Bothwell: Central Plateau Oral History Project.

also has interviewed numerous people, ranging from scions of the great landowning houses to former shepherds and stockmen and their wives. One of the former was Jim Shoobridge. His edited remarks regarding "Cleveland" and "Marlborough" and the men and women who lived in the high country now follow. One of the characteristics of many interviewees was the habitual reference to property owners by the initials of their forenames. This habit went as far as renaming G.M. Hall as Jim Hall! Where possible these contractions have been expanded in what follows.

John Shoobridge ran "Cleveland" from 1936 to 1964. After the sale of "Cleveland" he went to "Windy Hill" near Melbourne and afterwards to the Balgoa Mission near Halls Creek in the Northern Territory.

Douglas Manton Shoobridge of "Fenton Forest" (then run by R.D. and D.M. Shoobridge) leased "Meadowbank" from 1945 to 1955 for about £10,000 per annum, on which he spread a truckload (about 7 tons) of superphosphate per annum.

At the time George Clarence Nicholas sold "Cawood" to Arthur J. Drysdale, Drysdale also bought a paddock at "Meadbank" as an accommodation paddock for the entrainment of stock. But it was never used for the purpose because "Geyser" Bush drover the stock the long way to the rail head at Macquarie Plains — by the main roads and via the Gretna Pub!

George Davie was shepherd at "Tor Hill". His children were:

Hedley, who worked at "Cleveland";

Tom, who worked at "Marlborough";

Leo;

Peter who was drowned in crossing the Derwent River. Prior to "Geyser" Bush, Peter was responsible for the delivery of livestock to the accommodation paddock, and the trucking of them to "Fenton Forest" siding. On the way back to "Lawrenny", while fording the Derwent River, he drowned.

George;

Jack JP, died 1984; he purchased "Guildford", on the day of the sale of "Cawood", 31 January 1947. The property was 6,148 acres, and the purchase price was £21,500;

Patrick.

Before R.D. and D.M. Shoobridge dissolved the partnership in 1964 they had purchased "Flagstaff" from A.J. Drysdale. It was split into three — one third taken by Hume Brothers, another by Ross Johnston, and J.D.L. Shoobridge and sons retained one third. The Shoobridges then bought the other parties out.

Dick Field and his son "Foxy" Field once owned "Cloverdale". They sold it to George Clarence Nicholas, who in turn sold it to R.D. and D.M. Shoobridge in 1926 or 1928? It comprised 4,500 acres. Afterwards they also purchased "Marlborough" from the Nicholas estate, together with "Clarence", "Bronte", "The Point" and "Victoria Valley". [Note: Several of these purchases were from Arthur James Drysdale who had bought them from George Clarence Nicholas].

"Marlborough" was of course in the Lake Country. The Shoobridges purchased it from George Clarence Nicholas in 1925. It included the "Clarence" run. Old George Davie went there with his family in 1925 as the shepherd. Doug Macintyre took his place at "Lawrenny" and eventually went on to become a police sergeant. As with many such Lake Country properties there have been problems over the years with fences and gates. There was no gate on the property except on one side of the road from Nive Bridge to Derwent Bridge, and there were no fences on the "Clarence" side. Jim Shoobridge recalls that a carpenter had erected two homemade gates across the bridge. Bronte Ellis objected to this, and every time he crossed the bridge he would heave the gates off their pins and fling them in the river. Many times the Davie boys would have to fish the gates out of the river and rehang them.

Bronte Ellis¹⁷ had a small property near 14 Mile, on the corner of the road. He was a local character, and was next door neighbour to the Davies family at the "Clarence" run part of "Marlborough". At the time "Marlborough" had twelve rabbit trappers who tried unsuccessfully to keep the rabbit plague under control. Myxomatosis wiped out more than the rabbits — it sounded the death knell of many of the small townships in the high country and was the indirect cause of large-scale depopulation.

On the property there was a favourite fishing cottage, frequented by D.M. Shoobridge, who on occasions had Malcolm Fraser¹⁸ as a guest. The property was eventually sold to G.M. (Jim) Hall, and afterwards passed to R.A. Johnson.

The "Clarence" run of about 4000 acres was sold to Kevin Stokes. The West Coast road crossed it, and a realignment of this road reduced the property by some 30 to 40 acres. Kevin Stokes contemplated suing the Shoobridges, but the legal costs would have exceeded the value of the land.

¹⁷ ELLIS, George Bronte, •b 04 JUL 1871 at Hamilton, TAS <RGD33/48 : 1871/00697> •to ELLIS, George •& Ort, Ann Jane.

¹⁸ Sometime Prime Minister of Australia.

Jim Shoobridge recalls the extension of the road from Derwent Bridge to Queenstown. Navvies would spend one to two month stretches of work on the road, and old Mrs Davie would feed them going in and coming out from their long stints of labour.



22.4 The Family of William Shoobridge (1782-1836)

0

SHOOBRIDGE, William m17820700
 •o farmer and hop-grower. For later generations of descendants (though usually without placenames and documentary citations), see Brammall, E., ed., 1985, *The Shoobridges in Australia*, [Hobart]: no imprint. •b JUL 1782 at •to SHOEBRIDGE, Richard •& Childers or Childrens, Susannah •c 08 JUL 1782 at Tenterden, Kent, England •m1 14 MAY 1804 •=1 **Jenkins, Mary** •left England 06 JAN 1822 •a 17 MAY 1822 at Hobart Town, per *Denmark Hill* •m2 27 FEB 1833 at Hobart, TAS <RGD36/02 : 1833/2091> •=2 **Shaw, Harriet** •d 15 MAR 1836 @ 54y 8m at Providence Valley, North Hobart, TAS <Not registered> •i at Quaker's cemetery, West Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT Ho11/00002> memorial at Red Hills, Bushy Park <TAMIOT NN01/0720:2> •1» 9 children •2» no issue.

0=1

Jenkins, Mary f18740331
 •b 31 MAR 1874 near Maidstone, Kent, England •to •& •m 14 MAY 1804 •= **SHOOBRIDGE, William** m17820700 •left England 1821 •d 1822 en route to Van Diemens Land; memorial at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0720:3> •i at sea.

0=2

Shaw, Harriet
 •b •to •& •m 27 FEB 1833 at Hobart, TAS <RGD36/02 : 1833/2091> •= **SHOOBRIDGE, William** m17820700 •m2 09 MAY 1837 at Hobart, TAS <RGD36/03 : 1837/3717> •= **NOTTMAN, Robert Melross** •d •i •» none traced in TAS.

1

SHOOBRIDGE, John m18070000
 •b ~1807 •to SHOOBRIDGE, William ? •& Jenkins, Mary ? •d 29 JAN 1827 @ 18 at Hobart, TAS <RGD34/01 : HO27/1405> aged 19 in family records <Brammall, 1985, p6.> •≠.

2

Shoobridge, Mary f18090000
 •b ~1809 •to SHOOBRIDGE, William •& Jenkins, Mary •m 27 OCT 1823 aged 17 at Hobart, TAS <RGD36/01 : 1823/0656> [aged 19 at marriage in 1828 in family records] •= MOORE,

Louis aged 27 •left for Sydney •d •i
 •» MOORE, Lewis m18241019

2=

MOORE, Louis m17960000
 •b 1796 at •to •& •m 27 OCT 1823 aged 27 at Hobart, TAS <RGD36/01 : 1823/0656> •= **Shoobridge, Mary** f18090000 aged 17 [aged 19 at marriage in 1828 in family records] •left for Sydney •d •i
 •» MOORE, Lewis m18241019

21

MOORE, Lewis m18241019
 •b 19 OCT 1824 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/01 : 1824/01680> •to MOORE, Louis •& Shoobridge, Mary f18090000 •m •= •d •i •».

3

Shoobridge, Lydia f18110000
 •b ~1811 at •to SHOOBRIDGE, William •& Jenkins, Mary •m 14 AUG 1833 at Hobart, TAS <RGD36/02 : 1833/2149> •= **BARRETT, William** •d •i 31 AUG 1838 aged 28 at Hobart, TAS <RGD34/01 : HO38/5370> •» **BARRETT, John** m18360130.

3=

BARRETT, William m18060000
 •b ~ 1806 at •to •& •m1 14 AUG 1833 at Hobart, TAS <RGD36/02 : 1833/2149> •=1 **Shoobridge, Lydia** f18110000 •m2 11 FEB 1839 aged 33 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/01 : 1839/0018> •=2 **Wilkinson, Mary** aged 26 •d •i
 •1» **BARRETT, John** m18360130. •2» 2 sons and 2 daughters: **BARRETT, William** m18400512; **BARRETT, George Wilkinson** m18411120; **Barrett, Mary Ann Norton** f18441001; **Barrett, Sarah Ann** f18470106.

31

BARRETT, John m18360130
 •b 30 JAN 1836 at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/02 : 1836/07024> •to **BARRETT, John** •& Shoobridge, Lydia f18110000 •m •= •d •i •»

4

Shoobridge, Elizabeth f18130000
 •b ~ 1813 •to SHOOBRIDGE, William •& Jenkins, Mary •m1 09 JUL 1844 aged 30 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/04 : 1844/1411> •=1 **COPE, George** aged 28 •m2 21 MAR 1868 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/27 : 1868/0212> •= **HOLE, John** •d 10 DEC 1890 aged 79 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/13 : HO90/0061> •i at West Hobart Quaker's cemetery, TAS <TAMIOT Ho11/00002:2> •» no issue.

5

SHOOBRIDGE, William m18140000
•b ~ 1814 at •to SHOOBRIDGE,
William •& Jenkins, Mary •d 15 JAN
1822 at sea •i at sea, aged 7.

6

Shoobridge, Ann f18160000
•b ~ 1816 at •to SHOOBRIDGE,
William •& Jenkins, Mary •d 24 FEB
1822 at sea •i at sea, aged 6.

7

SHOOBRIDGE, Richard m18180000
•o of "Clydesdale, Glenorchy" •b ~
1818 at •to SHOOBRIDGE, William
•& Jenkins, Mary •m1 22 MAR 1838 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD36/03 : 1838/4161>
•=1 **Johnson, Mary** •m2 06 AUG
1840 @ 22 at New Norfolk, TAS
<registered in Hobart, RGD37/01 :
1840/0853> •=2 **Wood, Mary** aged 19
•d 26 NOV 1891 @ 69 [74] at
Clydesda;e, Glenorchy, TAS
<registered at Hobart, RGD35/13 :
HO91/0829> •i at St Paul's,
Glenorchy, TAS <TAMIOT
GI05/0701:1> •1» Shoobridge, Mary
Lydia f18390812 •2» SHOOBRIDGE,
Richard William m18410608;
Shoobridge, — f18410825; Shoobridge,
Martha Elizabeth f18430220;
Shoobridge, Sarah f18440825;
SHOOBRIDGE, George Wood
m18480904; Shoobridge, — f18501122;
Shoobridge, Emma f18511215;
SHOOBRIDGE, — m18531217;
SHOOBRIDGE, — m18550302;
Shoobridge, Evangeline Andrew
f18560825; Shoobridge, — f18571124;
Shoobridge, Amy Ida f18590805;
Shoobridge, Ruth Helen f18601226;
SHOOBRIDGE, Sydney Ernest
m18630802.

7=1

Johnson, Mary Anne f18200000
•b ~ 1820 at •to •& •m 22 MAR
1838 at Hobart, TAS <registered as
Mary Johnson, RGD36/03 :
1838/4161> •= **SHOOBRIDGE,**
Richard m18180000 aged 19 •d 18
AUG 1839 aged 19 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD35/01 : HO39/0210> •i •1»
Shoobridge, Mary Lydia f18390812

7=2

Wood, Mary f18210000
•b ~ 1821 at •to •& •m 06 AUG
1840 @ 19 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/01 :
1840/0853> •= **SHOOBRIDGE,**
Richard m18180000 •d 01 APR 1891 @
69 •i at St Paul's, Glenorchy, TAS
<TAMIOT GI05/0701:2>

71

Shoobridge, Mary Lydia f18390812
•b 12 Aug 1839 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1839/00071> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Johnson,
Mary •ed raised by her aunt, Elizabeth
Shoobridge •m 22 NOV 1849 aged 20
at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/18 :
1859/0361> •= **HARDING, George**
aged 26 •d •i •» no issue traced in
TAS.

71=

HARDING, George m18230000
•b ~ 1823 at •to •& •m 22 NOV
1849 aged 26 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/18 : 1859/0361> •=
Shoobridge, Mary Lydia f18390812
•d •i •» no issue traced in TAS.

72

SHOOBRIDGE, Richard William
m18410608
•b 08 Jun 1841 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1841/00339> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
Mary •d 24 APR 1877 @ 36 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD35/09 : HO77/0441> •i •≠.

73

Shoobridge, Martha Elizabeth
f18430220
•b 20 Feb 1843 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1843/01281> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
Mary •m 12 JAN 1865 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/24 : 1865/0236> •=
FLETCHER, Sydney Gerald of
Bathurst, NSW •d 10 SEP 1890 aged 48
at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/12 :
HO90/1498> •i •» Fletcher, —
f18660101; Fletcher, Edith f18671020;
FLETCHER, Sydney Herbert
Wellesley; FLETCHER, Cecil.

73=

FLETCHER, Sydney Gerald
m18410615
•b 15 JUN 1841 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/01 : 1841/00596> •to
FLETCHER, William •& Hone,
Hannah •m 12 JAN 1865 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD37/24 : 1865/0236> •=
Shoobridge, Martha Elizabeth
f18430220 •d 19 OCT 1872 aged 32 at
Hobart, TAS •i body relocated to
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT
CB/0234:1> •» Fletcher, — f18660101;
Fletcher, Edith f18671020; FLETCHER,
Sydney Herbert Wellesley;
FLETCHER, Cecil.

731

Fletcher, — [Leila] f18660101
•b 01 JAN 1866 at Hobart, TAS

<registered without forenames,
RGD33/09 : 1866/08308> •to
FLETCHER, Sydney Gerald •&
Shoobridge, Martha Elizabeth
f18430220 •died young <not
registered> •i •».

732

Fletcher, Edith f18671020
•b 20 OCT 1867 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/09 : 1867/09656> •to
FLETCHER, Sydney Gerald •&
Shoobridge, Martha Elizabeth
f18430220 •died young <not
registered> •i •».

733

**FLETCHER, Sydney Herbert
Wellesley** m18700000
•b ~ 1870 at Hobart, TAS? <not
registered> •to FLETCHER, Sydney
Gerald •& Shoobridge, Martha
Elizabeth f18430220 •m 12 NOV 1890
aged 20 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/49 :
1890/0796> •= **Riddle, Florence
Evelyn** f18690601 aged 21 •d •i •»
FLETCHER, Richard Wellesley
m18910904; Fletcher, Marjorie Beryl
f18921202; FLETCHER, Gerald James
Wellesley m18940622; FLETCHER,
Leonard Welsley m18960501.

733=

Riddle, Florence Evelyn f18690601
•b 01 JUN 1869 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/10 : 1869/00444> •to
RIDDLE, James •& Innis, Rosa Amelia
•m 12 NOV 1890 aged 21 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD37/49 : 1890/0796> •=
**FLETCHER, Sydney Herbert
Wellesley** m18700000 aged 20 •d 09
NOV 1948 at •i at Old Cemetery, New
Norfolk, TAS <TAMIOT
NN05/1901:2> •» FLETCHER,
Richard Wellesley m18910904;
Fletcher, Marjorie Beryl f18921202;
FLETCHER, Gerald James Wellesley
m18940622; FLETCHER, Leonard
Welsley m18960501.

7331

FLETCHER, Richard Wellesley
m18910904
•b 04 SEP 1891 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/18 : 1891/00335> •to
FLETCHER, Sydney Herbert Wellesley
m18700000 •& Riddle, Florence
Evelyn f18690601 •m •= •d •i •».

7332

Fletcher, Marjorie Beryl f18921202
•b 02 DEC 1892 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/19 : 1893/00092> •to
FLETCHER, Sydney Herbert Wellesley

m18700000 •& Riddle, Florence
Evelyn f18690601 •m •= •d •i •».

7333

FLETCHER, Gerald James Wellesley
m18940622
•o 2nd Lieut., Field Engineers Flying
Corps, AIF •b 22 JUN 1894 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD33/20 : 1894/00244> •to
FLETCHER, Sydney Herbert Wellesley
m18700000 •& Riddle, Florence
Evelyn f18690601 •m •= —, **Mary** •d
13 NOV 1935 aged 41 at New Norfolk,
TAS •i at Old Cemetery, New Norfolk,
TAS <TAMIOT NN05/1901:1> •».

7334

FLETCHER, Leonard Welsley
m18960501
•b 01 MAY 1896 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/21 : 1896/00441> •to
FLETCHER, Sydney Herbert Wellesley
m18700000 •& Riddle, Florence
Evelyn f18690601 •m •= •d •i •».

734

FLETCHER, Cecil
•b •to FLETCHER, Sydney Gerald •&
Shoobridge, Martha Elizabeth
f18430220 •m •= •d •i •».

74

Shoobridge, Sarah f18440825
•b 25 Aug 1844 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/02 : 1844/00448> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
Mary •m 26 FEB 1861 aged minor, at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/20 : 1861/0160>
•= **WHITE, John William** aged adult
•d •i •» White, Ida Mary f18611209;
WHITE, Walter Richard John
m18701202.

74=

WHITE, John William
•b •to •& •m 26 FEB 1861 aged
adult, at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/20 :
1861/0160> •= **Shoobridge, Sarah**
f18440825 aged minor •d •i •»
White, Ida Mary f18611209; WHITE,
Walter Richard John m18701202.

741

White, Ida Mary f18611209
•b 09 DEC 1861 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/08 : 1862/04877> •to
WHITE, John William •& Shoobridge,
Sarah f18440825 •m •= •d •i •».

742

WHITE, Walter Richard John
m18701202
•b 02 DEC 1870 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/10 : 1871/01602> •to
WHITE, John William •& Shoobridge,
Sarah f18440825 •m •= •d •i •».

75

Shoobridge, — [Hannah] f18410825
 •b 25 Aug 1841 at Hobart, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/02 : 1846/01873> •to
 SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
 Mary •m 21 OCT 1858 aged 21 [20]at
 Hobart, TAS <registered as Hannah,
 RGD37/27 : 1868/0135> •=
WILLIAMS, Lloyd Cosens, clerk in
 Holy Orders •d 1910 in
 Hereford, England •i •» no issue
 traced in TAS, a child died in infancy
 in England.

75=

WILLIAMS, Lloyd Cosens
 •o clerk in Holy Orders •b •to •&
 •m 21 OCT 1858 aged adult at Hobart,
 TAS <registered as Hannah,
 RGD37/27 : 1868/0135> •=
Shoobridge, Hannah f18410825 aged
 21 •d in England of smallpox •i •» no
 issue traced in TAS, a child died in
 infancy in England.

76

SHOOBRIDGE, George Wood
 m18480904
 •o Clerk in Holy Orders and vicar at
 Clifton, UK, rector of Holy Trinity,
 North Hobart, TAS and Canon of the
 Cathedral church of St David, Hobart,
 TAS, from 1893 •b 04 Sep 1848 at
 Hobart, TAS <RGD33/03 :
 1848/00980> •to SHOOBRIDGE,
 Richard •& Wood, Mary •ed at
 Horton Collegge, Ross •m 30 OCT
 1877 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/36 :
 1877/0227> •= Davenport, Fanny
 Maria •d 31 OCT 1924 aged 76 at •i
 01 NOV 1924 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT
 CB39/22002:1> <SRCT 023564> •»
 Shoobridge, Mary Cecily f18860926;
 Shoobridge, Amy Frances f18881202

76=

Davenport, Fanny Maria f18490316
 •b 16 MAR 1849 at Richmond, TAS
 <RGD33/27 : 1849/01071> •to
 DAVENPORT, Arthur: Archdeacon of
 Hobart •& Sievwright, Frances Anna
 •m 30 OCT 1877 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD37/36 : 1877/0227> •=
SHOOBRIDGE, George Wood
 m18480904 : Clerk in Holy Orders and
 Canon of the Cathedral church of St
 David, Hobart, TAS •d 09 NOV 1933
 at •i 11 NOV 1933 at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT
 CB39/22002:2> <SRCT 029409>.

761

Shoobridge, Mary Cecily f18860926

•o obstetric and gaenacological nurse
 •b 26 Sep 1886 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/14 : 1886/01383> •to
 SHOOBRIDGE, George Wood •&
 Davenport, Fanny Maria •d ~1969 at
 the Florence Nightingale Home,
 Hobart, TAS •crem 27 MAY 1969 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 078562> •».

762

Shoobridge, Amy Frances f18881202
 •o •b 02 Dec 1888 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/16 : 1888/00508> •to
 SHOOBRIDGE, George Wood •&
 Davenport Fanny Maria •m ~1921 at
 •= **BIRCH, Ormond William**, clerk in
 Holy Orders •d ~1973 at Melbourne,
 VIC •i •» no issue.

762=

BIRCH, Ormond William
 •o clerk in Holy Orders •b •to •&
 •m ~ 1921 at •= **Shoobridge, Amy**
Frances f18881202 •d •i •» no issue.

77

Shoobridge, [Anna] f18501122
 •o •b 22 Nov 1850 at Hobart, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/03 : 1850/02840> •to
 SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
 Mary •d 26 SEP 1853 @ 3 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD35/04 : HO53/0482> •i at
 St Paul's, O'Brien's Bridge [Glenorchy]
 TAS •infant.

78

Shoobridge, Emma f18511215
 •o •b 15 Dec 1851 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/04 : 1852/01048> •to
 SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
 Mary •d 07 OCT 1853 @ 1 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD35/04 : HO53/0516> •i at
 St Paul's, O'Brien's Bridge [Glenorchy]
 TAS •infant.

79

SHOOBRIDGE, — [John] m18531217
 •o •b 17 Dec 1853 at Hobart, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/05 : 1854/00434> •to
 SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
 Mary •d 00 JAN 1854 aged 6w at
 Glenorchy, TAS ,not registered> •i at
 St Paul's, O'Brien's Bridge [Glenorchy]
 TAS •infant.

7A

SHOOBRIDGE, —[Lewis Andrew]
 m18550302
 •b 02 Mar 1855 at Hobart, TAS
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/05 : 1855/01887> •to
 SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
 Mary •d 16 MAR 1855 @ 0 at Hobart,

TAS <RGD35/04 : HO55/1830> •i at
St Paul's, O'Brien's Bridge [Glenorchy]
TAS •infant.

7B

Shoobridge, Evangeline Andrew
["Lena"] f18560825
•o •b 25 Aug 1856 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/06 : 1856/01596> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
Mary •m 20 AUG 1884 aged 27 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/43 : 1884/0196>
•= WEBSTER, Alexander Brand aged
42 •d 1935 at, QLD •i •» 1 son and 2
daughters: WEBSTER, Kingsley;
Webster, Hilda; Webster, Alison

7B= WEBSTER, Alexander Brand
m18420000

•b 1842 at Brisbane, QLD
? •to •& •m1 •=1 •m2 20 AUG
1884 aged 42 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/43 : 1884/0196> •=2
Shoobridge, Evangeline Andrew
f18560825 aged 27 •d •i •1» 3
children •2» 1 son and 2 daughters:
WEBSTER, Kingsley; Webster, Hilda;
Webster, Alison

7C

Shoobridge, — [Edith Emmeline]
f18571124
•o •b 24 Nov 1857 at Hobart, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/07 : 1857/01035> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
Mary •d 16 JAN 1858 @ 4m at Hobart,
TAS <RGD35/06 : HO58/0671> •i at
St Paul's, O'Brien's Bridge [Glenorchy]
TAS •infant.

7D

Shoobridge, Amy Ida f18590805
•o •b 05 Aug 1859 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/07 : 1859/02654> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
Mary •d 19 DEC 1859 @ 0 at Hobart,
TAS •i at St Paul's, O'Brien's Bridge
[Glenorchy] TAS •infant.

7E

Shoobridge, Ruth Helen f18601226
•o •b 26 Dec 1860 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/08 : 1861/03988> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
Mary •m 21 FEB 1883, adult, at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/42 : 1883/0353>
•= McCALL, Allan, adult •d •i
•»McCALL, Allan Bertram
m18840815; McCALL, William George
m18850824.

7E=

McCALL, Allan
•b •to •& •m 21 FEB 1883, adult, at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/42 : 1883/0353>

•= **Shoobridge, Ruth Helen**
f18601226, adult •d •i •»McCALL,
Allan Bertram m18840815; McCALL,
William George m18850824.

7E1

McCALL, Allan Bertram m18840815
•b 15 AUG 1884 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/13 : 1884/02090> •to
McCALL, Allan •& Shoobridge, Ruth
Helen f18601226 •d 19 AUG 1884
aged 0 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/10 :
HO84/1814> •i at St Paul's, O'Brien's
Bridge [Glenorchy], TAS <TAMIOT
G105/0602> •infant.

7E2

McCALL, William George m18850824
•b 24 AUG 1885 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/14 : 1885/00113> •to
McCALL, Allan •& Shoobridge, Ruth
Helen f18601226 •m •= •d •i •».

7F

SHOOBRIDGE, Sydney Ernest
m18630802
•o •b 02 Aug 1863 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/08 : 1863/06230> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Richard •& Wood,
Mary •m 30 DEC 1890, adult, at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/49 : 1890/0787>
•= **Shoobridge, Margaret Reid**
f18541009, adult, his first cousin •d
1943 aged 80 at Battery Point, TAS
•crem 05 JUL 1943 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 037846>•».

7F1

SHOOBRIDGE, Eric John Richard
m18910904
•o •b 04 Sep 1891 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/18 : 1891/00205> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Sydney Ernest
m18630802 •& Shoobridge Minnie
Reid f18541009 •m •=
Evelyn Florence •d 20 APR 1970 @ 78
at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS
<TAMIOT NN01/0715:3>

7F1= —, Evelyn Florence

•o •b •to •& •m •=
SHOOBRIDGE, Eric John Richard
m18910904 •d 16 AUG 1973 @ 86 at
•i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS
<TAMIOT NN01/0715:4> •».

7F2

Shoobridge, Helene Mary
Wanostrocht f18940130
•o •b 30 Jan 1894 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/19 : 1894/01352> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Sydney Ernest
m18630802 •& Shoobridge Margaret
[Minnie] Reid f18541009 •d at Royal
Derwent Hospital, New Norfolk, TAS

•crem 21 OCT 1969 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, Tas <SRCT 078862> •≠.

7F3

SHOOBRIDGE, Frank Sydney
Royston m18960602
•o #5562, Private, 2nd Field
Ambulance, AIF •o •b 02 Jun 1896 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD33/21 :
1896/00421> •to SHOOBRIDGE,
Sydney Ernest m18630802 •&
Shoobridge Margaret [Minnie] Reid
f18541009 •m •= **Gallus, Erna**
Geraldine f8950605 •d 09 JUN 1979
at •i at St Matthew's, New Norfolk,
TAS <TAMIOT NN12/C/0701:1> also
Plaque at Carr Villa War Cemetery
<TAMIOT Ln24/3E35> •» Peter;
Isobel; Rosemary; Janine; David

7F3=

Gallus, Erna Geraldine f18950605
•o •b 29 JUL 1895 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/79 : 1895/01695> •to
GALLUS, Eric Adolf Carl •& Abbes,
Dora Sophie •m •= SHOOBRIDGE,
Frank Sydney Royston m18960602 •d
05 JUN 1985 at •i at St Matthew's,
New Norfolk, TAS <TAMIOT
NN12/C/0701:2> •» Peter; Isobel;
Rosemary; Janine; David

8

SHOOBRIDGE, Ebenezer m18200204
•o: pioneer hop-grower. Successful
fruit-grower and dairyman.
Established E. Shoobridge & Sons.
Member of local road trusts and school
boards, Methodist lay-preacher,
Sunday School teacher and
Superintendent; Justice of the Peace,
New Norfolk; MHA for New Norfolk,
MAY 1882-JUL 1886 <Mercury, Hobart
08 JUL 1901> •o •b 04 FEB 1820 at
Maidstone, Kent •to SHOOBRIDGE,
William ? •& Jenkins, Mary ? •a 1822
per •ed at Hobart. •rented
government cottage and later a tenant
of Dr. Robert Officer in New Norfolk
district, 1850s. Purchased
"Valleyfield", New Norfolk, possibly
in 1851, and "Bushy Park" in 1864.
•m1 23 MAR 1841 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/02 : 1841/0992> •=1 **Giblin,**
•m2 •=2 **Mrs Annie Paxton, née** •m3
03 AUG 1886 @ 60 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD37/45 : 1886/0615> •=3 **Collins-**
Harvey, Louisa Caroline @ 30 •d 06
JUL 1901 at Glenora, TAS
<RGD1901/0485> •i at Red Hills,
Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT
NN01/0720:1> •1» 3 sons and 5
daughters: •2» x •3» x.

8=1

Giblin, Charlotte f18250000
•o •b 1825 •to •& •m1 23 MAR 1841
at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/02 :
1841/0992> •= **SHOOBRIDGE,**
Ebenezer •d 03 JAN 1879 @ 54 at
New Norfolk, TAS <RGD35/47 :
NN79/0395> •i at Red Hills, Bushy
Park, TAS <NN01/0720:4> and
memorial window and plaque at St
Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS
<TAMIOT NN12/0005> •».

8=2

Mrs Annie Paxton, née
•b •to •& •ed •m1 •=1 **PAXTON,**
James ? (died 22 MAR 1878 aged 48
buried at Queenborough <TAMIOT
Ho13/03222:1>) •m2 •=2
SHOOBRIDGE, Ebenezer •d 23 APR
1886 @ 50 at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD35/54 : NN86/0910> •i at Red
Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT
NN01/0720:5> •x.

8=3

Collins-Harvey, Louisa Caroline
•b •to •& •ed •m 03 AUG 1886 @
60 at Launceston, TAS <RGD37/45 :
1886/0615> •= **SHOOBRIDGE,**
Ebenezer •d •i •x.

81

Shoobridge, Charlotte Jessy
f18430905
Deaconess •o •b 05 Sep 1843 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD33/01 :
1843/01783> •to SHOOBRIDGE,
Ebenezer •& Giblin, Charlotte •d 20
NOV 1925 at •i at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT12b/01003:1> •≠.

82

SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins
Giblin m18470611
•o •b 11 Jun 1847 at Richmond
RGD33/27 : 1847/00985> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Ebenezer •& Giblin
Charlotte •m1 07 DEC 1871 @ 24 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/30 : 1871/0268>
•=1 **Crouch, Annie Rebecca** @ 22 •m2
15 JAN 1890 @ 42 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD37/49 : 1890/0187> •=2
Alexander, Selina @ 35 •d 13 MAY
1936 @ 89 at •i 14 MAY 1936 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT
CB 12b/01003:2> <SRCT 031318>•».

82=1

Crouch, Annie Rebecca

82=2

Alexander, Selina f18550313
•b 13 MAR 1855 at Hobart, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/05 : 1855/01884> •to

ALEXANDER, Robert •& Jones, Catherine •m 15 JAN 1890 @ 35 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD37/49 : 1890/0187> •d 1924 •i 22 SEP 1924 aged 70 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 023485>.

821

SHOOBRIDGE, Thomas Robert Giblin m18720930
•o •b 30 Sep 1872 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/49 : 1872/01143 •to SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins Giblin •& Crouch Annie Rebecca •d 05 APR 1903 @ 30 at Hobart, TAS <RGD1903/1593> •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <YAM NN01/0724:5> •≠.

822

SHOOBRIDGE, Ebenezer Crouch m18740322
•o •b 22 Mar 1874 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/51 : 1874/01088 •to SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins Giblin •& Crouch Anne Rebecca •d 31 JUL 1877 @ 3 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD35/45 : NN77/0566> •i @ 3y 4m at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0724:1> •infant.

823

Shoobridge, Kate Sarah f18751208
•o •b 08 Dec 1875 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/53 : 1876/01120 •to SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins Giblin •& Crouch Annie Rebecca •d 02 JUN 1950 at •i at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <TAMIOT NN12/C/0808> •≠.

824

Shoobridge, Winifred Mary f18771029
•o •b 29 Oct 1877 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/54 : 1877/01199> •to SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins Giblin •& Crouch Annie Rebecca •d 30 NOV 1959 @ 83 at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0815:1> •≠.

825

Shoobridge, Annie Dorothea f18791108
•o •b 08 Nov 1879 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/56 : 1879/01819> •to SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins Giblin •& Crouch Annie Rebecca •d 10 JAN 1953 @ 73 at •crem 12 JAN 1953 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 070437> •i at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <TAMIOT NN12/C0907> •≠.

826

Shoobridge, Charlotte Mabel f18811130
•o •b 30 Nov 1881 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/60 : 1882/01994> •to SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins Giblin •& Crouch Annie Rebecca •d 23 JUN 1959 at •i at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <TAMIOT NN12/C/1006> •≠.

827

SHOOBRIDGE, Athelstan William m18830907
•o 1st AIF •b 07 Sep 1883 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/61 : 1883/01527> •to SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins Giblin •& Crouch Annie Rebecca •d 01 MAY 1918 @ 34 while on active service in France •i in France; memorial window in St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <TAMIOT NN12/0010> memorial at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0724:4> and New Norfolk War Memorial <TAMIOT NN15/01:62>.

828

Shoobridge, Olive Marjorie f18850202
•o •b 02 Feb 1885 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/63 : 1885/02258 •to SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins Giblin •& Crouch Anne Rebecca •m •= KEELER, •d 10 FEB 1957 aged 72 at •i at St Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS <TAMIOT NN12/C/0906> •».

829

Shoobridge, Muriel Constance f18880204
•o •b 04 Feb 1888 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/66 : 1888/02523 Robert Wilkins •& Crouch Anne Rebecca •d 06 JAN 1889 @ 0 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/12 : HO89/0291> •i •≠.

82=1

Crouch, Annie Rebecca f18490312
•o •b 12 MAR 1849 at Hobart <RGD33/03 : 1849/01414> •to CROUCH, Thomas James •& Rothwell, Sarah •m 07 DEC 1871 @ 22 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/30 : 1871/0268> •= SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins Giblin m18470611 @ 24 •d 25 AUG 1888 @ 39 at St Kilda, VIC <GSV 1888/11525> •i at St Kilda, VIC, •memorial at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0724:2>

82=2

Alexander, Selina f18550313
•o •b 13 MAR 1855 at Hobart <registered without forenames,

RGD33/05 : 1855/01884> •to
ALEXANDER, Robert •& Jones,
Catherine •m 15 JAN 1890 @35 at
New Norfolk, TAS <RGD37/49 :
1890/0187> •= **SHOOBRIDGE,**
Robert Wilkins Giblin m18470611
@42 •d 20 SEP 1924 at •i 22 SEP 1924
at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<TAMIOT CB12b/01003:1>
<SRCT23485>.

82A

Shoobridge, Nancy Hope f18901222
•o •b 22 Dec 1890 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/71 : 1891/02407> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Robert Wilkins G •&
Alexander Selina •d 06 APR 1898 @ 7
at sea •i at sea near Columbo;
memorial window and plaque at St
Matthew's, New Norfolk, TAS
<NN12/C/0 and NN12//0020> •≠.

83

Shoobridge, Anne Mary f18481226
•o •b 26 Dec 1848 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/27 : 1849/00021> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Ebenezer •& Giblin
Charlotte •m 17 NOV 1879, aged
adult, at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD37/38 : 1879/0694> •=
MITCHELL, John, aged adult •d •i
•» none traced in TAS.

83=

MITCHELL, John
•b •to •& •m 17 NOV 1879, aged
adult, at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD37/38 : 1879/0694>
•=**Shoobridge, Anne Mary** f18481226,
aged adult •d •i •» none traced in
TAS.

84

Shoobridge, Kate Elizabeth f18500705
•o •b 05 Jul 1850 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/27 : 1850/00085> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Ebenezer •& Giblin
Charlotte •m 02 SEP 1875 aged 25 at
New Norfolk, TAS <RGD37/34 :
1875/0566> •= **ATKINS, Charles**
James aged 27 •d 05 JUL 1918 at Red
Chapel Road, Sandy Bay, TAS •i at
Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT
NN01/0716:1> •» 2 sons and 2
daughters: Atkins, Mary Elizabeth
f18760613; ATKINS, Arthur
Shoobridge m18780206; Atkins,
Charlotte Isabel f18810624; ATKINS,
Charles Norman m18850129.

84=

ATKINS, Charles James m18480000
•o •b ~1848 at •to •& •m 02 SEP
1875 aged 27 at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD37/34 : 1875/0566> •=

Shoobridge, Kate Elizabeth f18500705
aged 25 •d •i •» 2 sons and 2
daughters: Atkins, Mary Elizabeth
f18760613; ATKINS, Arthur
Shoobridge m18780206; Atkins,
Charlotte Isabel f18810624; ATKINS,
Charles Norman m18850129.

841

Atkins, Mary Elizabeth f18760613
•b 13 JUN 1876 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD32/04 : 1885/06939> •to
ATKINS, Charles James m18480000
•& Shoobridge, Kate Elizabeth
f18500705 •m 1904 <RGD1904/0237>
•= **PIXLEY, Ellis Brooke** m18690000
•d 16 AUG 1960 aged 84 •i at Red
Hills, Bushey Park, TAS <TAMIOT
NN01/0812:1> •» 1 son and 1
daughter: **PIXLEY, Stuart Ellis Atkins**
m19100000; Pixley, Jean Helen
19150000..

841=

PIXLEY, Ellis Brooke m18690000
•b ~1869 •to •& •m 1904
<RGD1904/0237> •= **Atkins, Mary**
Elizabeth f18760613 •d 24 JAN 1961
aged 91 •i at Red Hills, Bushey Park,
AS <TAMIOT NN01/0812:2> •»

8411

PIXLEY, Stuart Ellis Atkins
m19100000
•b ~1910 at •to PIXLEY, Ellis Brooke
•& Atkins, Mary Elizabeth f18760613
•m •= —, Marguerite Frances
f19040903 •d MAR 1892 at St Helens,
TAS aged 72 •crem 24 MAR 1982 at
Cornelian Bay, TAS <SRCT 088811> •»

8411=

—, **Marquerite Frances** f19040903
•b 03 SEP 1904 at •to •& •m •=
PIXLEY, Stuart Ellis Atkins
m19100000 •d 03 SEP 1993 at New
Town, TAS aged 89 •crem 06 SEP 1993
at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
099839> •» including 1 daughter:
Pixley, Jean Helen 19150000.

8412

Pixley, Jean Helen f19150000
•b 1915 at •to PIXLEY, Stuart Ellis
Atkins m19100000 •& Atkins, Mary
Elizabeth f18760613 •d 1955 aged 40
at South Lymington, TAS •crem 27
JUN 1955 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 071390>.

842

ATKINS, Arthur Shoobridge
m18780206
•b 06 FEB 1878 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD32/04 : 1885/06940> •to
ATKINS, Charles James m18480000

- & Shoobridge, Kate Elizabeth
f18500705 •m •= •d about 1917,
killed in action in France •memorial at
Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAM IOT
NN01/0716:2> •» ATKINS, Alfred
Lewis
- 8421
ATKINS, Alfred Lewis m19100000
•b ~ 1910 •to ATKINS, Arthur
Shoobridge m18780206 •& •d
..... 1910 •i at Red Hills,
Bushy Park, TAS <TAM IOT
NN01/0716:3> •infant.
- 843
Atkins, Charlotte Isabel f18810624
•b 24 JUN 1881 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/12 : 1881/02716> •to
ATKINS, Charles James m18480000
•& Shoobridge, Kate Elizabeth
f18500705 •m 1908 <RGD1908/0270>
•= DICK, Ronald •d •i •».
- 844
ATKINS, Charles Norman m18850129
•b 29 JAN 1885 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/13 : 1885/02736> •to
ATKINS, Charles James m18480000
•& Shoobridge, Kate Elizabeth
f18500705 •m •= •d 25 OCT 1960 at
•i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS
<TAM IOT NN01/0716:4> •».
- 85
SHOOBRIDGE, Louis Manton
m18511025
•o Owner of "Glenora",
"Southernfield" and "Roseneath",
pioneer of the fruit export trade.
Worked on father's farm, and later
went into partnership with his father
and brother as E Shoobridge & Sons.
Lived at Austins Ferry 1905-1912, and
thence to New Town. Member of
numerous boards and committees in
the wool, wheat, fruitgrowing and
general agriculture fields. Member of
local road trusts, municipal councils of
New Norfolk, New Town and Hobart.
Member of National Parks Board, and
boards of Tasmanian Museum and Art
Gallery and of Hobart Royal Botanical
Gardens, Hobart. MLC for Derwent,
FEB 1931-MAY 1937. <Mercury,
Hobart 13 MAR 1939>. •b 25 Oct 1851
at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/29 :
1851/00447> •to SHOOBRIDGE,
Ebenezer •& Giblin Charlotte •ed
Somerset House school, Hobart •m1
27 SEP 1876 @ 24 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/35 : 1876/0346> •=1
Lidbetter, Amy aged 20 •m2 19 APR
1882 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/41 :
1882/0439> •=2 Fysh, Esther Kentish
- Charlotte f18600531 •d 12 MAR 1939
at •i 14 MAR 1939 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <TAM IOT
CB08/07024:1> <SRCT67200> •1» no
issue •2» 4 sons:
- 85=1
Lidbetter, Amy f18560000
•b ~ 1856 at •to LIDBETTER, T.,
Captain of Bombay •& —, D. •m 27
SEP 1876 @ 20 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/35 : 1876/0346> •=
SHOOBRIDGE, Louis Manton
m18511025 aged 24 •d 02 APR 1878
aged 21y 10m at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD35/46 : NN78/0433> •i at
Quaker's cemetery, West Hobart, TAS
<TAM IOT Ho11/00057> relocated to
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <TAM IOT
CB08/07024:3>.
- 85=2
Fysh, Esther Kentish Charlotte
f18600531
•b 31 MAY 1860 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/07 : 1860/03516> •to FYSH,
Philip Oakley •& Willis, Esther
Kentish •m 19 APR 1882 at Hobart,
TAS <RGD37/41 : 1882/0439> •=
SHOOBRIDGE, Louis Manton
m18511025 •d 12 OCT 1939 at New
Town, TAS •i 14 OCT 1939 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <TAM IOT
CB08/07024:2> <SRCT 033747>•» 4
sons:
- 851
SHOOBRIDGE, (Sir) Rupert Oakley
m18830125
•o Farmer, in partnership with his
father at "Glenora", "Southernfield"
and "Roseneath" until 1910. Served in
World War I, 1916-1918 as Corporal,
40th Battalion, AIF, wounded.
Established RO and DM Shoobridge,
his brother dying in 1947, when the
properties were given to his sons.
Director, Crisp & Gunn 1937-1962;
executive of Tasmanian Farmers',
Stockowners' and Orchardists'
Association and Hopgrowers'
Association. Councillor in New
Norfolk Municipality for 35 years,
Warden for 2, and member of
numerous committees. KB, MLC for
Derwent MAY 1937-MAY 1955,
Chairman of Committees, 1944-1946;
President 1946-1955. •b 25 Jan 1883 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD33/13 :
1883/00501> •to SHOOBRIDGE,
Louis Manton •& Fysh, Esther
Kentish Charlotte •ed The Firends
School, Hobart, Hawksbury
Agricultural College, NSW. •m1 24

OCT 1906 at Hobart •=1 **Walch, Fanny Muriel** f18811117 •m2 01 OCT 1929 at Melbourne, VIC •=2 **Walkeden, Sara Georgia** •d 06 NOV 1962 at Sandy Bay, TAS •crem at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 074709> <TAMIOT CB08/07024:5> plaque at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0723:2> •1» 3 sons and 2 daughters: •2» no issue.

851=

Walch, Fanny Muriel f1881117 •o •b 17 NOV 1881 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/12 : 1881/03023> •to **WALCH, Charles Edward** •& **Birch, Fanny Eugenia Clara** •m •= **SHOOBRIDGE, Rupert Oakley** m18830125 •d 30 APR 1928 at Melbourne, TAS •i at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT08/07024:4>, mem at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0723:1>

851=2

Walkeden, Sara Georgia •b •to •& •ed •m 01 OCT 1929 at Melbourne, VIC •= **SHOOBRIDGE, Rupert Oakley** •d •i •x.

852

SHOOBRIDGE, Kenneth Louis m18840407 •o •b 07 Apr 1884 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/62 : 1884/02261 •to **SHOOBRIDGE, Louis Manton** •& **Fysh Esther Kentish Charlotte** •m •= —, **Emily Frances Home** •d 24 JUN 1953 at •crem 25 JUN 1953 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 070609> •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0721:2> •».

852=

—, **Emily Frances Home** f18880609 "**Billie**" •o •b 09 JUN 1888 at •to •& •m •= **SHOOBRIDGE, Kenneth Louis** m18840407 •d 25 MAY 1974 at "Coniston", Glenora, TAS •crem 27 MAY 1974 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 082123> •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0721:1> •».

853

SHOOBRIDGE, Douglas Manton m18860117 •o farmer and grazier •b 17 Jan 1886 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/64 : 1886/02219 •to **SHOOBRIDGE, Louis Manton** •& **Fysh Esther Kentish Charlotte** •m 1912 •= **McDowall, Ethel Jean** •d •crem 27 NOV 1947 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT

039658> <TAMIOT CB 39658, Section E plot 23> •» **SHOOBRIDGE, James Douglas Louis**.

853=

McDowall, Ethel Jean f18890000 •b ~1889 •to •& •m •= **SHOOBRIDGE, Douglas Manton** m18860117 •d aged 84 •crem 24 AUG 1973 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 081570, Niche Wall, Section 13 No 4 Row 1> •» **SHOOBRIDGE, James Douglas Louis**.

854

SHOOBRIDGE, Max Giblin m18881021 •o •b 21 Oct 1888 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/66 : 1888/02612 •to **SHOOBRIDGE, Louis Manton** •& **Fysh, Esther Kentish Charlotte** •m •= •d •i •».

86

Shoobridge, [Emily] f18530323 •o •b 23 Mar 1853 at New Norfolk, TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/30 : 1853/00871 •to **SHOOBRIDGE, Ebenezer** •& **Giblin Charlotte** •d 15 MAY 1940 at •i Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <NN01/0715:2> •».

87

SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer m18460107 •o Hop-grower of Bushy Park, TAS. Worked "Bushy Park" with his father and brother. Pioneer of irrigation, sugar-beet growing, tobacco-growing, apple exporter, and proponent of closer settlement. Travelled extensively 1906-1914, including USA and Canada, investigating the technology of irrigation farming and hydro-electric development. Member of numerous committees, road and forestry trusts, and school boards. Lay-preacher and Sunday school superintendent for Methodist church. JP 1878; HMA for Franklin MAR 1916-MAY 1919; JUL 1922-JUN 1925; MHA for Wilmot JUN 1925-MAY 1928; SEP 1929-MAY 1937. <Mercury, Hobart 18 MAY 1940>. •b 07 Jan 1846 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/02 : 1846/01429> •to **SHOOBRIDGE, Ebenezer** •& **Giblin, Charlotte** •c at at Hobart, TAS <RGD32/03 : 1846/02899> •ed Horton College, Ross. •m 08 DEC 1869 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/28 : 1869/0300> •= **Mather, Ann Benson** •d 17 MAY 1930 @ 94 at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0719:2> •» **Shoobridge, Edith**

Annie f18700907; Shoobridge, Sarah
Charlotte f18771025; SHOOBRIDGE,
Henry Wanostrocht m18740831;
SHOOBRIDGE, Marcus Robert
m18760203; Shoobridge, Amy
Margaret f18791103; Shoobridge, Ella
Janie f18810826; Shoobridge, Jessie
Giblin f18831225; Shoobridge, Ida
Mary f18831225;

87=

Mather, Ann Benson f18450205
•o •b 05 FEB 1845 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/02 : 1845/00834> •to
MATHER, Robert Andrew •& Pollard,
Ann •m 08 DEC 1869 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/28 : 1869/0300> •=
SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer
m18460107 •d 22 OCT 1920 at •i at
Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS
<NN01/0719:1> •» Shoobridge, Edith
Annie f18700907; Shoobridge, Sarah
Charlotte f18771025; SHOOBRIDGE,
Henry Wanostrocht m18740831;
SHOOBRIDGE, Marcus Robert
m18760203; Shoobridge, Amy
Margaret f18791103; Shoobridge, Ella
Janie f18810826; Shoobridge, Jessie
Giblin f18831225; Shoobridge, Ida
Mary f18831225;

871

Shoobridge, Edith Annie f18700907
•o •b 07 Sep 1870 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/10 : 1870/01312> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer •&
Mather, Ann Benson •m • = •d •i
•».

872

Shoobridge, Sarah Charlotte
f18771025
•o •b 25 Oct 1877 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/11 : 1877/03180> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer •&
Mather, Anne Benson •04 NOV 1941
at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS
<TAMIOT NN01/0714> •#.

873

SHOOBRIDGE, Henry Wanostrocht
m18740831
•o •b 31 Aug 1874 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/51 : 1874/01129> William
E •& Mather, Ann Benson •m • =
....., **Winifred** •d 23 JUN 1963
@ 88 at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park,
TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0815:2> •»
including SHOOBRIDGE, Angus
George m19140000

873=

—, **Winifred**
•b •to •& •ed •m • =
SHOOBRIDGE, Henry Wanostrocht

m18740831 •d 30 NOV 1959 aged 83
at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS
<TAMIOT NN01/0815:1> •»
including SHOOBRIDGE, Angus
George m19140000

8731

SHOOBRIDGE, Angus George
m19140320
•o •b 20 MAR 1914 •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Henry Wanostrocht
m18740831 •& —, Winifred •m • =
—, **Elizabeth** •d 06 AUG 1993 aged 79
at Bedford St., New Town, TAS •crem
10 AUG 1993 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 099768> •i Red
Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT
NN01/0816> •».

8731=

—, **Elizabeth** •b •to •& •ed •m • =
SHOOBRIDGE, Angus George •d
•i •».

874

SHOOBRIDGE, Marcus Robert
m18760203
•o •b 03 FEB 1876 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/53 : 1876/01134> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer (his
papers are at the University Archives)
•& Mather, Ann Benson •m ~ 1910
at Hobart, TAS <1910/0696> • =
Clemes, Isabella Mary •d 09 MAY
1942 at 31 Church Street, North
Hobart, TAS •cr 11 MAY 1942 @ 66 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT
IC38604> <SRCT 067671> •» 1 son and
1 daughter: Shoobridge, Margaret
Ann; SHOOBRIDGE, David William.

874=

Clemes, Isabella Mary f18731126
•o •b 26 NOV 1873 at •to CLEMES,
Samuel (First Headmaster of The
Firends' School, Hobart) •& Hall,
Susannah •m ~ 1910 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD1910/0696> • = SHOOBRIDGE,
Marcus Robert m18760203 •d 10 APR
1934 @ 60 at 20 Tower Road, New
Town, TAS •i 12 APR 1934 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
029669> <TAMIOT IB31324 Friends B
27; TAMIOT CB02/03001:1> •» 1 son
and 1 daughter: Shoobridge, Margaret
Ann; SHOOBRIDGE, David William.

8741

Shoobridge, Margaret Ann f19110420
•o •b 20 APR 1911 at Hobart, TAS
<Mercury, 21 APR 1911> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Marcus Robert •&
Clemes, Isabella Mary •d ~1968 at 47
Rosny Road, Bellerive, TAS •crem 05
AUG 1968 @ 57 at Cornelian Bay,

Hobart, TAS <SRCT 078059>
<TAMIOT CB 4099> •≠.

8742

SHOOBRIDGE, David William
m19130327
•o •b 27 MAR 1913 at Hobart, TAS
<Mercury, 28 MAR 1913 •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Marcus Robert •&
Clemes, Isabella Mary •m ~ 1936 at
•= Cole, Mary "Mollie" •d 04 JAN
1999? •i •» 3 sons and 4 daughters:
Shoobridge, Barbara Mary;
SHOOBRIDGE, Peter Hans;
Shoobridge, Gwendolyn Ruth;
SHOOBRIDGE, David Keith;
Shoobridge, Dianne; SHOOBRIDGE,
Graeme; Shoobridge, Rosemary.

87421

Shoobridge, Barbara Mary f19360000
•o •b ~ 1936 at •to SHOOBRIDGE,
David William •& Cole, Mary
"Mollie" •m •= •d •i •at 74
Monkittee Street, Braidwood, NSW
2622. % (02)4842-2280. •».

87422

SHOOBRIDGE, Peter Hans
m19380000
•o •b ~ 1938 at •to SHOOBRIDGE,
David William •& Cole, Mary
"Mollie" •m •= •d •i •at 1/2
Mansell Crt, Sandy Bay, TAS 7005. %
not listed. •».

87423

Shoobridge, Dianne f19400523
•o •b 23 MAY 1940 •to
SHOOBRIDGE, David William •&
Cole, Mary "Mollie" •m •= •d •i
•».

87424

Shoobridge, Gwendolyn Ruth
f19420413
•o •b 13 APR 1942 at •to
SHOOBRIDGE, David William •&
Cole, Mary "Mollie" •m •= •d •i
•».

87425

SHOOBRIDGE, David Keith
m19440319
•o •b 19 MAR 1944 at •to
SHOOBRIDGE, David William •&
Cole, Mary "Mollie" •m •= —, J.
•d •i •at 17 Swan Street, Bredbo,
NSW 2626 or "Anglefield", Tellarago
Rd., Millie, NSW 2397. % (02) 6454-
4038. •».

87426 SHOOBRIDGE, Graeme

m19500826
•o •b 26 AUG 1950 •to
SHOOBRIDGE, David William •&

Cole, Mary "Mollie" •m •= •d •i
•».

87427

Shoobridge, Rosemary f19561014
•o •b 14 OCT 1956 at •to
SHOOBRIDGE, David William •&
Cole, Mary "Mollie" •d 19 JUL 1957 at
•≠ infant.

875

Shoobridge, Amy Margaret f18791103
•o •b 03 Nov 1879 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/57 : 1880/01753> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer •&
Mather, Ann Benson •d 25 MAR 1880
@ 0 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/09 :
HO80/2390> •i @ 4m 20d at Red Hills,
Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT
NN01/0718> •».

876

Shoobridge, Ella Janie f18810826
•o •b 26 Aug 1881 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/58 : 1881/01467> •to
SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer •&
Mather, Ann Benson •d 29 DEC 1906
at New Norfolk, TAS
<RGD1906/0613> •i at Red Hills,
Bushy Park, TAS <TAMIOT
NN01/0717:1> •≠.

877

Shoobridge, Jessie Giblin f18831225
•o •b 25 Dec 1883 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/62 : 1884/02227> (twin)
•to SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer
•& Mather Ann Benson •m 1911 •=
OZANNE, Charles Henry Edgar •d •i
•».

878

Shoobridge, Ida Mary f18831225
•o •b 25 Dec 1883 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/62 : 1884/02228> (twin)
•to SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer
•& Mather Ann Benson •d 19 AUG
1956 @ 73 at •i at Red Hills, Bushy
Park, TAS <TAMIOT NN01?0813> •».

88 and 7F=

Shoobridge, Margaret Reid f18541009
•o •b 09 Oct 1854 at New Norfolk,
TAS <RGD33/31 : 1854/01021 •to
SHOOBRIDGE, Ebenezer •& —
Charlotte •m •= SHOOBRIDGE,
Sydney Ernest m18630802 •d 09 SEP
1936 at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park,
TAS <TAMIOT NN01/0715:1> •».

89

SHOOBRIDGE, Vincent William
m18720704
•o of "Cloverlea", Bushy Park •o Hop
and dairy farmer. Joined father at
"Bushy Park", and later acquired

"Cloverlea", retiring in 1936 to Hobart. Warden of New Norfolk Council, councillor, Hobart City, member of National Parks Board, JP 1936 lay preacher, Freemason, President Upper Derwent Farm and Home Gardens Society. MHA for Franklin, NOV 1940-DEC 1941. <Mercury, Hobart, 06 AUG 1948> •b 04 Jul 1872 at "Bushy Park", TAS <RGD33/49 : 1872/01124> •to SHOOBRIDGE, William Ebenezer •& Mather, Ann Benson •ed Horton College, Ross and The Friends School, Hobart. •m 20 AUG 1898@ 26 at Hobart, TAS •= Garrett, Mary Edith •d 05 AUG 1948 •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAM10T NN01/0811> •» 6 daughters

891 Shoobridge, Dorothy Lyn Garrett f18990701
•o •b 01 Jul 1899 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD33/87 : 1899/01603> •to SHOOBRIDGE, Vincent William •& Garrett, Mary Edith •m •= •d •i •».

89=
Garrett, Mary Edith f18731218
•o •b 18 DEC 1873 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/11 : 1874/00139> •to GARRETT, Henry Lewis •& Fisher, Martha •m •= SHOOBRIDGE, Vincent William m18720704 •d 08 OCT 1943 at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAM10T NN01/0811:1> •» 6 daughters

9
Shoobridge, — f18220300
•b 00 MAR 1822 at sea •to SHOOBRIDGE, William •& Jenkins, Mary •d 00 MAR 1822 at sea •i at sea •infant.

«««««»»»»»

Yet to be linked:

SHOOBRIDGE, Jim
the narrator of the oral testimony.

SHOOBRIDGE, John
his brother

SHOOBRIDGE, Adam •o •b •to •& •d ~ 1995 •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAM10T NN01/0912>

SHOOBRIDGE, Henry
•d 08 JUN 1871 at •i at Cypress Street, Launceston, TAS <TAM10T Ln03b>

SHOOBRIDGE, Henry Pallet m19160000
•o •b ~ 1916 at •to •& •m •=
Swan, Pamela Georgina •d 22 JUL 1956 @ 40 at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAM10T NN01/0814:1> •».

Swan, Pamela Georgina f19220922
•b 22 SEP 1922 •to —, — •& —, — •m •= SHOOBRIDGE, Henry Pallet •d 06 FEB 1996 at Lord Fraser Home, North Hobart, aged 73 •crem 12 FEB 1996 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 104504>.

SHOOBRIDGE, Mary
•d 01 APR 1889 @ 0 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/13 : HO91/0295>

SHOOBRIDGE, Valmai Mabel
•o •b •to •& •d JAN 1938 @ 31 •i at Old Stanley cemetery, TAS <TAM10T CH12/C2502>

Swan, Pamela Georgina f19220921
•o •b 21 SEP 1922 at •to SWAN, Edward Townsend of "South Lea", Proctors Rd., Kingston, TAS •& •m •= SHOOBRIDGE, Henry Pallet m19160000 •d 07 FEB 1996 at •i at Red Hills, Bushy Park, TAS <TAM10T NN01/0814> •».

SHOOBRIDGE, Charles
•o farmer of Glenora, TAS •m •= —, Ena Ottelie

—, Ena Ottelie f19110000
•b 1911 at •to •& •m •=
SHOOBRIDGE, Charles •d 25 APR 1838 at Queen Alexandra Hospital, Hobart, TAS aged 27 •crem 25 APR 1838 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 067070>

—, Thelma Marjorie f19150820
•b 20 AUG 1915 at •to •m •=
SHOOBRIDGE, — •d 15 APR 1986 aged 70 at Dynnyrne, TAS •crem 18 APR 1986 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 092686>.

SHOOBRIDGE, Charles Rupert m19081007
•b 07 OCT 1908 at •to •& •m •=
—, Dora Adelaide •d 09 DEC 1995 at Sandy Bay, Hobart, TAS aged 87 •crem 09 DEC 1995 at Cornelian Bay, TAS •i at Kingston <SRCT 104232>.

SHOOBRIDGE, Peter Robert m19441220
•b 20 DEC 1944 at •to •& •m •=
—, Wendy •d 29 JUN 1997 at

Hobart, TAS aged 18 • crem 03 JUL 1997 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 107603> • » 3 daughters:
 Shoobridge, Rebecca Rose f19790616; Shoobridge, Anna Josephine f19830101; Shoobridge, Georgina Rose f19870924.

Shoobridge, Rebecca Rose f19790616
 • b 16 JUN 1979 at • to SHOOBRIDGE, Peter Robert • & — , Wendy • d 29 JUN 1997 at Hobart, TAS aged 18 • crem 03 JUL 1997 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 107599> • ≠.

Shoobridge, Anna Josephine f19830101
 • b 01 JAN 1983 at • to SHOOBRIDGE, Peter Robert • & — , Wendy • d 29 JUN 1997 at Hobart, TAS aged 18 • crem 03 JUL 1997 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 107600> • ≠.

Shoobridge, Georgina Rose f19870924
 • b 24 SEP 1987 at Hobart, TAS • to SHOOBRIDGE, Peter Robert — • & — , Wendy • d 29 JUN 1997 at Hobart, TAS aged 18 • crem 03 JUL 1997 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 107602> • ≠.

—, **Corinne f19221215**
 • b 15 DEC 1922 at • to • & • m 8= SHOOBRIDGE, — • d 13 NOV 2002 at aged 79 • crem 16 NOV 2002 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 118884>.

SHOOBRIDGE, George Richard m19770522
 • b 22 MAY 1977 at • to SHOOBRIDGE, — • & — , — • d 03 DEC 2002 aged 25 at • i 11 DEC 2002 at Kingston, TAS <SRCT 118968>.

23. *Edward Bowden of Bothwell*

23.1 The other side of the spectrum

The greater part of this reconstitution of the lands and families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts has concentrated on the free settlers. The majority of these land-owning families have been reconstituted successfully, though the family of Walter Angus Bethune, which is mentioned in several chapters, has not been satisfactorily completed. This is because so many of its members went overseas to Scotland and England and their records are even more inaccessible than the many descendants of William and Edward Nicholas and of James Brock who moved to Victoria and New Zealand. The listing of the Bethune family is reserved, along with those of many other families, to the appendices.

A number of families of convicts have been also been encountered. The reader has met the Dickenson and Triffett families in chapter 15. The Triffett/Triffitt genealogy is particularly problematic, as economically the family declined the further up-country it moved, and records are particularly sparse. This is even truer for the Pearce/Pierce family of Black Bobs and Strickland and the Lane family of Lanes Tier. For this reason their reconstitutions can only be regarded as incomplete, and Triffett/Triffitt and Pearce/Pierce genealogies are also reserved to the appendices on CD-ROM.

There were, however, a number of families, descended from convicts, who at least in part have advanced to become prominent in the economic and social life of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts, and from which they have spread. Chief among them is the family of Edward Bowden, convict per *Governor Ready* two of whose daughters were to marry convicts who arrived per *Eliza 2*: Robert Blake and William North. Another daughter was married to Thomas Gaby, free settler. The origins of three other sons-in-law are yet to be securely determined. This extensive lineage, together with comments on occupations and properties is listed in the section 23.5.

23.2 Edward Bowden (1796-1858)

Edward Bowden was living at Morley, Norfolk England (either Morely St Botolph or Morley St Peter (which one is not yet confirmed), when he was tried at the Norfolk Quarter Sessions on 20 January 1826 for larceny, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. His gaoler's report was that he was a "notorious character" and a member of a gang, several of whom were transported. Despite this aspersion, it is reported that his conduct in gaol, in the hulk and on board ship was

“good”. He left England from London on 5 April 1827 and disembarked in Hobart Town on 2 August 1827 from the first voyage of the convict transport, *Governor Ready*.¹

This vessel, of 512 tons sailed from London and Portsmouth under the command of Captain John Young, with 190 male convicts, one dying on the voyage. A detachment of the 39th Regiment of Foot under the command of Lieutenant Butler provided the guard, with Lieutenant Dr. Thomas Braidwood Wilson, R.N. as surgeon superintendent. Wilson was a brother of George Wilson of “Mt Seymour”, Parattah, and thus brother-in law to Marion Wilson née Brock, sister of James Brock whose story will be told in chapter 28. He has an extensive posterity, mostly in New South Wales. Among passengers on board was Joseph Tice Gellibrand, en route to his appointment as Attorney General for the colony of Van Diemens Land, whose story was told in chapter 21.

On arrival, Edward Bowden reported that his offence had been stealing fowls, the property of William Gill of Wood Norton, Norfolk. He had a wife and children living at Rockley [Rockland], and had been employed as a shepherd to Mr Janny of “Stowie Hall”, and that his religious affiliation was Protestant.

In the description lists, he is stated to have had the trade of a labourer, and that his native place was Norfolk. He stood 5' 5³/₄" tall, was aged 33, of fair complexion, with a large head, with light brown hair and whiskers, high forehead with eyebrows projecting over light blue eyes. The proportions of his nose were medium, his mouth large and chin long. Distinguishing marks on his body were a scar on the right side of his forehead and another above his left eyebrow.²

On 27 January 1828, having been assigned to work on the property of Archibald McDowall, he was sentenced to serve two months in the Oatlands chain gang for excessive insolence to his master. He was again in trouble with Archibald McDowall on Friday 9th October 1829 when he was absent from his master's premises without leave, for which offence he was reprimanded on the 12th.

On 4 August 1828, Lieutenant Williams, Police Magistrate at Bothwell, TAS, forwarded to the Chief Secretary a petition that Edward Bowden be allowed to have his wife and children sent out from England. Her name was Dinah, and there were five children, who were then living in Rockland in Norfolk. This would be in one of four villages — three of which: Rockland Saint Peter, Rockland Saint Andrew or

¹ Nicholson, Ian Hawkins 1983. *Shipping arrivals and departures, Tasmania Volume 1, 1803-1833*. Canberra: Roebuck, p132.

² CON23/1 and CSO1/418 p91.

Rockland All Saints, lie about three to four miles east of Stow-Bedon and about the same distance northwest of Attleborough. The most likely candidate is Rockland All Saints, and the least likely is Rockland St Mary, which is about six and a half miles southeast of Norwich. Lieutenant Williams added that the Rev. Mr Gregson, Minister at Stow-Beden, and Rockland All Saints, in the Archdeaconry of Thetford, would give a reference.³ Another petition from Edward Bowden, alias Bonnell, for a free passage for his wife and family was dated 10 October 1828.⁴ Presumably permission was granted for them to have a free passage. Dinah or Diana Bowden, née Ayers, and five children arrived in the Colony on 16 January 1830 per *Bussorah Merchant*.⁵

In that year Edward Bowden was serving as a constable in the Field Police and was stationed at Bothwell. Still under sentence, in March 1831 he applied to be assigned to his wife, Dinah, following the expiration of his twelve months service as a Field Constable. Such assignment was contrary to Lieutenant Governor George Arthur's policy, and instead he was granted the indulgence of a Ticket of Leave.⁶ His conduct record is found in CON31/1.

As a Field Constable, he was able in August 1831 to apply for a grant of land at Bothwell on which to build a house for his family.⁷ There was some delay in the issuance of an effective title to this land about which he complained in July 1830. The land comprised 2 acres and 35 perches in Bothwell, on 10 January 1839, and 2 roods in the civil parish of Grantham on 21 May 1847.⁸ He had an allotment of 24 perches in the civil parish of Grantham in January 1844.⁹ Some land in Bothwell (2 acres 35 perches) was under dispute before the Caveat Board.¹⁰ Another dispute was over 2 roods 24 perches in the civil parish of Grantham.¹¹

Edward Bowden died at the age of 62 at Bothwell on 20 September 1858,¹² and was buried in the Municipal Cemetery at Bothwell.¹³ Diana Bowden, his widow

³ CSO1/307/7415.

⁴ GO33/4 p516.

⁵ CSO1/415/9373 p91.

⁶ CSO1/418 p93.

⁷ LSD1/12 p227-231.

⁸ LSD1/12 p205.

⁹ LSD1/75 p288.

¹⁰ SC285/58, 19 JAN 1839.

¹¹ SC285/315, 21 MAY 1847.

¹² RGD35/26 : BT58/0020.

¹³ TAMIOT Bo01/03206:1.

continued to reside in High Street, Bothwell, where her house, stables and barn stood on an area of land of less than one acre, with an assessed annual value of £30/0/0.¹⁴ Of Edward Bowden's children born in England, Edward continued his father's work as small landholder and was also a publican, while Jonathan emigrated to Gippsland, Victoria. One daughter, Harriett, married a free settler, John Gaby and claim a winner of the Victoria Cross among their descendants. Two other of Edward Bowden's Norfolk-born daughters married convicts: Mary became Mrs Robert Blake and Sarah, Mrs William North. Of the three girls born in Van Diemens Land, Eliza married the convict, James Warren, Henrietta married William Lewis, whose origins have yet to be determined, and Annie married George Goddard, who was probably a convict as well.

Edward Bowden's story is typical of the many men who became convict constables: with a re-united family and modest grants of land, comparable with Benjamin Jacobs, whose story is recounted in passing in chapter 28. It is worth noting that a number of the Nonconformist relatives of Diana Bowden, née Ayers (or Eyres and other spellings) emigrated with assisted passages under the auspices of the Launceston Immigration Society and the Van Diemens Land Company, and settled in northern Tasmania. The networking between families of convicts in Van Diemens Land and intending and actual free-arrival relatives, mostly Wesleyan Methodists and Nonconformists, is under investigation by Kevin Green. An as yet unquantified observation regarding such families is that they tended to remain in Tasmania, settling mostly in the northern midlands, and northwest coast, whereas so many families of convict did not remain. The multiplicity of little sectarian chapels and graveyards that characterize the backcountry of the Northwest Coast is in large measure due to them.

23.3 Robert Blake (1805-1873)

Robert Blake seems to have been born about 1805 at Great Bedwyn, a hamlet within the parish of Chute, Wiltshire, England.. He was tried at Salisbury by a special commission of the Wiltshire Assizes on 27 September 1830. This court was sent from London specifically to deal with the large number of prisoners awaiting trial, charged with having been involved in the widespread agricultural riots in Wiltshire during the autumn of 1830. The records of the court of Assizes are held at the Public Record Office (now the National Archives), Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU. Blake therefore does not appear in the Quarter Sessions Records held by the

¹⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 19 November 1861, p1694.

County Record Office, County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. A calendar of prisoners awaiting trial at the Special Commission of Assizes has survived at the PRO in a private collection of estate records.¹⁵ Robert Blake is mentioned:

"Robert Blake (aged 25) and Shadrack Blake were committed for trial charged with having destroyed a threshing machine belonging to a William Barnes and Thomas Hawkins."

He was sentenced to seven years' transportation for rioting. On arrival in Van Diemens Land, he stated his offence to have been machine-breaking and that he had served a previous sentence of three months for poaching. His Gaol Report was "unknown", and there is no surviving Hulk Report. Robert Blake was thus one of some 149 Wiltshire men who were transported that year for rick burning, machine breaking, and riot against excess "tithe[s], rents, [low] wages, pauperism and poverty, [for] poaching and [contravention of the] Game Laws".¹⁶ His offence could be considered political rather than criminal.

Robert was a native of Great Bedwyn, twenty-six years of age, unmarried, and a shoemaker by trade. He was 5' 5 ¹/₄" in height, of swarthy complexion, and had a medium small head, dark brown hair and black whiskers. His visage was described as medium small, his forehead low, with dark brown overhanging eyebrows, dark grey eyes, medium long nose, a medium wide mouth, medium small chin. He had several tattoos on his left arm.¹⁷ Under sentence of transportation for 7 years, he left England from Portsmouth on 6 February 1831 and arrived at Hobart Town on 29 May 1831 on the *Eliza 2*. He was one of 224 men, nearly all of whom were agricultural labourers and rural craftsmen who had been caught up in the "Swing Riots" — the ferment of protest against rural conditions in England's southern counties in 1830.

Soon afterwards he was assigned to Edward McDowall of "Logan", a property half a mile north of Bothwell, on the Lake Crescent Road.¹⁸ On 16 August 1832, while in McDowall's service, he was charged before D'Arcy Wentworth, Police Magistrate, with uttering a counterfeit dollar, knowing it to be so, and was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. We do not know whether or not he was

¹⁵ Wiltshire Record Office 413/23, Pythouse Papers.

¹⁶ Rudé, George, 1964. "Captain Swing" and Van Diemens Land. *Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Papers & Proceedings*, 12 (1): 6-24.

¹⁷ CON18/6.

¹⁸ CON27/5.

convicted. This was his only alleged offence in the colony. Blake was still at Bothwell on 25 April 1834, and off the stores.¹⁹

Robert Blake received his free pardon on 3 February 1835, which would have allowed him to return to England.²⁰ On 10 September 1835, he applied for permission to marry Mary Bowden, free. Permission was granted in four days.²¹ It is likely therefore that they married early in October 1835 at Bothwell, but a record has not survived. In January 1842, Robert Blake and John [Jonathan] Bowden were in partnership on a farm that they had leased in the Bothwell district.²² By 1848 he was living in his own brick house in Bothwell, TAS. He is listed as being in that class of males aged from 21-45, to be an emancipated convict, and to be a Wesleyan Methodist, and a farmer by profession. His wife, who was in the same age group, and belonged to the same sect and as we have seen, had arrived free, was Edward Bowden's eldest daughter. They then had four sons who had been born in the colony, one of whom was over seven, two between the ages of two and seven, and one under two. He also had four daughters: three between the ages of 7 and 14, and one under two years.²³ Another son, William John, was born 30 April 1850 and registered on 8 May, in which Robert is described as a farmer, and his wife as Mary, formerly Bowden.²⁴

The 1858 Valuation Roll for the town of Bothwell, shows Blake residing on his own property of 30 acres, with a house.²⁵ The supplement to the roll shows that he also owned at least three other houses in the township.²⁶ Robert Blake died at Bothwell on 23 April 1873 aged 68 of bronchitis and softening of the brain. The informant was Isaac Blake, his son, of Bothwell.²⁷ If there ever was a headstone, it has not survived to be recorded.

Probably the most prominent of Robert Blake's sons were the brothers Isaac Blake, whose birth about 1840 was never registered, and William John Blake, born 30 April 1850.²⁸ Of them we read:

¹⁹ Conduct record <CON31/4> and CON2/122; CON2/379; and CON2/134.

²⁰ CON2/134.

²¹ CON52/1 p012.

²² 1842 Census, Bothwell District, parish No 2, return 20.

²³ CSO102/62.

²⁴ RGD33/24 : 1850/00150.

²⁵ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 18 May 1858.

²⁶ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 21 December 1858.

²⁷ RGD35/41 : BT73/0002.

²⁸ RGD33/24 : 1850/00150.

*"Mr William Blake, one of the carriers between Bothwell and the capital, conducts a brewery in the township, and his brother, Mr Isaac Blake intends, as soon as the place is repaired, to enter the lists at the Jolly Hatters, Melville-street, Hobart, against the mammoth Cascades Company. The Blakes have been brewers for many years at Bothwell, enjoying much success, hence the projected Hobart branch. The malt liquors at the Bothwell Brewery are of exceptionally high quality — mild, clear, sparkling, and free from the tendency to acidity so general in colonial ales ... I have no hesitation in placing the well-matured amber contents of a puncheon on Mr Blake's stillions side by side with the best imported draught, and but little, if any, behind in quality the finest Bass bottled by Stone or Foster."*²⁹

According to an article on the Jolly Hatters Brewery, by the late Miss Amy Rowntree, Isaac Blake bought the Jolly Hatter in 1885. In the 1890s, the turnover was said to be £6,000 per annum. The Cascade Brewery Company bought the inn in 1922.³⁰

Several of Robert Blake's children "married well". It could be argued that the offence for which he and William North were transported was political rather than criminal, and this may have made the transition to "respectable" society somewhat easier.

23.4 William North (1806-1871)

By trade, William North was a ploughman, who after arrival in Van Diemens Land became a carrier, and afterwards licensee of the "Cape of Good Hope" inn at Black Marsh (now Apsley). Like Robert Blake, he was born at Great Bedwyn, about 1806. He was tried on 27 December 1829 at Wiltshire Assizes for machine breaking. At the time of his trial, William North was 5' 5¹/₂" tall, aged 23, of brown complexion, medium small oval head, brown hair and whiskers, eyes and eyebrows. His visage was long and he had a small medium nose, medium wide mouth and a long chin.³¹ He was sentenced to transportation for 7 years. On 6 February 1831, he left England on the *Eliza 2*. He arrived in Hobart Town on 29 May 1831 one of 224 male convicts including Robert Blake. Also aboard were Samuel North and Daniel North who had been tried at the same time for similar offences and we can assume they were brothers or cousins. Samuel, then aged 38, was to marry Mary Griffiths, aged 33 on 10 January 1845 at Launceston.³² No record

²⁹ Special Correspondent, 1885. Through Tasmania, No 74. *Mercury*, Hobart, 21 FEB 1885. (All three of the firms mentioned still thrive: the Cascade Brewery, in Hobart, and Stones, brewer now of ginger beer and the enormous Fosters Brewery, in Melbourne.)

³⁰ *Saturday Evening Mercury*, 17 October 1961.

³¹ CON18/6.

³² RGD37/04 : 1845/2032.

of children to this marriage has been found in Tasmania, New South Wales or Victoria. Nor has a marriage been found for Daniel in Tasmania or New South Wales, though he may have married an Ann Speechley in Victoria in 1853.³³

William North lived in Bothwell, from as early as 1834. He received a free pardon on 3 January 1836.³⁴ On 18 October 1841 he stated his age to be 30 when he married Sarah Bowden at St Luke's, Bothwell. It is more than likely that he was actually 34. The marriage was registered at Hamilton.³⁵ In 1851 he purchased "Grantham", which was a property originally located to Peter Taylor on 30 June 1823. About 1825 the land was sold to Thomas Burrill, whose family occupied it until about 1842. His father in law, Edward Bowden, probably bought the property in June 1842 for on 20 June 1842 he mortgaged it to William Lindsay of Hobart Town. The present residence of "Grantham" may have been standing on 1 January 1848. According to the Census of that date, Edward Bowden was living in his own completed brick house. He described himself as among the "Landed proprietors, merchants, bankers and professional" class.

Bowden had not repaid the principal and also owed £166/5/0 interest when William Lindsay foreclosed in 1850. The farm was advertised for sale by auction in the following notice that appeared in the press.

"TRULY VALUABLE ESTATE Adjoining the Township of Bothwell. MR T. Y. LOWES Will sell by Public Auction ON MONDAY the 29th instant at 2 o'clock At the Exchange Rooms, Collins Street, FOUR HUNDRED and TWO ACRES of exceedingly good land (Known as "Bowdens"), divided into eleven paddocks from 6 to 30 acres each, securely fenced extending to the River Clyde, adjoining the Church, and forming the best part of the township of Bothwell. The Homestead comprises a brick dwelling house, barn 60 feet by 20, six-stalled stable, men's huts, cattle sheds, yards and every convenience. Terms — A deposit of 12 1/2 per cent at three months and 12 1/3 at six months, with Bank interest, the balance to remain for five years at 8 per cent. Title unexceptionable. Further particulars to be obtained, if required from Messrs. Butler, Nutt and Butler, Solicitors."³⁶

Messrs Butler and Nutt we have encountered before as estate trustees and administrators. Their successors in law, Butler, McIntyre & Butler, survive to this day. Mr Lindsay lost heavily on the deal, and the place was passed in at auction and bought privately by William North for £725/0/0, of which he paid only £181/5/0 in cash (i.e. the deposit) asked for in the advertisement. Presumably he paid the balance over the next five years. William North died on 22 May 1871 aged

³³ GSV marriages 1853/1072.

³⁴ CON31/33.

³⁵ RGD37/02 : 1841/1243.

³⁶ *Hobart Town Courier*, 24 JUL 1850.

64 at Hobart.³⁷ He is buried in the Municipal cemetery at Bothwell.³⁸ It appears he may have had two children, though only one namesake son was registered.³⁹ There may also have been a daughter, Harriet.

—————««««<<<<>>>>»»»»—————

³⁷ RGD35/08 : HO71/0383.

³⁸ TAMIOT Bo01/03205:3.

³⁹ RGD33/24 : 1845/00033.

23.5 The family of Edward Bowden (1796-1858)

0

BOWDEN, Edward m17960417
 •b 17 APR 1796 at Norfolk, England
 •to BOWDEN, John •& Jones, Elizabeth •m • = **Ayres, Diana**. •t 20 JAN 1826 at Norfolk Quarter Sessions for larceny •s to transportation for 7 years •a 02 AUG 1827 per Governor Ready •d 20 SEP 1858 aged 62 at Bothwell, TAS. <RGD35/26 : BT58/0020> •i at the Municipal Cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/03206:1> •» 2 sons and 6 daughters: Bowden, Mary f18190000; BOWDEN, Jonathan m18200000; Bowden, Harriet f18210000; Bowden, Sarah f18230000; BOWDEN, Edward m18250606; Bowden, Eliza f18301115; Bowden, Henrietta f18331223; Bowden, Annie f18370000.

0=

Ayres, Diana f17950000
 •b 1795 at Norfolk, England •to AYERS, Samuel •m • = **BOWDEN, Edward** •a 16 JAN 1830 at Hobart Town, TAS per Bussorah Merchant <CSO 1/415/9373 p91> •d 25 NOV 1866 aged 71 at Bothwell, TAS., <RGD35/34 : BT66/0018>. <Mercury, Hobart, 28 NOV 1866> •i in the Municipal Cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/03206:2> •» When Diana Bowden brought the children to Van Diemens Land in 1830 the family comprised three daughters and two sons: Bowden, Mary f18190000; BOWDEN, Jonathan m18200000; Bowden, Harriet f18210000; Bowden, Sarah f18230000; BOWDEN, Edward m18250606. Three further daughters were born in the colony: Bowden, Eliza f18301115; Bowden, Henrietta f18331223; Bowden, Annie f18370000.

1

Bowden, Mary f18190000
 •b ~1819 at Norfolk, England •to BOWDEN, Edward •& **Ayres, Diana** •a 16 JAN 1830 per Bussorah Merchant <CSO 1/415/9373 p91> •applied for permission to marry 10 SEP 1835 <CON52/1 p012> to Robert Blake, convict per Eliza 2 •m about 1835 at Bothwell, TAS <no record survives> • = **BLAKE, Robert** of Bothwell. •d 26 JUL 1861 aged 42 at Bothwell, TAS. <RGD35/29 : BT61/0314> •» Children include 7 sons and 4 daughters: Blake, Louisa f18350000; Blake, Mary Annie

f18390000; BLAKE, Isaac m18400000; BLAKE, Charles m18420000; BLAKE, Joseph m18450000; Blake, Eleanor (Ellen) f18460000; BLAKE, Robert Edward m18471020; BLAKE, William John m18500430; BLAKE, George m18500000; BLAKE, Alfred James m18531103; Blake, Eliza Harriet f18560529.

1=

BLAKE, Robert m18050000
 •o shoemaker •b ~1805 at Great Bedwyn Wiltshire, England •t by a special commission of the Wiltshire Assizes at Salisbury on 27 SEP 1830. <WRO 413/23 Pythouse Papers> for machine-breaking •s 7 years transportation •l 06 FEB 1831 from Portsmouth •a 29 MAY 1831 at Hobart Town per Eliza 2, assigned to Edward McDowall of "Logan <CON27/5>". Blake was still at Bothwell, TAS on 25 APR 1834, and off the stores <Conduct record CON31/4> (2/122; 2/379; 2/134) •app 10 SEP 1835 for permission to marry Mary Bowden, free <CON52/1 p012> •m about 1835 at Bothwell, TAS <record has not survived> • = **Bowden, Mary** f18190000 •fp 03 FEB 1835, <CON2/134>. In January 1842, Robert Blake and John Bowden were in partnership on a farm that they had leased in the Bothwell district. <1842 Census, Bothwell District, parish No 2, return 20> Wesleyan Methodist, farmer by profession. •d 23 APR 1873 aged 68 of bronchitis and softening of the brain at Bothwell. <RGD35/41 : BT73/0002> •no surviving headstone •» Children include 7 sons and 4 daughters: Blake, Louisa f18350000; Blake, Mary Annie f18390000; BLAKE, Isaac m18400000; BLAKE, Charles m18420000; BLAKE, Joseph m18450000; Blake, Eleanor (Ellen) f18460000; BLAKE, Robert Edward m18471020; BLAKE, William John m18500430; BLAKE, George m18500000; BLAKE, Alfred James m18531103; Blake, Eliza Harriet f18560529.

11

Blake, Louisa f18350000
 •b ~ 1835 at Bothwell, TAS <not registered> •to BLAKE, Robert •& Bowden, Mary •m 15 AUG 1859 aged 24 at Mr Robert Blake's House, Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/18 : 1859/0008> • = **SMITH, Benjamin**, aged 24, shoemaker •d 26 JUL 1860 aged 25 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/28 :

BT60/0361> •» SMITH, Benjamin
Robert m18600724.

11=

SMITH, Benjamin m18350000
•o shoemaker •b ~1835 at Bothwell,
TAS <not registered> •to SMITH,
Benjamin •m1 15 AUG 1859 aged 24 at
Mr Robert Blake's House, Bothwell,
TAS <RGD37/18 : 1859/0008> •=1
Blake, Louisa f18350000 aged 24 •m2
07 AUG 1862 aged 27 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/21 : 1862/0299> •= **Bottom,**
Frances aged 24 •1» SMITH, Benjamin
Robert m18600724, listed •2» SMITH,
Catherine f18630716; SMITH, Ernest
Edgar m18660615; Smith, Ada
f18680208; Smith, Louisa f18690206;
Smith, Ida Adeline f18711123; SMITH,
Edwin Octavius m18730208; SMITH,
Sydney m18750304; SMITH, Ebenezer
m18760623; SMITH, Herman
m18771124; Smith, Minnie Frances
f18791025; (born at Hobart, Bothwell,
Fingal and Portland, TAS), not listed
further.

111

SMITH, Benjamin Robert m18600724
•b 24 JUL 1860 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/37 : 1860/00531> •to
SMITH, Benjamin m18350000 •&
Blake, Louisa f18350000 •d 18 DEC
1860 aged 0 at Bothwell, TAS •i
•infant.

12

Blake, Mary Annie f18390000
•b ~ 1839 at Bothwell, TAS <not
registered> •to BLAKE, Robert •&
Bowden, Mary •m 02 JAN 1858 aged
19 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/17 :
1858/0001> •= **BARTON, William**
Alexander, adult •» 2 daughters:
Barton, Sarah Maria and Barton,
Louisa Helen.

12=

BARTON, William Alexander
•o (note: there are ten men called
William Barton in the convict index,
though none recorded with the
forenames William Alexander) •m 02
JAN 1858 adult at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD37/17 : 1858/0001> •= **Blake,**
Mary Annie aged 19 •» 2 daughters:
Barton, Sarah Maria and Barton,
Louisa Helen.

121

Barton, Sarah Maria f18600000
•b ~ 1860 •to BARTON, William
Alexander •& Blake, Annie Mary •d
05 FEB 1874 aged 14 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD35/42 : BT74/0002> •i at

Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
<TAMIOT Bo01/03303:1> •≠.

122

Barton, Louisa Helen f18610411
•b 11 APR 1861 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/38 : 1861/00485> •to
BARTON, William Alexander •&
Blake, Annie Mary •d 23 SEP 1861
aged 0 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/29 :
BT61/0316> •i aged 5 months at
Bothwell, TAS Municipal Cemetery
<TAMIOT Bo01/03303:2> •infant.

13

BLAKE, Isaac m18400000
•b ~ 1840 at Bothwell, TAS <not
registered> •to BLAKE, Robert •&
Bowden, Mary •lic to marry Rebecca
Whiteway in the usual place of
worship, Bothwell, TAS 15 DEC 1862
<NS373/2> •m 01 JAN 1863 at
Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/22 :
1863/0001> •= **Whiteway, Rebecca** •d
28 MAY 1906 <Mercury, Hobart, 29
MAY 1906> •i 30 MAY 1906 aged 66 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
014711> <TAMIOT CB36/2105:2> •» 5
sons and 3 daughters: BLAKE, Edwin
m18640115; Blake, Amy f18651129;
BLAKE, Frederick m18670817; BLAKE,
Frank m18741027; BLAKE, Harold
m18780412; Blake, Elsie f18800817;
Blake, Edith f18840124; BLAKE,
Raymond Isaac m18860811.

13=

Whiteway, Rebecca f18450421
•b 21 APR 1845 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/24 : 1845/00035> •to
WHITEWAY, Robert
•& Larkins, Ann •lic to marry Isaac
BLAKE in the usual place of worship,
Bothwell, TAS 15 DEC 1862
<NS373/2> •m 01 JAN 1863 at
Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/22 :
1863/0001> •= **BLAKE, Isaac** •d
13MAR 1935 aged 89 <Mercury,
Hobart, 14MAR 1935> •i 14MAR 1935
aged 89 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 030395> <TAMIOT
CB36/2105:2> •» 5 sons and 3
daughters: BLAKE, Edwin m18640115;
Blake, Amy f18651129; BLAKE,
Frederick m18670817; BLAKE, Frank
m18741027; BLAKE, Harold
m18780412; Blake, Elsie f18800817;
Blake, Edith f18840124; BLAKE,
Raymond Isaac m18860811.

131

BLAKE, Edwin m1864011
•b 15 JAN 1864 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/41 : 1864/00002> •to
BLAKE, Isaac •& Whiteway, Dorothy

•m 16 NOV 1892 aged 29 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/51 : 1892/0315> •=
Hughes, Euphemia Margaret aged 31
 •d 11 JUN 1934 aged 70 <*Mercury*,
 Hobart, 12 JUN 1934> •i 12 JUN 1934
 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 029794> <TAM IOT CB19/60517:1> •»
 including 1 son and 1 daughter: Blake,
 Doris f18931021; BLAKE, Frank
 m18951208.

131=

Hughes, Euphemia Margaret
 f18611104
 •b 04 NOV 1861 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/38 : 1861/00511> •to
 HUGHES, William Wood •&
 Cunningham, Emma Harriet •m 16
 NOV 1892 aged 31 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD37/51 : 1892/0315> •= **BLAKE,**
Edwin aged 29 •d 24 JUN 1834 at
 Hobart, TAS •i 25 JUN 1937 aged 75 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 032140> <TAM IOT CB19/60517:2> •»
 including 1 son and 1 daughter: Blake,
 Doris f18931021; BLAKE, Frank
 m18951208.

1311

Blake, Doris f18931021
 •b 21 OCT 1893 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/19 : 1893/01166> •to Blake,
 Edwin •& Hughes, Euphemia
 Margaret.

1312

BLAKE, Frank m18951208
 •b 08 DEC 1895 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/21 : 1896/00055> •to Blake,
 Edwin •& **Hughes, Euphemia**
Margaret •m •= —, Muriel •d JUL
 1973 aged 77 •crem 25 JUL 1973 at
 Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
 081496> •».

132

Blake, Amy f18651129
 •b 29 NOV 1865 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/42 : 1865/00041> •to
 BLAKE, Isaac •& Whiteway, Dorothy
 •m 30 DEC 1891 aged 26 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD37/50 : 1891/0215> •=
MASON, William Tasman aged 29 •d
 14 AUG 1952 aged 86 •i 16 AUG 1952
 aged 86 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
 <SRCT 043014> <TAM IOT
 CB55/1006:2> •» including 3
 daughters: Mason, Marjorie f18920926;
 Mason, Clarice f18941018; Mason,
 Evelyn Amy f18960830.

132=

MASON, William Tasman m18621203
 •b 03 DEC 1862 at Hobart, TAS
 <registered just as William, RGD33/08

: 1862/05662> •to MASON, William
 •& Squires, Mary Ann •m 30 DEC
 1891 aged 29 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD37/50 : 1891/0215> •= **Blake,**
Amy aged 26 •d JAN 1937 aged 59 •i
 30 JAN 1937 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 066957> <TAM IOT
 CB55/1006:1> •» including 3
 daughters: Mason, Marjorie f18920926;
 Mason, Clarice f18941018; Mason,
 Evelyn Amy f18960830.

1321

Mason, Marjorie f18920926
 •b 26 SEP 1892 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/18 : 1892/01485> •to
 MASON, William Tasman •& Blake,
 Amy.

1322

Mason, Clarice f18941018
 •b 18 OCT 1894 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/20 : 1894/00581> •to
 MASON, William Tasman •& Blake,
 Amy.

1323

Mason, Evelyn Amy f18960830
 •b 30 AUG 1896 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/21 : 1896/00735, registered
 also at Green Ponds <RGD32/04 :
 1896/07144> •to MASON, William
 Tasman •& Blake, Amy.

133

BLAKE, Frederick m18670817
 •b 17 AUG 1867 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/44 : 1867/00024> •to
 BLAKE, Isaac •& Whiteway, Dorothy
 •d 17 JUN 1875 aged 7 at Bothwell,
 TAS <RGD35/43 : BT75/0006> •i
 headstone has date of death as 16 JUN
 1875 aged 8 at Municipal cemetery,
 Bothwell, TAS <TAM IOT
 Bo01/00205> •».

134

BLAKE, Frank m18741027
 •b 27 OCT 1874 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/11 : 1874/00827> •to
 BLAKE, Isaac •& Whiteway, Dorothy
 •d 29 JUN 1886 aged 11 at Hobart,
 TAS <RGD35/10 : HO86/3184> •i 02
 JUL 1886 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
 TAS <SRCT 005816> <TAM IOT
 CB36/2105:1> •».

135

BLAKE, Harold m18780412
 •b 12 APR 1878 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/55 : 1878/00007> •to
 BLAKE, Isaac •& Whiteway, Dorothy
 •m 20 APR 1919 <*Mercury*, Hobart, 26
 MAY 1919> •= **Wilson, Catherine**
Bethia May (Kate) •d 15 DEC 1931
 aged 53 <*Mercury*, Hobart, 16 DEC

1931> •i at St Michael & All Angels,
Bagdad <TAM10T Br08/1109> •».

135=

Wilson, Catherine Bethia May (Kate)
f18801222
•b 22 DEC 1880 at Oatlands, TAS
<RGD33/58 : 1881/01518> •to
WILSON, David •& Paterson, Jane •m
20 APR 1919 <Mercury, Hobart, 26
MAY 1919> • = **BLAKE, Harold** •».

136

Blake, Elsie f18800817
•b 17 AUG 1880 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/57 : 1880/00512> •to
BLAKE, Isaac •& Whiteway, Dorothy.

137

Blake, Edith f18840124
•b 24 JAN 1884 at Green Ponds
<RGD33/62 : 1884/01758> •to
BLAKE, Isaac •& Whiteway, Dorothy.

138

BLAKE, Raymond Isaac m18860811
•b 11 AUG 1886 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/14 : 1886/01259> •to
BLAKE, Isaac •& Whiteway, Dorothy
•m 06 APR 1912 <Mercury, Hobart, 13
MAY 1912> • = **Flynn, Mabel Rubina**
•d SEP 1963 aged 76 at Lenah Valley,
TAS •i 24 SEP 1953 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 075187> •».

138=

Flynn, Mabel Rubina f18890000
•b ~1889 •m 06 APR 1912 <Mercury,
Hobart, 13 MAY 1912> • = **BLAKE,**
Raymond Isaac m18860811 •d 11
NOV 1950 aged 61 at New Norfolk,
TAS <Mercury, Hobart, 13 NOV
1950>? •i 22 NOV 1950 at Cornelian
Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 041751> •».

14

BLAKE, Charles m18420000
•b ~1842 at Bothwell, TAS <not
registered> 2nd son •to BLAKE,
Robert •& Bowden, Mary •m 05 SEP
1867 aged 25 at "Woodspring",
Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/26 :
1867/0007> <Mercury, Hobart, 25 SEP
1867> • = **Babington, Elizabeth Mary**
aged 21 (eldest daughter of JA
Babington, Esq., Harbour Master,
Hobart Town) •d 04 JUL 1884 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD35/10 :
HO84/1719> •i 06 JUL 1884 aged 42 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
004841> •» 5 sons and 2 daughters:
Blake, Mary Ina f18680606; BLAKE,
Percy Babington m18700222; Blake,
Alice Mabel f18720810; BLAKE, Hugh
John m18760206; BLAKE, Charles
Arthur m18790909; BLAKE, William

Robert m18820422; BLAKE, Charles
Isaac m18840617.

14=

Babington, Elizabeth Mary f18460000
•b ~ 1846 •to BABINGTON, John
Alcock, Esq., Harbour Master, Hobart
Town •& —, Mary •m 05 SEP 1867
aged 25 at "Woodspring", Bothwell,
TAS <RGD37/26 : 1867/0007>
<Mercury, Hobart, 25 SEP 1867> • =
BLAKE, Charles aged 25 •d AUG
1920 aged 74 at Hobart, TAS •i 10
AUG 1920 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 021153> •» 5 sons and 2
daughters: Blake, Mary Ina f18680606;
BLAKE, Percy Babington m18700222;
Blake, Alice Mabel f18720810; BLAKE,
Hugh John m18760206; BLAKE,
Charles Arthur m18790909; BLAKE,
William Robert m18820422; BLAKE,
Charles Isaac m18840617.

141

Blake, Mary Ina f18680606
•b 06 JUN 1868 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/45 : 1868/00014> •to
BLAKE, Charles •& Babington,
Elizabeth Mary.

142

BLAKE, Percy Babington m18700222
•b 22 FEB 1870 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/47 : 1870/00010> •to
BLAKE, Charles •& Babington,
Elizabeth Mary •m 20 MAY 1894 aged
24 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/53 :
1894/0373> • = **Crowe, Alice** aged 24
•d 08 OCT 1934 aged 64 at West
Hobart, TAS <Mercury, Hobart, 09
OCT 1934> •i 09 OCT 1934 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
063985> <TAM10T CB06/5212:1> •»
no issue recorded in RGD records
before 1900.

142=

Crowe, Alice f18700000
•b ~ 1870 •m 20 MAY 1894 aged 24 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/53 : 1894/0373>
• = **BLAKE, Percy Babington** aged 24
•d 03 JUL 1946 aged 77 at West
Hobart, TAS <Mercury, Hobart, 04 JUL
1946> •i 05 JUL 1946 at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 038676>
<TAM10T CB06/5212:2> •» no issue
recorded in RGD records before 1900.

143

Blake, Alice Mabel f18720810
•b 10 AUG 1872 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/49 : 1872/00022> •to
BLAKE, Charles •& Babington,
Elizabeth Mary •m 01 DEC 1892 aged
20 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/51 :

1892/0418> • = **JONES, William Hugh** aged 22 • » no issue recorded in RGD records.

143=

JONES, William Hugh m18700406
•b 06 APR 1870 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/10 : 1870/00970> •to **JONES, Evan** •& **White, Elizabeth** •m 01 DEC 1892 aged 22 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/51 : 1892/0418> • = **Blake, Alice Mabel** aged 20 • » no issue recorded in RGD records.

144

BLAKE, Hugh John m18760206
•b 06 FEB 1876 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/11 : 1876/01807> •to **BLAKE, Charles** •& **Babington, Elizabeth Mary** •d 05 SEP 1895 aged 19 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/15 : HO95/0291> •i 08 SEP 1895 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 010284> <TAMIOT CB06/0320:2> •≠.

145

BLAKE, Charles Arthur m18790909
•b 09 SEP 1879 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/12 : 1879/01156> •to **BLAKE, Charles** •& **Babington, Elizabeth Mary** •d presumably before the birth of **Charles Isaac Blake** on 17 JUN 1884 <not registered>.

146

BLAKE, William Robert m18820422
•b 22 APR 1882 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/12 : 1882/03497> •to **BLAKE, Charles** •& **Babington, Elizabeth Mary** •d (a **William Blake** died 17 NOV 1941 see *Mercury* of next day).

147

BLAKE, Charles Isaac m18840617
•o 15th Battalion, 1st AIF •b 17 JUN 1884 at Hobart, TAS <RGD33/13 : 1884/02001> •to **BLAKE, Charles** •& **Babington, Elizabeth Mary** •m • = —, **Rose Lavinia** •d 14 OCT 1951 <*Mercury*, Hobart, 15 OCT 1951> •i at St Peter's, Oatlands, TAS <TAMIOT Oa08/03041:1> •».

147=

—, **Rose Lavinia** f19040000
•b ~ 1904 •m • = **BLAKE, Charles Isaac** •d 13 JUN 1973 aged 69 •i at St Peter's, Oatlands, TAS <TAMIOT Oa08/03041:2> •».

15

BLAKE, Joseph m18450000
•b ~ 1845 at Bothwell, TAS <not registered> •to **BLAKE, Robert** •& **Bowden, Mary** •license to marry

Emily Jane Savage in the house of **Humphery Thomas Savage**, Boodland, Bothwell, TAS 13 APR 1873

<NS373/2> •m 10 APR 1873 aged 28 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/32 : 1873/0003> • = **Savage, Emily Jane** aged 19 •d 18 MAY 1912 aged 68 •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/14210:6> • » 4 sons and 7 daughters: **Blake, Lucy Mabel Beatrice** f18730613; **BLAKE**, — m18750409; **BLAKE, Joseph Leslie** m18770704; **Blake, Alice Maud Mary** f18791211; **Blake**, — f18820223; **BLAKE**, — m18831020; **Blake**, — f18860510; **BLAKE, Douglas Cyril** m18881001; **Blake**, — f18911129; **Blake**, — f18940618; **Blake**, — f18990228.

15=

Savage, Emily Jane f18540303
•b 03MAR 1854 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/31 : 1854/00018> •to **SAVAGE, Humphrey Thomas** •& **Taylor, Ann Alice** •license to marry **Joseph Blake** in the house of **Humphery Thomas Savage**, Boodland, Bothwell, TAS 13 APR 1873
<NS373/2> •m 10 APR 1873 aged 28 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/32 : 1873/0003> • = **BLAKE, Joseph** •d 09 NOV 1942 aged 88 (note: there is the death notice of **Emily Jane Blake**, died 09 APR 1941 in the *Mercury* of the following day) •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/14210:7> • » 4 sons and 7 daughters: **Blake, Lucy Mabel Beatrice** f18730613; **BLAKE**, — m18750409; **BLAKE, Joseph Leslie** m18770704; **Blake, Alice Maud Mary** f18791211; **Blake**, — f18820223; **BLAKE**, — m18831020; **Blake**, — f18860510; **BLAKE, Douglas Cyril** m18881001; **Blake**, — f18911129; **Blake**, — f18940618; **Blake**, — f18990228.

151

Blake, Lucy Mabel Beatrice f18730613
•b 13 JUN 1873 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/50 : 1873/00015> •to **BLAKE, Joseph** •& **Savage, Emily Jane** •m 24 OCT 1892 aged 19 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/51 : 1892/0016> • = **EVANS, Archibald Charles** aged 25 •d 03 MAY 1912 aged 39 •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/14210:1> • » including: **Evans, Clarice Dorothy** f18930801; **EVANS, John Charles** m18941216; **EVANS**, — m18970306; **EVANS**, — m18981002.

151=

EVANS, Archibald Charles
m18670723
•b 23 JUL 1867 at Spring Bay, TAS
<RGD33/44 : 1867/01579> •to
EVANS, Samuel Tasman D. •& Gaby,
Jemima Blanchi •m 24 OCT 1892 aged
25 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/51 :
1892/0016> • = **Blake, Lucy Mabel**
Beatrice aged 19 •d 12 JAN 1949 aged
81 •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell,
TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/14210:2> •»
including: Evans, Clarice Dorothy
f18930801; EVANS, John Charles
m18941216; EVANS, — m18970306;
EVANS, — m18981002.

1511

Evans, Clarice Dorothy f18930801
•b 01.AUG 1893 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/74 : 1893/00108> •to
EVANS, Archibald Charles •& Blake,
Lucy Mabel Beatrice. Note: a Lucy
[Lucy Maud] Evans, died 16 SEP 1911
aged 18 is buried in the EVANS plot at
Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/14210:3> born 28 FEB 1893 at
Richmond <RGD33/75 : 1893/02110>
daughter of Thomas William Evans
and Catherine Plummer •».

1512

EVANS, John Charles m18941216
•b 16 DEC 1894 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/78 : 1895/00077> •to
EVANS, Archibald Charles •& Blake,
Lucy Mabel Beatrice.

1513

EVANS, [Max] m18970306
•b 06MAR 1897 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/82 : 1897/00130> •to EVANS,
Archibald Charles •& Blake, Lucy
Mabel Beatrice •m • = —, Vi •d 09 FEB
1954 •i at Municipal cemetery,
Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/14210:4> •».

1514

EVANS, [Leslie Blake] m18981002
•b 02 OCT 1898 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/84 : 1898/00142> •to EVANS,
Archibald Charles •& Blake, Lucy
Mabel Beatrice •m • = —, **Nancy** •d 23
OCT 1981 •i at Municipal cemetery,
Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/14210:5> •» Evans, Dorothy.

152

BLAKE, — m18750409
•b 09 APR 1875 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,

RGD33/52 : 1875/00008> •to **BLAKE,**
Joseph •& Savage, Emily Jane.

153

BLAKE, Joseph Leslie m18770704
•b 04 JUL 1877 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/54 : 1877/00026> •to
BLAKE, Joseph •& Savage, Emily Jane
•m 1904 • = North, Winifred Maida.

154

Blake, Alice Maud Mary f18791211
•b 11 DEC 1879 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/57 : 1880/00493> •to
BLAKE, Joseph •& Savage, Emily
Jane.

155

Blake, — f18820223
•b 23 FEB 1882 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/59 : 1882/00702> •to **BLAKE,**
Joseph •& Savage, Emily Jane.

156

BLAKE, — m18831020
•b 20 OCT 1883 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/61 : 1883/00160> •to **BLAKE,**
Joseph •& Savage, Emily Jane.

157

Blake, — f18860510
•b 10 MAY 1886 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/64 : 1886/00848> •to **BLAKE,**
Joseph •& Savage, Emily Jane.

158

BLAKE, Douglas Cyril m18881001
•b 01 OCT 1888 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/66 : 1888/00888> •to
BLAKE, Joseph •& Savage, Emily
Jane.

159

Blake, — f18911129
•b 29 NOV 1891 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/72 : 1892/00094> •to **BLAKE,**
Joseph •& Savage, Emily Jane.

15A

Blake, — f18940618
•b 18 JUN 1894 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/76 : 1894/00100> •to **BLAKE,**
Joseph •& Savage, Emily Jane.

15B

Blake, [Nora Irene?] f18990228
•b 28 FEB 1899 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/86 : 1899/00107> •to **BLAKE,**
Joseph •& Savage, Emily Jane •m • =
WHARTON, Frank •d 18 JUN 1979 •i

at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
<TAMIOT Bo01/09201:2> •».

15B=

WHARTON, Frank m00000000
•o of "Hunterston", Bothwell, TAS •b
•to WHARTON, Henry of
Chesterfield, England •& —, Alice •m
•= **Blake, Nora Irene** f18990228 •d 14
NOV 1971 •i at Municipal cemetery,
Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/09201:1> •».

16

Blake, Eleanor f18460000
•b ~ 1846 at Bothwell, TAS <not
registered> • fourth daughter to
BLAKE, Robert •& **Bowden, Mary** •m
25 JAN 1864 at Bothwell, TAS
<*Cornwall Chronicle*, 30 JAN 1864>
aged 18 <RGD37/23 : 1864/0606> •=
DAVIS, Henry Isaac of Ross aged 23
•d 26 JUL 1919 aged 74 at Ross, TAS of
granular disease of the kidney, ascites
and syncope <signed Patrick C.
Higgins, LRCP MRCS> •i at
Methodist cemetery, Ross <TAMIOT
Ro02/B0303:1> •» 3 sons and 6
daughters: Davis, — f18650413; Davis,
Annie Maria f18671012; DAVIS,
George Blake m18690611; Davis, Ada
Eliza f18710921; DAVIS, —
m18730828; DAVIS, Louis Henry
m18750518; DAVIS, — m18771005;
Davis, Beatrice Eleanor f18790118;
Davis, Elsie May f18830505; Davis, Ivy
Eade f18900314.

16=

DAVIS, Henry Isaac m18410000
•b ~ 1841 <not registered> •to DAVIS,
Peter •& Eade, Mary Gibbs [also
buried in same plot, died 1842 aged
43?] •c 07 JUL 1844 at St John's, Ross
•m1 11 SEP 1860 aged 19 at Campbell
Town <RGD37/19 : 1860/0043> •=1
Presnell, Emma aged 21 •m2 25 JAN
1864 at the house of Mr Blake,
Bothwell, TAS <*Cornwall Chronicle*, 30
JAN 1864> aged 23, widower,
<RGD37/23 : 1864/0606> •=2 **Blake,**
Eleanor aged 18 •d 07 AUG 1927 aged
86 at Ross, from senile decay, diabetes
melitis <signed Dr. W.H. Tofft of
Campbell Town> •i aged 86 at
Methodist cemetery, Ross <TAMIOT
Ro02/B0303:3> •1» 1 daughter: Davis,
Emma Amelia f18611216 •» 3 sons
and 6 daughters: Davis, — f18650413;
Davis, Annie Maria f18671012; DAVIS,
George Blake m18690611; Davis, Ada
Eliza f18710921; DAVIS, —
m18730828; DAVIS, Louis Henry
m18750518; DAVIS, — m18771005;

23. Edward Bowden of Bothwell

Davis, Beatrice Eleanor f18790118;
Davis, Elsie May f18830505; Davis, Ivy
Eade f18900314.

16==1

Presnell, Emma f18390625
•b 25 JUN 1839 at Oatlands, TAS
<RGD33/27 : 1839/00156> •to
PRESNELL, John •& **Presnell, Harriet**
•m 11 SEP 1860 aged 19 at Campbell
Town <RGD37/19 : 1860/0043> •=
DAVIS, Henry Isaac •d 16 JAN 1862
aged 22 at Ross <RGD35/30 :
BT62/0032> •i at Methodist cemetery,
Ross <TAMIOT Ro02/A0512:1> •» 1
daughter: Davis, Emma Amelia
f18611216.

16=1-1

Davis, Emma Amelia f18611216
•b 16 DEC 1861 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/38 : 1861/00699> •to DAVIS,
Henry Isaac •& **Presnell Emma** •d 20
FEB 1862 aged 9 weeks at Campbell
Town <RGD35/30 : BT62/0037> •i at
Methodist cemetery, Ross <TAMIOT
Ro02/A0512:2>.

161

Davis, [Louisa Mary] f18650413
•b 13 APR 1865 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/42 : 1865/00014> •to DAVIS,
Henry Isaac •& **Blake, Eleanor (Ellen)**
•m 06 DEC 1886 aged 21 at Campbell
Town <RGD37/45 : 1886/0045> •=
GOSS, Nicholas Cullicott aged 28 •d
•i at General cemetery, Ross
<TAMIOT Ro05/0707:2> •» Goss,
Eleanor Grace f18871227; GOSS, Frank
m18891011; Goss, Bertha Louisa
f18931003; GOSS, Norman m18960502.

161=

GOSS, Nicholas Cullicott m18580900
•b SEP 1858 •to GOSS, Nicholas
C •& —, Mary Ann •m 06 DEC 1886
aged 28 at Campbell Town
<RGD37/45 : 1886/0045> •= **Davis,**
Louisa Mary aged 21 •d 27MAR 1897
aged 38y 6m •i at General cemetery,
Ross <TAMIOT Ro05/0707:1> •»
Goss, Eleanor Grace f18871227; GOSS,
Frank m18891011; Goss, Bertha Louisa
f18931003; GOSS, Norman m18960502.

1611

Goss, Eleanor Grace f18871227
•b 27 DEC 1887 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/66 : 1888/00961> •to GOSS,
Nicholas Cullicott •& **Davis, Louisa**
Mary •m 1914 •= **WOOD, Harry**
Spurgeon •d 22 JAN 1967 aged 79 •i
at General cemetery, Latrobe

<TAMIOT Lt04/1801:2> •» Wood,
Sheila; Wood, Clara.

1611=

WOOD, Harry Spurgeon m18871214
•b 14 DEC 1887 at Launceston, TAS
<RGD33/66 : 1888/00032> •to
WOOD, Harry •& Childs, Elizabeth
•m 1914 •= **Goss, Eleanor Grace**
f18871227 •d 25 JUL 1960 aged 72 •i at
General cemetery, Latrobe <TAMIOT
Lt04/1801:1> •» Wood, Sheila; Wood,
Clara.

1612

GOSS, Frank m18891011
•b 11 OCT 1889 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/67 : 1889/00983> •to GOSS,
Nicholas Cullicott •& Davis, Louisa
Mary •m 1911 •= Williams, Ethel
Louisa.

1613

Goss, Bertha Louisa f18931003
•b 03 OCT 1893 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/74 : 1893/00235> •to GOSS,
Nicholas Cullicott •& Davis, Louisa
Mary •m 1915 <RGD 1915/0372> •=
STEPHENSON, Albert Robert
m18890420.

1913=

STEPHENSON, Albert Robert
m18890420
•b 20 APR 1889 at Glamorgan, TAS
<RGD33/67 : 1889/01696> •to
STEPHENSON, Francis Thomas •&
Glover, Clara Susannah •m 1915
<RGD 1915/0372> •= **Goss, Bertha**
Louisa f18931003.

1614

GOSS, Norman m18960502
•b 02 MAY 1896 at Oatlands, TAS
<RGD33/81 : 1896/01764> •to GOSS,
Nicholas Cullicott •& Davis, Louisa
Mary.

162

Davis, Annie Maria f18671012
•b 12 OCT 1867 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/44 : 1867/00159> •to DAVIS,
Henry Isaac •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen)
•d 15 JUN 1935 aged 67 •i Methodist
cemetery, Ross <TAMIOT
Ro02/B0305> •».

163

DAVIS, George Blake m18690611
•b 11 JUN 1869 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/46 : 1869/00147> •to DAVIS,
Henry Isaac •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen)
•m 25 OCT 1893 aged 24 at Campbell
Town <RGD37/52 : 1893/0025> •=
Bacon, Amy Amanda aged 25 •d 28
APR 1929 aged 60 •i at Methodist

cemetery, Ross <TAMIOT
Ro02/B0401:1> •» 5 sons and 2
daughters: DAVIS, Cyril; DAVIS,
Douglas; DAVIS, Mervyn; Davis,
Barth; Davis, Winifred; DAVIS, Colin;
DAVIS, Charles Henry.

163=

Bacon, Amy Amanda f18680000
•b ~ 1868 •m 25 OCT 1893 aged 25 at
Campbell Town <RGD37/52 :
1893/0025> •= **DAVIS, George Blake**
aged 24 •d 20MAR 1948 aged 79 •i
aged 80 at Methodist cemetery, Ross
<TAMIOT Ro02/B0401:2> •» DAVIS,
Charles Henry.

1631

Davis, Bertha Rose f18950104
•b 04 JAN 1895 at Campbell Town,
TAS <RGD33/78 : 1895/00169> •to
DAVIS, George Blake •& Bacon, Amy
Amanda •m •= **CORNISH, C[larance**
Henry] ?.

1632

DAVIS, Charles Henry m18970214
•b 14 FEB 1897 at Ross <RGD33/83 :
1897/02055> •to DAVIS, George Blake
•& Bacon, Mary [Amy] Amanda •d 14
FEB 1898 aged 1 at Ross <RGD35/66 :
RS98/0862> •i at Methodist cemetery,
Ross <TAMIOT Ro02/B0401:3>
•infant.

1633

Davis, Winifred Amy f18980909
•b 09 SEP 1898 at Ross, TAS
<RGD33/85 : 1898/02081> •to DAVIS,
George Blake •& Bacon, Amy Amanda
•m •= **CORNISH, Sydney** .

1633=

CORNISH, Sydney m18941111
•b 11 NOV 1894 at Oatlands, TAS
<RGD33/77 : 1894/01763> •to
CORNISH, Frederick •& Emery, Mary
•m •= **Davis, Winifred Amy** •d 10
FEB 1959 aged 64 •i at St Peter's,
Oatlands, TAS <TAMIOT
Oa08/03045> •».

1634

DAVIS, Cyril Blake m19000000
•b ~1900 •to DAVIS, George Blake •&
Bacon, Amy Amanda •m •= •d 23
DEC 1973 aged 73 at •crem 24 DEC
1973 at Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS
<CVC 7351, Northern Wall E-3:18> •»
DAVIS, John; DAVIS, Harry; Davis,
Noreen; Davis, Lenna.

1635

DAVIS, Douglas [Warner?]
m19020000
•b ~ 190 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD

1904/0566> •to DAVIS, George Blake
•& Bacon, Amy Amanda •m •= •»
DAVIS, Maurice; DAVIS, Michael;
Davis, Noel; Davis, Phyllis.

1636

DAVIS, Mervyn Eric m19060000
•b ~ 1906 at •to DAVIS, George Blake
•& Bacon, Amy Amanda •m •= —,
Eliza H. •d 03 AUG 1954 aged 48 •i at
St Peter's, Oatlands, TAS <TAMIOT
Oa08/03043> •».

1637

Davis, Edith Eleanor f19090000
•b ~1909 at •to DAVIS, George Blake
•& Bacon, Amy Amanda •m •=
MUNNINGS, Harold Roy •d 07 OCT
1982 aged 73 •i at Columbarium wall
at St John's, Ross <TAMIOT
Ro01/C/16:1>.

1637=

MUNNINGS, Harold Roy m19100000
•b ~1910 •m •= Davis, Edith Eleanor
•d 26 FEB 1987 aged 77 •i at
Columbarium wall at St John's, Ross
<TAMIOT Ro01/C/16:2>.

1638

DAVIS, Colin m19110000
•b ~ 1911 •to DAVIS, George Blake
•& Bacon, Amy Amanda •m •= •»
DAVIS, Kevin; DAVIS, Dennis.

164

Davis, Ada Eliza f18710921
•b 21 SEP 1871 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/48 : 1871/00148> •to DAVIS,
Henry Isaac •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen).

165

DAVIS, Douglas m18730828
•o Council Clerk of Longford •b 28
AUG 1873 at Campbell Town
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/50 : 1873/00135> •to DAVIS,
Henry Isaac •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen)
•m •= •» 3 sons: DAVIS, Donald (who
has 2 sons and lives in Victoria)
DAVIS, Lovell (in Victoria) and
DAVIS, Winston (2 daughters, in
Victoria).

166

DAVIS, Louis Henry m18750518
•b 18 MAY 1875 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/52 : 1875/00122> •to DAVIS,
Henry Isaac •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen)
•m 06 SEP 1899 aged 24 at Ross
<RGD37/62 : 1899/0959> •=Fisher,
Eleanor Mary aged 20 •d 11 AUG
1938 aged 63 at •i at
Methodist cemetery, Ross <TAMIOT
Ro02/B0607:1> •» 5 sons and 1
daughter: DAVIS, Robert; DAVIS,

Leonard; DAVIS, Alan; DAVIS,
Reginald; Davis, Kath; DAVIS, Keith.

166=

Fisher, Eleanor Mary f18790416
•b 16 APR 1879 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/56 : 1879/00559> •to
FISHER, Charles •& Roome, Marian
•m 06 SEP 1899 aged 20 at Ross
<RGD37/62 : 1899/0959> •=DAVIS,
Louis Henry aged 24 •d 17MAR 1946
aged 67 •i at Methodist cemetery, Ross
<TAMIOT Ro02/B0607:2> •» 5 sons
and 1 daughter: DAVIS, Robert;
DAVIS, Leonard; DAVIS, Alan;
DAVIS, Reginald; Davis, Kath; DAVIS,
Keith.

1661

DAVIS, Robert
•b •to DAVIS, Louis Henry •& Fisher,
Eleanor Mary •m •= Annear, Ruby •»
1 daughter: Davis, Betty.

1662

DAVIS, Leonard
•b •to DAVIS, Louis Henry •& Fisher,
Eleanor Mary •m1 •=1 —, Veni •m2
•=2 Fisher, Myra his cousin •d •i 1»
Davis, Frances; Davis, Dorothy;
DAVIS, Laurence; •2» Davis, Rosslyn.

16624

Davis, Rosslyn Ann f19411014
•b 14 OCT 1941 at Campbell Town,
TAS •to DAVIS, Leonard •& Fisher,
Myra E •d 29 OCT 1941 aged 15 days
•i at Methodist Cemetery, Ross
<TAMIOT Ro02/B0606> •infant.

16625

Davis, Jill
•b •to DAVIS, Leonard •& Fisher,
Myra E •m •= SAWREY, Hugh.

1663

DAVIS, Alan Henry m19060103
•b 03 JAN 1906 at •to DAVIS, Louis
Henry •& Fisher, Eleanor Mary •m •=
Fordham, Joyce •d 11 APR 1975 aged
69 •i at Methodist cemetery, Ross, TAS
<TAMIOT Ro02/B0604> •» DAVIS,
Owen; Davis, Ruth; Davis, Kay; Davis
Susan.

16631

DAVIS, Owen
•b •to DAVIS, Alan Henry •&
Fordham, Joyce •m •= —, — •d •i •»
Davis, Ann; Davis, Jane.

16632

Davis, Ruth
•b •to DAVIS, Alan Henry •&
Fordham, Joyce •m •= GARVIN, —
•d •i •».

16633

Davis, Kay

•b •to DAVIS, Alan Henry •&
 Fordham, Joyce •m • = REID, Ronald
 •d •i •» 5 children:

16634

Davis Susan

•b •to DAVIS, Alan Henry •&
 Fordham, Joyce •m • = HAYES, Frank
 •d •i •».

1664

DAVIS, Reginald Louis m19100000

•b ~ 1910 at •to DAVIS, Louis Henry
 •& Fisher, Eleanor Mary •d 26 NOV
 1973 aged 63 at •i at Methodist
 cemetery, Ross <TAMIOT
 Ro02/B0605> •».

1665

Davis, Kath

•b •to DAVIS, Louis Henry •& Fisher,
 Eleanor Mary •m • = COOPER,
 Samuel •d •i •» COOPER, Ian;
 COOPER, Bryan.

1665=

COOPER, Samuel

•b •to •& •m • = Davis, Kath •d •i
 •» COOPER, Ian; COOPER, Bryan.

1666

DAVIS, Keith

•b 01 JAN 1912 •to DAVIS, Louis
 Henry •& Fisher, Eleanor Mary •m • =
 —, Rhoda •d •i •» DAVIS, Ramon;
 Davis, Helen.

167

DAVIS, [Leslie William] m18771005

•o grocer •b 05 OCT 1877 at Ross
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/54 : 1877/00149> •to DAVIS,
 Henry Isaac •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen)
 •m 12 APR 1912 aged 34 at Devonport
 • = Roberts, Alice aged 23 •d 18 JUN
 1948 aged 70 at 96 Fenton Street,
 Devonport of coronary thrombosis,
 occlusion and myocardial
 degeneration <signed by Dr. Abey> •i
 General cemetery, Devonport
 <TAMIOT Dv01/00974:1> •» Davis,
 Alice; DAVIS, Albert; Davis Muriel
 Faith.

167=

Roberts, Alice f18880701

•b 01 JUL 1888 at Waratah
 <RGD33/66 : 1888/03566> •to
 ROBERTS, Anthony, mine manager
 •& Watters (Walters), Serena (Selina)
 •m 12 APR 1912 aged 34 at Devonport
 • = DAVIS, Leslie William •d 31 JUL
 1954 aged 66 of toxemia, abscess and
 diabetes <signed by Dr. Rankin> •i

General cemetery, Devonport

<TAMIOT Dv01/00974:2> •» Davis,
 Alice; DAVIS, Albert; Davis Muriel
 Faith.

168

Davis, [Beatrice Eleanor] f18790118

•b 18 JAN 1879 at Campbell Town
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/56 : 1879/00535> •to DAVIS,
 Henry Isaac •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen)
 •d 21 JUL 1958 aged 79 •i at
 Methodist cemetery, Ross <TAMIOT
 Ro02/B0506> •».

169

Davis, Elsie May f18830505

•b 05 MAY 1883 at Campbell Town
 <RGD33/61 : 1883/00253> •to DAVIS,
 Henry Isaac •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen)
 •d 08 JUL 1883 aged 9w 1d at
 Campbell Town <RGD35/51 :
 BT83/0099> •i at Methodist cemetery,
 Ross <TAMIOT Ro02/B0304:2>
 •infant.

16A

Davis, Ivy Eade f18900314

•b 14MAR 1890 at Campbell Town
 <RGD33/68 : 1890/00939> •to DAVIS,
 Henry Isaac •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen)
 •d 06 AUG 1890 aged 4m at Campbell
 Town <RGD35/58 : BT90/0498> •i at
 Methodist cemetery, Ross <TAMIOT
 Ro02/B0304:1> •infant.

16A

DAVIS, Clarence m18910000

•b ~ 1891 at Campbell Town <not
 registered> •to DAVIS, Henry Isaac
 •& Blake, Eleanor (Ellen) •m 1903 •to
 Salmon, Ida Prudence •d 18 FEB 1963
 aged 72 •i at Methodist cemetery,
 Ross, TAS <TAMIOT Ro02/B0602:2>.

16A=

Salmon, Ida Prudence f18910925

•b 25 SEP 1891 at Oatlands, TAS
 <RGD33/71 : 1891/02620> •to
 SALMON, William •& Thomas,
 Harriett Ellen •m 1903 • = DAVIS,
 Clarence m18910000 •d 22 SEP 1954 •i
 at Methodist cemetery, Ross, TAS
 <TAMIOT Ro02/B0602:1>.

17

BLAKE, Robert Edward m18471020

•b 20 OCT 1847 at Bothwell, TAS
 <Family Bible of Robert Edward
 Blake> •to BLAKE, Robert •&
 Bowden, Mary •m1 SEP 1879 • =1
 Triffett, Sarah Ann •m2 • = Hallett,
 Mary Ann Elizabeth née Arnett, a
 widow with 3 children: Ruby, Leslie
 and Vic •d 29 MAY 1928 aged 81 at •i
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS

<TAMIOT Bo01/05302:2> •» BLAKE, Robert Oswald m18800305; BLAKE, Sydney Claude m18811008; Blake, Elodie Mary f18830917.

17=1

Triffett, Sarah Ann f18511003
•b 03 OCT 1851 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered as Triffitt, RGD33/29 : 1851/00020> •to TRIFFITT, Edward •& Taylor, Mary •m 01 SEP 1879 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/38 : 1879/0492> •= **BLAKE, Robert Edward** •d 20MAR 1889 aged 36 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/57 : BT89/0546> •i Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/05302:1> •» BLAKE, Robert Oswald m18800305.

17=2

Arnett, Mary Ann Elizabeth f18580617
•b 17 JUN 1858 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/35 : 1858/00022> •to ARNETT, Simon •& Whiteway, Mary Ann •m1 26 JUL 1883 aged 24 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/42 : 1883/0025> •=1 **HALLETT, Frederick** aged 24 •m2 25 FEB 1897 aged 38 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/57 : 1897/0201> •=2 **BLAKE, Robert Edward** aged 48 •d 28 AUG 1935 aged 77 <Mercury, Hobart, 29 AUG 1935> •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/10105:2> •1» Hallett, Ruby Elizabeth f18831214; HALLETT, Leslie Charles m18850909; HALLETT, Victor Rupert m18870621 •2» Blake, Phyllis; BLAKE, Jack (last Blake at Bothwell, TAS in 1978).

171

BLAKE, Robert Oswald m18800305
•b 05MAR 1880 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/57 : 1880/00499> •to BLAKE, Robert Edward •& Triffett, Sarah Ann •c •m •= •d 25 JUN 1943 aged 63 at Canterbury, VIC <GSV 1943/6764> <Mercury, Hobart, 28 JUN 1943> •i •».

172

BLAKE, Sydney Claude m18811008
•b 08 OCT 1881 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/58 : 1881/00108> •to BLAKE, Robert Edward •& Triffett, Sarah Ann •c •m •= **Griffiths, Kate** •d (Sydney George "Dick" died 15 NOV 1951, see *Mercury* of next day) •i •» 4 children: BLAKE, Thomas; Blake, June; Blake, Mollie; Blake, Gwen.

172=

Griffiths, Kate

23. Edward Bowden of Bothwell

•b •to •& •m •= **BLAKE, Sydney Claude** •d •i •».

173

Blake, Elodie Mary f18830917
•b 17 SEP 1883 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/61 : 1883/00154> •to BLAKE, Robert Edward •& Triffett, Sarah Ann •c •m 1909 •= **CLARK, John Richard**, of Cygnet •d •i •» 8 children: Clark, Kathleen; Clark, Olive; CLARK, Robert; Clark, Eileen; CLARK, Richard; Clark, Joan; CLARK, Donald; CLARK, Jack (who died at 9m in 1927).

173=

CLARK, John Richard m18840823
•b 23 AUG 1884 at Port Cygnet <RGD33/62 : 1884/02482> •to CLARK, John •& Skinner, Mary •m 1909 •= **Blake, Elodie Mary** •d •i •» 8 children: Clark, Kathleen; Clark, Olive; CLARK, Robert; Clark, Eileen; CLARK, Richard; Clark, Joan; CLARK, Donald; CLARK, Jack (who died at 9m in 1927).

18

BLAKE, William John m18500430
•o carrier and brewer at the "Jolly Hatter", Hobart •b 30 APR 1850 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/24 : 1850/00150> •to BLAKE, Robert •& Bowden, Mary •m under the name of William Jonathan Blake 10 NOV 1879 aged 29 at Hamilton <RGD37/38 : 1879/0669> •= **Ball, Isabella**, aged 21. •d 22 DEC 1934 aged 84 •i at the Bothwell, TAS Municipal Cemetery. <TAMIOT Bo01/12203: 5> •» 2 sons and 4 daughters: Blake, Lela Edith; Blake, Olivia Isabell; BLAKE, Lindsey William; BLAKE, Athol Clyde; Blake, Sybil Maude; Blake, Muriel Amy.

18=

Ball, Isabella f18580211
•b 11 FEB 1858 at Hamilton <registered without forenames, RGD33/35 : 1858/00703> •to BALL, Moses •& Plansom, Isabella •m 10 NOV 1879 aged 21 at Hamilton <RGD37/38 : 1879/0669> •= **BLAKE, William John** aged 29 •d 27 JAN 1933 aged 74 <Mercury, Hobart, 28 JAN 1933> •i at the Bothwell, TAS Municipal Cemetery. <TAMIOT Bo01/12203: 4> •» 2 sons and 4 daughters: Blake, Lela Edith; Blake, Olivia Isabell; BLAKE, Lindsey William; BLAKE, Athol Clyde; Blake, Sybil Maude; Blake, Muriel Amy.

181

Blake, Lela Edith f18811121
 •b 21 NOV 1881 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/58 : 1881/00113> •to
 BLAKE, William John •& Ball, Isabella
 •d 09 FEB 1900 <Mercury, Hobart, 12
 FEB 1900> •i aged 18, buried at
 Bothwell, TAS Municipal Cemetery
 <TAMIOT Bo01/12203: 3> •».

182

Blake, Olivia Isabell f18831226
 •b 26 DEC 1883 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/62 : 1884/00819> •to
 BLAKE, William John •& Ball, Isabella
 •d 09 FEB 1900 aged 18 •i at Bothwell,
 TAS Municipal Cemetery <TAMIOT
 Bo01/12203: 3> •».

183

BLAKE, Lindsey William m18850505
 •b 05 MAY 1885 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/63 : 1885/00835> •to
 BLAKE, William John •& Ball, Isabella
 •en 40th Battalion, AIF •m 1915 •=
 Rolls, Eva •d 05 AUG 1920, aged 35 •i
 at buried at Municipal cemetery
 Bothwell, TAS Municipal Cemetery
 <TAMIOT Bo01/12203: 1 and 7> •».

183=

Rolls, Eva f18890306
 •b 06MAR 1889 at Hamilton, TAS
 <RGD33/67 : 1889/01810> •to ROLLS,
 Charles •& Turnbull, Margaret •m
 1915 •= **BLAKE, Lindsey William** •d
 08 FEB 1938 aged 48 <Mercury, Hobart,
 09 FEB 1938> •i at buried at Bothwell,
 TAS Municipal Cemetery <TAMIOT
 Bo01/12203: 2> •».

184

BLAKE, Athol Clyde m18870413
 •b 13 APR 1887 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/65 : 1887/00866> •to
 BLAKE, William John •& Ball, Isabella
 •en 12th Battalion, AIF •d 07 SEP 1915
 aged 28 <not registered> •mem at
 Bothwell, TAS Municipal Cemetery
 <TAMIOT Bo01/12203: 6> •».

185

Blake, Sybil Maude f18890706
 •b 06 JUL 1889 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/67 : 1889/00850> •to
 BLAKE, William John •& Ball, Isabella
 •m •= •d •i •».

186

Blake, Muriel Amy f18910710
 •b 10 JUL 1891 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/70 : 1891/00881> •to
 BLAKE, William John •& Ball, Isabella
 •m •= 1915 •d ELLIS, William Henry
 •i •».

19

BLAKE, George m18500000
 •b ~1850 at <not registered> •to
 BLAKE, Robert •& Bowden, Mary •lic
 to marry Joanne Smith in St Peter's,
 Oatlands, TAS 18 JAN 1874 •m 24 JAN.
 1874 aged 24 at Oatlands, TAS
 <RGD37/33 : 1874/0584> •= **Smith,**
Joanna aged 28 •d •i •» Blake,
 Isabella f18741123.

19=

Smith, Joanna f18470919
 •b 19 SEP 1847 at Tasman's Peninsula,
 TAS <RGD33/27 : 1847/00525> •to
 SMITH, Josiah •& Lundy, Wilmot •lic
 to marry George Blake in St Peter's,
 Oatlands, TAS 18 JAN 1874 •m 24 JAN
 1874 aged 28 at Oatlands, TAS
 <RGD37/33 : 1874/0584> •= **BLAKE,**
George aged 24 •d •i •» 1 daughter:
 Blake, Isabella f18741123.

191

Blake, Isabella f18741123
 •b 23 NOV 1874 at Oatlands, TAS
 <RGD33/51 : 1874/01241> •to
 BLAKE, George •& Smith, Joanna •m
 •= •d •i •».

1A

BLAKE, Alfred James m18531103
 •b 03 NOV 1853 at Cove Point, TAS
 <not registered> •to BLAKE, Robert,
 farmer •& Bowden, Mary •c 20 APR
 1854 •m 05 SEP 1883 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD37/42 : 1883/0031> •= **Hughes,**
Ellen Harriette •d 26 JAN 1940 aged
 85 <Mercury, Hobart, 27 JAN 1940> •i
 at Bothwell, TAS General cemetery
 <TAMIOT Bo01/11103: 2> •» 2 sons
 and 1 daughter: Blake, Ivy Marion ,
 BLAKE, Norman Keith and BLAKE,
 Sydney William.

1A=

Hughes, Ellen Harriette f18540000
 •b ~ 1854 •to •& •m 05 SEP 1883 at
 Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/42 :
 1883/0031> •= **BLAKE, Alfred James**
 •d 08 AUG 1931 aged 77 •i at
 Bothwell, TAS General cemetery
 <TAMIOT Bo01/11103: 3> •» 2 sons
 and 1 daughter: Blake, Ivy Marion ,
 BLAKE, Norman Keith and BLAKE,
 Sydney William.

1A1

Blake, Ivy Marion f18851101
 •b 01 NOV 1885 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/63 : 1885/00860> •to
 BLAKE, Alfred James •& Hughes,
 Ellen Harriette •c •m •= •d •i •».

1A2

BLAKE, Norman Keith m18890706

•b 06 JUL 1889 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/67 : 1889/00849> •to
 BLAKE, Alfred James •& Hughes,
 Ellen Harriette •c •m • = •d •i •».

1A3

BLAKE, Sydney William m18920726
 •b 26 JUN 1892 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/72 : 1892/00112> •to
 BLAKE, Alfred James •& Hughes,
 Ellen Harriette •d 11 NOV 1896 aged 5
 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/64 :
 BT96/0033> •i at General cemetery,
 Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
 Bo01/11103:1> •infant.

1B

Blake, Eliza Harriet f18560529
 •b 29 MAY 1856 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/33 : 1856/00023> •to
 BLAKE, Robert, farmer •& Bowden,
 Mary •m 29 JUN 1881 aged 25 at
 Campbell Town <RGD37/40 :
 1881/0206> • = **KNOWLES, Charles**
Brown, aged 24 •d 07 NOV 1918 aged
 63 at •i at Methodist cemetery, Ross
 <TAMIOT Ro02/B0301:2> •» four
 daughters: Knowles, Eleanor Mary;
 Knowles, Elsie Louisa; Knowles, Alma
 Mabel; Knowles, Ivy Annie.

1B=

KNOWLES, Charles Brown
 m18580824
 •b 24 AUG 1858 at Campbell Town,
 TAS <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/35 : 1858/00197> •to
 KNOWLES, John Brown •& Porter,
 Matilda •m 29 JUN 1881 aged 24 at
 Campbell Town <RGD37/40 :
 1881/0206> • = **Blake, Eliza Harriet**
 aged 25 •d 04 JUN 1931 aged 72 •i at
 Ross Methodist cemetery <TAMIOT
 Ro02/B0301:3> •» four daughters:
 Knowles, Eleanor Mary; Knowles,
 Elsie Louisa; Knowles, Alma Mabel;
 Knowles, Ivy Annie.

1B1

Knowles, Eleanor Mary f18820528
 •b 28 MAY 1882 at Campbell Town,
 TAS <RGD33/59 : 1882/00833> •to
 KNOWLES, Charles Brown •& Blake,
 Eliza Harriet •m 1913 • =
PARRAMORE, Thomas Francis
 m18780601 •d •i •».

1B1=

PARRAMORE, Thomas Francis
 m18780601
 •b 01 JUN 1878 at Campbell Town,
 TAS <RGD33/55 : 1878/00133> •to
 PARRAMORE, John Thomas •&
 Treanor, Mary Ann •m 1913 • =
Knowles, Eleanor Mary f18820528.

1B2

Knowles, Elsie Louisa f18840307
 •b 07MAR 1884 at Campbell Town.
 <RGD33/62 : 1884/00936> •to
 KNOWLES, Charles Brown •& Blake,
 Eliza Harriet •d 01 JUN 1902 aged 18
 •i at Ross Methodist cemetery
 <TAMIOT Ro02/B0301:1> •».

1B3

Knowles, Alma Mabel f18900117
 •b 17 JAN 1890 at Campbell Town.
 <RGD33/68 : 1890/00935> •to
 KNOWLES, Charles Brown •& Blake,
 Eliza Harriet •m 1914 • = **GOSS,**
Nicholas Andrew m18890425 •d •i
 •».

1B3=

GOSS, Nicholas Andrew m18890425
 •b 25 APR 1889 at Campbell Town,
 TAS <RGD33/67 : 1889/00934> •to
 GOSS, Charles •& Cole, Isabella
 Harriet •m 1914 • = **Knowles, Alma**
Mabel f18900117 •d •i •».

1B4

Knowles, Ivy Annie f18930815
 •b 15 AUG 1893 at Campbell Town.
 <RGD33/74 : 1893/00223.> •to
 KNOWLES, Charles Brown •& Blake,
 Eliza Harriet •m • = •d •i •».

2

BOWDEN, Jonathan m18200000
 •o ploughman and farmer •b ~ 1820
 at Norfolk, England •to BOWDEN,
 Edward •& Ayres, Diana •a 16 JAN
 1830. per *Bussorah Merchant* <CSO
 1/415/9373 p91> •m 02 AUG 1841
 aged 21 at Hamilton <RGD37/02 :
 1841/1242> • = **Merry, Mary** aged 16
 •d 24 OCT 1880 aged 64 at Auburn
 Vale, Wonwron, Gippsland, VIC,
 formerly of Bothwell, TAS <GSV
 1880/11535> <Mercury, Hobart, 02
 NOV 1880, 10 NOV 1880> •i •» 3 sons:
 BOWDEN, Edward; BOWDEN, John;
 BOWDEN, James Jonathan.

2=

Merry, Mary f18250000
 •b ~1825 •to •& •m 02 AUG 1841
 aged 16 at Hamilton <RGD37/02 :
 1841/1242> • = **BOWDEN, Jonathan**
 aged 21 •d •i •» 3 sons: BOWDEN,
 Edward; BOWDEN, John; BOWDEN,
 James Jonathan.

21

BOWDEN, Edward m18441201
 •b 01 DEC 1844 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/24 : 1845/00027> •to
 BOWDEN, Jonathan •& Merry, Mary
 •m 1876 at VIC <GSV 1876/2732> • =
 Skey, Charity Emma •d

1925 aged 82 at Yarram Yarram, VIC
<GSV 1925/3688> •i •».

211

Bowden, Emma f18770000
•b 1877 at Fitzroy, VIC <GSV
1877/8072> •to BOWDEN, Edward
•& Skey, Charita Emma •m •= •d •i
•».

212

BOWDEN, Charles Edward S
m18790000
•b 1879 at Yarram, Gippsland, VIC
<GSV 1879/20385> •to BOWDEN,
Edward •& Skey, Charita Emma •m
•= •d •i •».

213

Bowden, Daisy Euphemia f18810000
•b 1881 at Tarraville, Gippsland, VIC
<GSV 1881/19985> •to BOWDEN,
Edward •& Skey, Charita Emma •m
•= •d •i •».

214

Bowden, Ida Mary f18830000
•b 1883 at Tarraville, Gippsland, VIC
<GSV 1883/20241> •to BOWDEN,
Edward •& Skey, Charita Emma •m
•= •d •i •».

215

Bowden, Hilda Charity f18850000
•b 1885 at Tarraville, Gippsland, VIC
<GSV 1885/29335> •to BOWDEN,
Edward •& Skey, Charita Emma •m
•= •d •i •».

216

BOWDEN, Vernon Jonathan
m18880000
•b 1888 at Tarraville, Gippsland, VIC
<GSV 1888/16123> •to BOWDEN,
Edward •& Skey, Charita Emma •m
•= •d •i •».

22

BOWDEN, John m18480000
•b 13 OCT 1848 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/24 : 1848/00107> •to
BOWDEN, Jonathan •& Merry, Mary
•d 05 APR 1859 aged 10 at Bothwell,
TAS <RGD35/27 : BT59/0003> •i •».

23

BOWDEN, James Jonathan
m18570111
•o •b 11 JAN 1857 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/34 : 1857/00001> •to
BOWDEN, Jonathan •& Merry, Mary
•m 1888 at VIC <GSV 1888/290> •=
Spear, Annie StClair •d •i •».

23=

Spear, Annie StClair f18570000
•b ~ 1857? at Goulburn, New South

Wales <RGD-NSW 1857/6779>? •to
SPEAR, John •& —, Ester A. •m 1888
at VIC <GSV 1888/290> •= BOWDEN,
James Jonathan •d •i •».

3

Bowden, Harriet f18210000
•b ~ 1821 at Norfolk, England •to
BOWDEN, Edward •& Ayres, Diana
•a 16 JAN 1830 per *Bussorah Merchant*
<CSO 1/415/9373 p91> •m 12 NOV
1838 at Hamilton <RGD36/03 :
1838/4314> •= GABY, Thomas •d 11
JUN 1893 aged 72 at Richmond
<RGD35/61 : RC93/0615> <Mercury,
Hobart, 12 JUN 1893> •i at St Luke's,
Richmond <TAMIOT Ri01/1009:1> •»
3 sons and 9 daughters: children:
Gaby, Kezia f18420529; Gaby, Adeline
Harriett f18440619; Gaby, Zillah
Sophia f18460209; GABY, Alfred
Athelstan m18480328; Gaby, Florence
Melvina f18501010; Gaby, Constance
Maud Mary f18520707; Gaby, —
f18540710; Gaby, — f18550901; Gaby,
Emily Kate f18580206; Gaby, Laura
Grace f18600910; GABY, Frederic
Arthur Pinneg m18620525; GABY,
Herbert Cecil m18651203.

3=

GABY, Thomas—
•o free settler, not a convict •b •to •&
•m 12 NOV 1838 at Hamilton
<RGD36/03 : 1838/4314> •= Bowden,
Harriet f18210000 •d 15 FEB 1903 at
Richmond <RGD 1903/0730> and
<Mercury, Hobart, 28 FEB 1903> •i at
St Luke's, Richmond <TAMIOT
Ri01/1009:2> •» 3 sons and 9
daughters: children: Gaby, Kezia
f18420529; Gaby, Adeline Harriett
f18440619; Gaby, Zillah Sophia
f18460209; GABY, Alfred Athelstan
m18480328; Gaby, Florence Melvina
f18501010; Gaby, Constance Maud
Mary f18520707; Gaby, — f18540710;
Gaby, — f18550901; Gaby, Emily Kate
f18580206; Gaby, Laura
Grace f18600910; GABY, Frederic
Arthur Pinneg m18620525; GABY,
Herbert Cecil m18651203.

31 and 41=

Gaby, Kezia f18420529
•b 29 MAY 1842 at Oatlands, TAS
<RGD33/27 : 1842/00190> •to GABY,
Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m
30MAR 1871 at Richmond <RGD37/30
: 1871/0552> <Mercury, Hobart, 05
APR 1871, double wedding> •=
NORTH, William Jr (her first cousin)
•d 11 FEB 1930 aged 88 at •i at
Bothwell, TAS Municipal cemetery

<TAMOT Bo01/03205:4> •» see
descendants listed under 41.

32

Gaby, [Adeline Harriett] f18440619
•b 19 JUN 1844 at Oatlands, TAS
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/27 : 1844/00246> •to GABY,
Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m
30MAR 1871 at Richmond <RGD37/30
: 1871/0553> <Mercury, Hobart, 05
APR 1871, double wedding> •=
WADE, Joseph •d •i •» **WADE,**
Frederick Halsey m18730625; Wade,
Zillah Grace f18750918; **WADE, Percy**
Thornton m18790322; Wade, Evelyn
May f18800821; **WADE, Charles Owen**
m18811030; Wade, Frances Kate
f18830717.

32=

WADE, Joseph
•b •to •& •m 30MAR 1871 at
Richmond <RGD37/30 : 1871/0553>
<Mercury, Hobart, 05 APR 1871,
double wedding> •= **Gaby, Adeline**
Harriett •d •i •» **WADE, Frederick**
Halsey m18730625; Wade, Zillah Grace
f18750918; **WADE, Percy Thornton**
m18790322; Wade, Evelyn May
f18800821; **WADE, Charles Owen**
m18811030; Wade, Frances Kate
f18830717.

321 and 414= and 214=

WADE, Frederick Halsey m18730625
•b 25 JUN 1873 at Richmond
<RGD33/50 : 1873/01570> •to **WADE,**
Joseph •& Gaby, Adeline Harriett •m
1908 •= **North, Minna Harriett** his
cousin •d 18 MAY 1949 aged 75 at
Launceston, TAS <Advocate, Burnie 19
MAY 1949> •i •» Wade, Kathleen;
Wade, Olive; Wade, Constance; Wade,
Helen.

321= and 411

North, Minna Harriett f18800426
•b 26 APR 1880 at Richmond
<RGD33/57 : 1880/02346> •to
NORTH, William •& Gaby, Kezia •m
1908 •= **WADE, Frederick Halsey** her
cousin •d •i •= •» Wade, Kathleen;
Wade, Olive; Wade, Constance; Wade,
Helen.

3211

Wade, Kathleen
•b •to **WADE, Frederick Halsey** •&
North, Minna Harriett •m •= •d •i •».

3212

Wade, Olive
•b •to **WADE, Frederick Halsey** •&
North, Minna Harriett •m •= •d •i •».

3213

Wade, Constance
•b •to **WADE, Frederick Halsey** •&
North, Minna Harriett •m •= •d •i •».

3214

Wade, Helen
•b •to **WADE, Frederick Halsey** •&
North, Minna Harriett •m •= •d •i •».

322

Wade, Zillah Grace f18750918
•b 18 SEP 1875 at Richmond
<RGD33/52 : 1875/01601> •to **WADE,**
Joseph •& Gaby, Adeline Harriett •m
21 JUN 1899 aged 23 at Ringarooma
<RGD37/62 : 1899/0939> •=
LOWTHER, Vere Brabazon aged 29
•d •i •».

322=

LOWTHER, Vere Brabazon
m18700000
•b ~ 1870 •to **LOWTHER, William St**
George P. O., Clerk in Holy Orders •&
Wordsworth, Helen •m 21 JUN 1899
aged 29 at Ringarooma <RGD37/62 :
1899/0939> •= **Wade, Zillah Grace**
f18750918 aged 23 •d •i •note:
mentioned on a monument at St
Paul's, Springfield <TAMOT
Sc02/0411> •».

323

WADE, Percy Thornton m18790322
•o farmer, of Table Cape •b 22MAR
1879 at Richmond <RGD33/56 :
1879/02265> •to **WADE, Joseph** •&
Gaby, Adeline Harriett •m 1906 •=
Marsden, Elsie Beatrice •d 04 APR
1956 aged 77 at 10 Bodgin Street,
Wynyard <Advocate, Burnie 05 APR
1956> •i at General cemetery,
Wynyard <TAMOT Wy01/1917:1 •»
WADE, Athol; **WADE, Keith**+; **WADE,**
Raymond+; **WADE, Walter**; **WADE,**
Charles; **WADE, Leonard**; **WADE,**
Lawrence+; **WADE, Maxwell**; **WADE,**
Ronald; Wade, Valma (E.Greene).

323=

Marsden, Elsie Beatrice f18870000
•b ~1887 at •to •& •m 1906 •=
WADE, Percy Thornton •d 1976 at •i
at General cemetery, Wynyard
<TAMOT Wy01/1917:2 •» **WADE,**
Athol; **WADE, Keith**+; **WADE,**
Raymond+; **WADE, Walter**; **WADE,**
Charles; **WADE, Leonard**; **WADE,**
Lawrence+; **WADE, Maxwell**; **WADE,**
Ronald; Wade, Valma (E.Greene).

3231

WADE, Athol m19070000
•b ~1907 •to **WADE, Percy Thornton**

•& Marsden, Elsie Beatrice •m • = •d
•i •».

3232

WADE, Keith m19080000
•b ~1908 at •to WADE, Percy
Thornton •& Marsden, Elsie Beatrice
•d 1935 aged 27 in New Guinea
<Advocate, Burnie, 27 NOV 1935> •i .

3233

WADE, Percy Raymond m19090000
•b ~ 1909 at •to WADE, Percy
Thornton •& Marsden, Elsie Beatrice
•d 04 JAN 1928, drowned aged 18 at
Wynyard <Advocate, Burnie <05 JAN
1928> •i Old Jenner Street cemetery,
Wynyard <TAMTOT Wy03/397:2>.

3234

WADE, Walter
•b •to WADE, Percy Thornton •&
Marsden, Elsie Beatrice •m • = •d •i
•».

3235

WADE, Charles
•b •to WADE, Percy Thornton •&
Marsden, Elsie Beatrice •m • = •d •i
•».

3236

WADE, Leonard Eric m19150000
•b ~1915 ? •to WADE, Percy Thornton
•& Marsden, Elsie Beatrice •m • = —
Marguerite ? •d 1983 ? •i •» WADE,
Michael; Wade, Judith; WADE, Nigel ?

3237

WADE, Lawrence m19170000
•b ~1917 •to WADE, Percy Thornton
•& Marsden, Elsie Beatrice •m • = •d
•i •».

3238

WADE, Roy Maxwell m 19190000
•b ~1919 at •to WADE, Percy
Thornton •& Marsden, Elsie Beatrice
•m • = —, Emily •d 1993 at •i at Lawn
cemetery, Wynyard, TAS <TAMTOT
Wy04/000> •» WADE, Gerald; Wade,
Dianne; WADE, Raymond; WADE,
Darrell; WADE, Alwyn; WADE,
Timothy.

32381

WADE, Gerald
•b •to WADE, Roy Maxwell •&
....., Emily •m •d •i •».

32382

Wade, Dianne
•b •to WADE, Roy Maxwell •& —,
Emily •m •d •i •».

32383

WADE, Raymond

•b •to WADE, Roy Maxwell •& —,
Emily •m •d •i •».

32384

WADE, Darrell
•b •to WADE, Roy Maxwell •& —,
Emily •m •d •i •».

32385

WADE, Alwyn
•b •to WADE, Roy Maxwell •& —,
Emily •m •d •i •».

32386

WADE, Timothy
•b •to WADE, Roy Maxwell •& —,
Emily •m •d •i •».

3239

WADE, Ronald
•b •to WADE, Percy Thornton •&
Marsden, Elsie Beatrice •m • = •d •i
•».

323A

Wade, Valma
•b •to WADE, Percy Thornton •&
Marsden, Elsie Beatrice •m • =
GREENE, Edgar •d •i •».

323A=

GREENE, Edgar
•b •to •& •m • = Wade, Valma •d •i
•».

324

Wade, Evelyn May f18800821
•b 21 AUG 1880 at Richmond
<RGD33/57 : 1880/02382> •to WADE,
Joseph •& Gaby, Adeline Harriett •m
1903 • = WILDER, Francis John •d •i
•».

324=

WILDER, Francis John
•b •to •& •m 1903 • = Wade, Evelyn
May f18800821 •d •i •».

325

WADE, Charles Owen m18811030
•b 30 OCT 1881 at Richmond
<RGD33/58 : 1881/01998> •to WADE,
Joseph •& Gaby, Adeline Harriett •m
1915 • = De Bomford, Elizabeth May
•d •i •».

325=

De Bomford, Elizabeth May
•b •to •& •m 1915 • = WADE,
Charles Owen m18811030 •d •i •».

326

Wade, Frances Kate f18830717
•b 17 JUL 1883 at Brighton
<RGD33/61 : 1883/00194> •to WADE,
Joseph •& Gaby, Adeline Harriett •m
• = WILLIAMS, — •d •i •».

XXX

(Alice?)

•d an Alice Gaby died 28 OCT 1905 (30 OCT 1905 <Mercury, Hobart, 01 NOV 1905> •i Alice Gaby is buried at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/03301:1> •».

33

Gaby, Zillah Sophia f18460209
•b 09 FEB 1846 at Oatlands, TAS <RGD33/27 : 1846/00296> •to GABY, Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m APR 1872 aged 26 at St Luke's, Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/31 : 1872/0002> •=
ALLEN, Richard, aged 29, innkeeper
•d 18 AUG 1875 aged 29 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/43 : BT75/0014> •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS, <TAMIOT Bo01/03302:1> •» 1 son and 1 daughter: ALLEN, Clarence; Allen, Elsie Lillian.

33=

ALLEN, Richard m18430000
•o innkeeper, of Bothwell, TAS •b ~ 1843 <not registered> •to ALLEN, Richard of Bothwell, TAS ? •& •m 04 APR 1872 aged 29 at St Luke's, Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/31 : 1872/0002> •=
Gaby, Zillah Sophia aged 26 •d 14 MAY 1915 aged 73 •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS, <TAMIOT Bo01/03302:2> •» 1 son and 1 daughter: ALLEN, Clarence; Allen, Elsie Lillian.

331

ALLEN, Clarence m18730210
•b 10 FEB 1873 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/50 : 1873/00008> •to ALLEN, Richard •& Gaby, Zillah Sophia •m •=
•d •i •».

332

Allen, Elsie Lillian f18740120
•b 20 JAN 1874 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/51 : 1874/00006> •to ALLEN, Richard •& Gaby, Zillah Sophia •m •=
•d •i •».

333

Allen, Zillah Sophia
(A Zilliah Sophia Allen died 08 SEP 1882 aged 21 (11?) at Bothwell, TAS, daughter of Richard Allen <RGD35/50 : BT82/0043>. buried Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/00119:2> There is no registration of birth). — I suspect this is a cousin.

34

GABY, Alfred Athelstan m18480328
•b 28 MAR 1848 at Richmond <RGD33/27 : 1848/01033> •to GABY, Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m 20

MAY 1875 aged 26 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/34 : 1875/0002> •=
Whiteway, Adelaide, aged 21 •d 11 OCT 1919 aged 72 at Burnie <Advocate, Burnie 13 OCT 1919> •i at Wivenhoe <no headstone, TAMIOT Bu03/1386> •» 8 sons and 1 daughter: GABY, Reginald Wigmore; GABY, Ernest Alfred; Gaby, Emily; GABY, Louis; GABY, Frank; GABY, Charles; GABY, Thomas Bowden; GABY, Alfred Edward; GABY, Percy Frederick.

34=

Whiteway, Adelaide f18540209
•b 09 FEB 1854 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/31 : 1854/00013> •to WHITEWAY, Robert •& Wigmore, Ellen •m 20 MAY 1875 aged 21 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/34 : 1875/0002> •=
GABY, Alfred Athelstan aged 26 •d 08 SEP 1896 aged 42 at Ringarooma <RGD35/64 : RR96/0670> •i •» 8 sons and 1 daughter: GABY, Reginald Wigmore; GABY, Ernest Alfred; Gaby, Emily; GABY, Louis; GABY, Frank; GABY, Charles; GABY, Thomas Bowden; GABY, Alfred Edward; GABY, Percy Frederick.

341

GABY, Reginald Wigmore m18760219
•b 19 FEB 1876 at Richmond <RGD33/53 : 1876/01552> •to GABY, Alfred Athelstan •& Whiteway, Adelaide •m 1907 •=
Bold, Mary •d 05 AUG 1971 aged 95 at •i at Smithton General cemetery <TAMIOT CH04/14004:2> •» Florence; Isobel (Dazely); Jessie (J.Cleary); Dorothy; Jean (K.O'Hara); William; Athol; Rex; Ed.

341=

Bold, Mary f18760000
•b ~ 1876 •to •& •m 1907 •=
GABY, Reginald Wigmore •d 12 MAY 1952 aged 76 <Advocate, 13 May 1952> •i at Smithton General cemetery <TAMIOT CH04/14004:1> •» Florence; Isobel(Dazely); Jessie(J.Cleary); Dorothy; Jean(K.O'Hara); William; Athol; Rex; Ed.

3411

Gaby, Florence
•b •to GABY, Reginald Wigmore •& Bold, Mary •m •=
•d •i •».

3412

Gaby, Isobel
•o •b •to GABY, Reginald Wigmore •& Bold, Mary •m •=
DAZELY, •d •i •».

3413

Gaby, Jessie

•b •to GABY, Reginald Wigmore •&
 Bold, Mary •m • = •d •i •».

3414

Gaby, Dorothy

•b •to GABY, Reginald Wigmore •&
 Bold, Mary •m • = •d •i •».

3415

Gaby, Jean

•b •to GABY, Reginald Wigmore •&
 Bold, Mary •m • = O'HARA, K •d •i
 •».

3416

GABY, William

•b •to GABY, Reginald Wigmore •&
 Bold, Mary •m • = •d •i •».

3417

GABY, Athol

•b •to GABY, Reginald Wigmore •&
 Bold, Mary •m • = •d •i •».

3418

GABY, Rex

•b •to GABY, Reginald Wigmore •&
 Bold, Mary •m • = •d •i •».

3419

GABY, Edward

•b •to GABY, Reginald Wigmore •&
 Bold, Mary •m • = •d •i •».

342

GABY, Ernest Alfred m18771020

•b 20 OCT 1877 at Richmond
 <RGD33/54 : 1877/01614> •to GABY,
 Alfred Athelstan •& Whiteway,
 Adelaide •m • = •d •i •».

343

Gaby, Emily f18790322

•b 22MAR 1879 at Richmond
 <RGD33/56 : 1879/02264> •to GABY,
 Alfred Athelstan •& Whiteway,
 Adelaide •d 30 DEC 1888 aged 9 at
 Launceston, TAS <RGD35/56 :
 LA88/0432> •i •».

344

GABY, Louis m18810821

•b 21 AUG 1881 at Green Ponds
 <RGD33/58 : 1881/00963> •to GABY,
 Alfred Athelstan •& Whiteway,
 Adelaide •d 14.FEB 1886 aged 4 at
 Launceston, TAS <RGD35/54 :
 LA86/0096> •i •infant.

345

GABY, Frank m18840311

•b 11MAR 1884 at Richmond
 <RGD33/62 : 1884/02804> •to GABY,

Alfred Athelstan •& Whiteway,

Adelaide •m • = •d •i •».

346

GABY, Charles m18860225

•b 25 FEB 1886 at Launceston, TAS
 <RGD33/64 : 1886/00179> •to GABY,
 Alfred Athelstan •& Whiteway,
 Adelaide •m • = •d •i •».

347

GABY, Thomas Bowden m18900110

•b 10 JAN 1890 at Ringarooma
 <RGD33/69 : 1890/02836> •to GABY,
 Alfred Athelstan •& Whiteway,
 Adelaide •m 1917 <RGD 1917/0098>
 • = Anderson, Frances Amelia
 Johanna •d 1982 at •i at Wynyard
 Lawn Cemetery, <TAMIOT
 Wy04/12010:2> •».

347=

Anderson, Frances Amelia Johanna

•b •to •& •m 1917 <RGD 1917/0098>
 • = GABY, Thomas Bowden •d
 04MAR 1977 •i at Wynyard Lawn
 Cemetery, <TAMIOT Wy04/12010:1>
 •».

348

GABY, Alfred Edward (VC)

m18920125

•o farmer, and Lieutenant, 28th
 Batallion, 1st AIF, VC •b 25 JAN 1892
 at Springfield, TAS, registered at
 Ringarooma <RGD33/73 :
 1892/02130> •to GABY, Alfred
 Athelstan •& Whiteway, Adelaide.
 Gazetted for the Victoria Cross "for
 most conspicuous bravery and dash in
 attack, when, on reaching the wire in
 front of an enemy trench, strong
 opposition was encountered. The
 advance was at once checked, the
 enemy being in force about forty yards
 beyond the wire, and commanding the
 gap with machine guns and rifles. Lt.
 Gaby found another gap in the wire,
 and, single-handed, approached the
 strong point while machine guns and
 rifles were still being fired from it.
 Running along the parapet, still alone,
 and at point-blank range, he emptied
 his revolver into the garrison, drove
 the crews from their guns, and
 compelled the surrender of fifty of the
 enemy with four machine guns. He
 then quickly re-organised his men and
 led them on." <The London Gazette,
 29th October, 1918> •d 11 AUG 1918
 east of Framesville near Amiens,
 France, killed in action •i •mem
 Scottsdale Honour Roll <TAMIOT
 Sc08/0001: 18> and Burnie Park War
 Memorial <TAMIOT Bu06/029> •».

349

GABY, Percy Frederick m18940918
 •b 18 SEP 1894 at Ringarooma
 <RGD33/77 : 1894/02194> •to GABY,
 Alfred Athelstan •& Whiteway,
 Adelaide •m • = •d •i •».

35

Gaby, Florence Melvina f18501010
 •b 10 OCT 1850 at Richmond
 <RGD33/29 : 1851/00570> •to GABY,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m • =
 •d •i •».

36

Gaby, Constance Maud Mary
 •b 07 JUL 1852 at Richmond
 <RGD33/29 : 1852/00608> •to GABY,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m • =
 •d •i •».

37

Gaby, — f18540710
 •b 10 JUL 1854 at Richmond
 <RGD33/31 : 1854/01148> •to GABY,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m • =
 •d •i •».

38

Gaby, — f18550901
 •b 01 SEP 1855 at Richmond
 <RGD33/32 : 1855/01388> •to GABY,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m • =
 •d •i •».

39

Gaby, Emily Kate f18580206
 •b 06 FEB 1858 at Richmond
 <RGD33/35 : 1858/01859> •to GABY,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •d 27
 MAY 1859 aged 1 at Richmond
 <RGD35/27 : RC59/0729> <Mercury,
 Hobart, 11 JUN 1859> •i at St Luke's,
 Richmond <TAM10T Ri01/1008:1>
 •infant.

3A

Gaby, Laura Grace
 •b 10 SEP 1860 at Richmond
 <RGD33/37 : 1860/02062> •to GABY,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •d 08
 NOV 1860 aged 0 at Richmond
 <RGD35/28 : RC60/0951> •i at St
 Luke's, Richmond <TAM10T
 Ri01/1008:3> •infant.

3B

GABY, Frederic Arthur Pinne
 •b 25 MAY 1862 at Richmond
 <RGD33/39 : 1862/01491> •to GABY,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m 1917
 <RGD 1917/0360> • = **Burn, Madge**
 Lucy •d •i •».

3C

GABY, Herbert Cecil
 •b 03 DEC 1865 at Richmond

<RGD33/43 : 1866/01355> •to GABY,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •d 27
 FEB 1866 aged 0 at Richmond
 <RGD35/34 : RC66/0444> •i at St
 Luke's, Richmond <TAM10T
 Ri01/1008:4> •infant.

4

Bowden, Sarah f18230000
 •b ~ 1823 at Norfolk, ENG •to
 BOWDEN, Edward •& Ayres, Diana
 •a 16 JAN 1830. per Bussorah Merchant
 <CSO 1/415/9373 p91> •m 18 OCT
 1841 aged 18 at St Luke's, Bothwell,
 TAS <registered at Hamilton.
 <RGD37/02 : 1841/1243> • = **NORTH,**
William aged 30 •d 27 DEC 1881 aged
 58 •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell,
 TAS <TAM10T Bo01/03205:2> •»
 Only one child was registered for this
 marriage, a son, **NORTH, William**, but
 there may also be a daughter, Harriet,
 listed here.

4=

NORTH, William m18060000
 •o ploughman, carrier, licensee of the
 "Cape of Good Hope" inn at Black
 Marsh (now Apsley) •b ~ 1806 at
 Great Bedwyn, Chute, Wiltshire,
 England •to •& •t 27 DEC 1829 at
 Wilshire Assizes for machine breaking
 •l 06 FEB 1831 from Portsmouth,
 Hampshire, England •a 29 MAY 1831
 at Hobart Town, TAS per Eliza 2 •free
 pardon 03 JAN 1836 <CON31/33> •m
 18 OCT 1841 aged 30 (34) at St Luke's,
 Bothwell, TAS <registered at
 Hamilton. <RGD37/02 : 1841/1243>
 • = **Bowden, Sarah** •purchased
 "Grantham", Bothwell, TAS in 1851 •d
 22 MAY 1871 aged 64 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD35/08 : HO71/0383> •i at
 Bothwell, TAS Municipal cemetery
 <TAM10T Bo01/03205:3> •» Only one
 child was registered for this marriage,
 a son, **NORTH, William**, but there may
 also be a daughter, Harriet, listed here.

41 and 21=

NORTH, William m18450319
 •b 19 March 1845 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/24 : 1845/00033> •to
 NORTH, William •& Bowden, Sarah
 •m 30 MAR 1871 at Richmond
 <RGD37/30 : 1871/0552> ? • = **Gaby,**
Kezia (his first cousin) •d 31 JUL 1901
 aged 56 •i at Bothwell, TAS Municipal
 cemetery <TAM10T Bo01/03205:3> •»
 North, Beatrice Edith f18730217;
 NORTH, William Allen m18750828;
 North, Winifred Maida f18780503;
 North, Harriett Minna f18800426;
 North, Alice Sarah f18821023.

41= and 21

Gaby, Kezia f18420529

•b 29 MAY 1842 at Oatlands, TAS
<RGD33/27 : 1842/00190> •to GABY,
Thomas •& Bowden, Harriet •m 30
MAR 1871 at Richmond <RGD37/30 :
1871/0552> •= **NORTH, William** •d
11 FEB 1930 aged 88 at •i at Bothwell,
TAS Municipal cemetery <TAMIOT
Bo01/03205:4> •» North, Beatrice
Edith f18730217; NORTH, William
Allen m18750828; North, Winifred
Maida f18780503; North, Harriett
Minna f18800426; North, Alice Sarah
f18821023.

411 and 211

North, Beatrice Edith f18730217

•b 17 FEB 1873 at Richmond
<RGD33/50 : 1873/01552> •to
NORTH, William •& **Gaby, Kezia** •m
01 FEB 1894 aged 21 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD37/53 : 1894/0008> •= **WHITE,**
Leo m18700601 aged 25 •d 22 JUL
1956 aged 83 at •i at Municipal
cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/15108:4> •» including White,
Hilder Edith f18950827; WHITE, Allen
William m18970704; White, Dora
Eileen f18990614.

411= and 211=

WHITE, Leo m18700601

•b 01 JUN 1870 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/47 : 1870/00016> •to
WHITE, John m18200000 •& Allen,
Mary f18331029 •m 01 FEB 1894 aged
25 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/53 :
1894/0008> •= **North, Beatrice Edith**
aged 21 •d 02 SEP 1948 aged 78 at •i at
Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
<TAMIOT Bo01/15108:3> •»
including White, Hilder Edith
f18950827; WHITE, Allen William
m18970704; White, Dora Eileen
f18990614.

412 and 212

NORTH, William Allen m18750828

•b 28 AUG 1875 at Richmond
<RGD33/52 : 1875/01595> •to
NORTH, William •& Gaby, Kezia •m
1911 •= **Robinson, Clarice** f18820921
•d 17 NOV 1954 •i at Municipal
cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/21402:1> •».

412= and 212=

Robinson, Clarice f18820921

•b 21 SEP 1882 at Oatlands, TAS
<RGD33/60 : 1882/02210> •to
ROBINSON, Richard •& Whiteway,
Emily Louisa •m 1911 •= **NORTH,**
William Allen m18750828 •d 26 AUG
1953 •i at Municipal cemetery,

Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/21402:2>.

413 and 213 and 153=

North, Winifred Maida f18780503

•b 03 MAY 1878 at Richmond
<RGD33/55 : 1878/01722> •to
NORTH, William •& Gaby, Kezia •m
1904 •= **BLAKE, Joseph Leslie**
m18770704 (her 2nd cousin) •d •i •».

413= and 213 = and 153

BLAKE, Joseph Leslie m18770704

•b 04 JUL 1877 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/54 : 1877/00026> •to
BLAKE, Joseph •& Savage, Emily Jane
•m 1904 •= North, Winifred Maida
f18780503 (his 2nd cousin) •d •i •».

414 and 214 and 31=

North, Harriett Minna f18800426

•b 26 APR 1880 at Richmond
<RGD33/57 : 1880/02346> •to
NORTH, William •& Gaby, Kezia •m
1908 •= **WADE, Frederick Halsey** (her
1st cousin once removed) •d •i •».

414= and 214= and 31

WADE, Frederick Halsey m18730625

•b 25 JUN 1873 at Richmond
<RGD33/50 : 1873/01570> •to WADE,
Joseph •& Gaby, Adeline Harriett •m
1908 •= **North, Minna Harriett** his
cousin •d 18 MAY 1949 aged 75 at
Launceston, TAS <Advocate, Burnie 19
MAY 1949> •i •» Wade, Kathleen;
Wade, Olive; Wade, Constance; Wade,
Helen.

415 and 215

North, Alice Sarah f18821023

•b 23 OCT 1882 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/59 : 1882/00736> •to
NORTH, William •& Gaby, Kezia •m
1907 •= **SIMS, William Robert** •d •i
•».

415= and 215=

SIMS, William Robert m18761122

•b 22 NOV 1876 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/53 : 1876/00029> •to SIMS,
Charles •& Ryan, Elizabeth •m 1907
•= North, Alice Sarah f18821023 •d •i
•».

42

North, Harriet f18440000

•b ~ 1844 at Bothwell, TAS <not
registered> •to NORTH, William ? •&
Bowden, Sarah ? •m 21 OCT 1869
aged 25 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/28 :
1869/0003> •= **MOYSE, James**, aged
29 •d •i •» no issue listed in RGD
records.

42=

MOYSE, James m18400000

•b ~1840 •to •& •m 21 OCT 1869
aged 29 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/28 :
1869/0003> •= **North, Harriet** aged 25
•d •i •» no issue listed in RGD
records.

5

BOWDEN, Edward m18250606
•o licensed victualler. He is reputed
to have worked on his father's farm for
about seven years and then on the
farm of his uncle, Jonathan at the Lake
River. He left Tasmania on 12 SEP 1849
per *David Malcolm* for the California
goldfields <*Hobart Town Courier*, 15
SEP 1849>, but returned in 1852 and
spent a few months at Castlemaine,
Victoria. He was licensee of the
"Bothwell Castle" in 1854, 1856, 1857
and 1858, 1862 and 1863, 1865. <*Hobart
Town Gazette*, 09 MAY 1854; 26 DEC
1854; 08 JAN 1856; 23 DEC 1856; 22
DEC 1857; 28 DEC 1858; 07 JAN 1862
and 06 JAN 1863 p123; 12 JAN 1864
p158; 17 JAN 1865; > •b 06 March 1825
at Norfolk, ENG •to BOWDEN,
Edward Sr. •& Ayres, Diana •a 16
JAN 1830 at Hobart Town, TAS per
Bussorah Merchant <CSO 1/415/9373
p91> •affidavit re marriage to Sarah
Allen, 09 JAN 1854 <NS435:1394> •m
11 JAN 1854 aged 28 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD37/13 : 1854/0001> •= **Allen,
Sarah** aged 17 •d 25 MAR 1908 aged
83 at Bothwell, TAS <*Mercury*, Hobart,
26 MAR 1908> •i at Municipal
cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/03204:5> •» Bowden, Emily
f18550503; BOWDEN, Edward
m18570606; BOWDEN, William
m18590910; Bowden, Julia f18611001;
Bowden, Amelia Kate f18640226;
BOWDEN, Richard Edward
m18660609; BOWDEN, Cecil
m18681016; Bowden, Sarah f18710621.

5=

Allen, Sarah f18370000
•b 1837 at Green Ponds, TAS <not
registered> •to ALLEN, Richard •&
Antonio, Julia •affidavit re marriage to
Edward BOWDEN 09 JAN 1854
<NS435:1394> •m 11 JAN 1854 aged
17 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/13 :
1854/0001> •= **BOWDEN, Edward**
aged 28 •d 25 JUL 1871 aged 34 at
Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/39 :
BT71/0009> <*Mercury*, Hobart, 28 JUL
1871> •i at Municipal cemetery,
Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/03204:2> •» Bowden, Emily
f18550503; BOWDEN, Edward
m18570606; BOWDEN, William
m18590910; Bowden, Julia f18611001;

Bowden, Amelia Kate f18640226;
BOWDEN, Richard Edward
m18660609; BOWDEN, Cecil
m18681016; Bowden, Sarah f18710621.

51

Bowden, Emily f18550503
•b 03 MAY 1855 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/32 : 1855/00017> •to
BOWDEN, Edward Jr •& Allen, Sarah
•m 06 NOV 1876 aged 21 at Bothwell,
TAS <RGD37/35 : 1876/0610> Silver
wedding notice <*Mt. Lyell Standard &
Strahan Gazette*, 06 NOV 1901> •=
McGOWAN, Robert William •d 16
OCT 1918 aged 63 •i at Ulverstone
General cemetery <TAMIOT
U110/C0575:1> •» 3 sons and 2
daughters: McGowan, Kathleen Mary
f18770819; McGOWAN, Aloysius
m18781114; McGOWAN, John Edward
m18870529; McGOWAN, Robert
Gladstone m18930425; McGowan, —.

51=

McGOWAN, Robert William
m18530506
•b 06 MAY 1853 at Richmond
<RGD33/30 : 1853/01073> •to
McGOWAN, John of Richmond •&
Cunningham, Mary •m 06 NOV 1876
aged 21 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/35 :
1876/0610> Silver wedding notice
<*Mt. Lyell Standard & Strahan Gazette*,
06 NOV 1901> •= **Bowden, Emily**,
aged 21 •d 28 NOV 1935 aged 82 at
Sandy Bay <*Advocate*, Burnie 29 NOV
1935> •i at Ulverstone General
cemetery <TAMIOT U110/C0575:4>
•» 3 sons and 2 daughters: •»
McGowan, Kathleen Mary f18770819;
McGOWAN, Aloysius m18781114;
McGOWAN, John Edward m18870529;
McGOWAN, Robert Gladstone
m18930425; McGowan, —.

511

McGowan, Kathleen Mary f18770819
•b 19 AUG 1877 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/54 : 1877/00031> •to
McGOWAN, Robert William •&
Bowden, Emily •m 16 MAY 1897 aged
19 at Deloraine <RGD37/57 :
1897/0076> •= **FARRELL, Philip** aged
27 •d •i •».

511=

FARRELL, Philip m18700000
•b ~1870 •to •& •m 16 MAY 1897
aged 27 at Deloraine <RGD37/57 :
1897/0076> •= **McGowan, Kathleen
Mary** aged 19 •d •i •».

5111

FARRELL, John Philip ("Jack")

- m18971008
•Driver, 9th Battery, Field Artillery brigade, AIF •b 08 OCT 1897 at Deloraine <RGD33/82 : 1897/00414> •to FARRELL, Philip •& McGowan, Kathleen Mary •d 28 MAY 1918 aged 20, killed in action in France <Zeehan & Dundas Herald 12 JUN 1918> •mem Ulverstone General cemetery <TAMIOT U110/C0575:2> •≠
- 512
McGOWAN, Aloysius m18781114
•b 14 NOV 1878 at Richmond <RGD33/55 : 1878/01779> •to McGOWAN, Robert William •& Bowden, Emily •m • = •d •i •».
- 513
McGOWAN, John Edward ("Jack") m18870529
•b 29 MAY 1887 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/65 : 1887/00873> •to McGOWAN, Robert William •& Bowden, Emily •d 15 FEB 1926 aged 38 at Hobart, TAS <Advocate, Burnie 18 FEB 1926> •i at Ulverstone General cemetery <TAMIOT U110/C0575:3> •≠
- 514
McGOWAN, Robert Gladstone m18930425
•b 25 APR 1893 at Deloraine <RGD33/74 : 1893/00358> •to McGOWAN, Robert William •& Bowden, Emily •m • = •d •i •».
- 515
McGowan, —
•b •to McGOWAN, Robert William •& Bowden, Emily •m • = •d •i •».
- 52
BOWDEN, Edward III m18570606
•b 06 JUN 1857 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/34 : 1857/00030> •to BOWDEN, Edward Jr •& Allen, Sarah •m 05 DEC 1883 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/42 : 1883/0028> <Mercury, Hobart, TAS, 12 DEC 1883> • = **Savage, Laura** •d 21 JUL 1938 <Mercury, Hobart, 20 JUL 1938> discrepancy. •i at Bothwell, TAS Municipal cemetery <TAMIOT Bo01/16109:2> •» They had at least five children: Bowden, Erma Jubilee f18870620; BOWDEN, Henry Merton 18900414; BOWDEN, Humphrey Reginald "Pat" m18920108; Bowden, Mabel Evelyn f18960305; BOWDEN, Edward Roy m18971115.
- 52=
Savage, Laura f18600703
•b 03 JUL 1860 at Oatlands, TAS <RGD33/37 : 1860/01760> •to SAVAGE, Humphry Thomas •& Taylor, Ann Alice •m 05 DEC 1883 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/42 : 1883/0028> <Mercury, Hobart, 12 DEC 1883> • = **BOWDEN, Edward III** •d 24 APR 1924 at •i at Bothwell, TAS Municipal cemetery <TAMIOT Bo01/16109:1> •» They had at least five children: Bowden, Erma Jubilee f18870620; BOWDEN, Henry Merton 18900414; BOWDEN, Humphrey Reginald "Pat" m18920108; Bowden, Mabel Evelyn f18960305; BOWDEN, Edward Roy m18971115.
- 521
Bowden, Erma Jubilee f18870620
•b 20 JUN 1887 at Green Ponds. <RGD33/65 : 1887/01858> •to BOWDEN, Edward III •& Savage, Laura •m 1913 • = **SAVAGE, Edward Isaac** •d 03MAR 1963 aged 76 •i at St James', Ranelagh <TAMIOT Hu05/0337:1> •».
- 521=
SAVAGE, Edward Isaac m18860120
•b 20 JAN 1886 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/64 : 1886/00831> •to SAVAGE, George Robert •& Hall, Ada Emily •m 1913 • = **Bowden, Erma Jubilee** •d 23 MAY 1967 aged 81 •i at St James', Ranelagh <TAMIOT Hu05/0337:2> •».
- 522
BOWDEN, Henry Merton 18900414
•b 14 APR 1890 at Bothwell, TAS/ <registered as Harry Merton, RGD33/68 : 1890/00841> •to BOWDEN, Edward III •& Savage, Laura •m • = —, Eileen Jane •d 15MAR 1952 <Mercury, Hobart, 17MAR 1952> •i at St James', Cygnet <TAMIOT PC02/00030> •».
- 522=
—, Eileen Jane
•b •to •& •m • = **BOWDEN, Harry Merton** •d •i •».
- 523
BOWDEN, Humphrey Reginald "Pat" m18920108
•b 08 JAN 1892 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/72 : 1892/00097> •to BOWDEN, Edward III •& Savage, Laura •m 1911 • = **Costain, Mildred Nellie** •d 02 JUN 1946 aged 54 at Hobart, TAS <Examiner, Launceston, 04 JUN 1946> <Mercury, Hobart, 04 JUN 1946> •i at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <TAMIOT CB 45a/03007> •».

523=

Costain, Mildred Nellie f18910813
 •b 13 AUG 1891 at Hobart, TAS
 <RGD33/18 : 1891/00260> •to
 COSTAIN, William George •&
 Williams, Louise •m 1911 •=
BOWDEN, Humphrey Reginald
 "Pat" •d 27 APR 1943 aged 51
 <Mercury, Hobart, 28 APR 1943> •i •».

524

Bowden, Mabel Evelyn f18960305
 •b 05MAR 1896 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/80 : 1896/00091> •to
 BOWDEN, Edward III •& Savage,
 Laura •m • = •d •i •».

525

BOWDEN, Edward Roy m18971115
 •o 1st AIF •b 15 NOV 1897 at
 Bothwell, TAS <Registered without
 forenames, RGD33/82 : 1897/00154>
 •to BOWDEN, Edward III •& Savage,
 Laura •d 12 OCT 1917 at
 Passchendael, France, killed in action
 <Mercury, Hobart, Honour Roll, 09
 NOV 1917> •mem at Bothwell, TAS
 Municipal cemetery <TAMIOT
 Bo01/16109:3> •».

53

BOWDEN, William m18590910
 •o licensed victualler, "Bothwell
 Castle Hotel", 1892-1897; butcher; •b
 10 SEP 1859 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/36 : 1859/00042> •to
 BOWDEN, Edward Jr •& Allen, Sarah
 •m1 06 FEB 1890 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD37/49 : 1890/0006> •=1 **Triffett,**
Evelyn Gertrude aged 20 •m2 15 NOV
 1899 aged 40 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD37/61 : 1899/0024> •=2 **Arnett,**
Adelaide Edith, aged 26 •d 19 FEB
 1941 aged 82 at Devonport, TAS
 <Advocate, Burnie 20 FEB 1941> •i 20
 FEB 1941 at Devonport, TAS General
 cemetery <TAMIOT
 Dv01/00284:1>•1»x •2» Bowden,
 Beatrice Mary; BOWDEN William
 Allen; BOWDEN, Raymond George;
 BOWDEN, Cecil Gordon; Bowden
 Corona Alison.

53=1

Triffett, Evelyn Gertrude f18700000
 •b either <RGD33/47 : 1870/01165> or
 <RGD33/47 : 1870/01171>, both
 without forenames •to either
 TRIFFITT, Thomas or TRIFFITT,
 Samuel •& either Melay, Catherine or
 Hay, Annie •m 06 FEB 1890 at
 Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/49 :
 1890/0006> • = **BOWDEN, William**
 •d 01 MAY 1897 aged 27 at Bothwell,
 TAS <RGD35/65 : BT97/0055>

<Mercury, Hobart, 03 MAY 1897> •i at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/12104> •» no issue
 recorded in RGD.

53=2

Arnett, Adelaide Edith f18730212
 •b 12 FEB 1873 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/50 : 1873/00008a> •to
 ARNETT, Simon •& Whiteway,
 Marianne •m 15 NOV 1899 aged 26 at
 Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/49 :
 1890/0006> • = **BOWDEN, William**
 aged 40 •d 02 OCT 1942 at Wright
 Street, Devonport, TAS <Advocate,
 Burnie, 05 OCT 1942> •i 04 OCT 1942
 at Devonport, TAS General cemetery
 <TAMIOT Dv01/00284:2> •» Bowden,
 Beatrice Mary; BOWDEN William
 Allen; BOWDEN, Raymond George;
 BOWDEN, Cecil Gordon; Bowden
 Corona Alison.

531

Bowden, Beatrice Mary f19000821
 •b 21 AUG 1900 at Bothwell, TAS •to
 BOWDEN, William •& Arnett,
 Adelaide Edith •ed Collegiate Church
 of England Girls School, Hobart •m 18
 AUG 1921 at Holy Trinity, North
 Hobart, TAS • = **KNIGHT, Edwin**
Charles •d 02 APR 1976 at Latrobe,
 TAS aged 75 •i at Devonport Lawn
 cemetery, Mersey Vale, TAS
 <TAMIOT Dv09/07.0528:1> •»
 KNIGHT, John Edwin; Knight,
 Gwendoline Mary; KNIGHT, Athol
 Allen; Knight, Edna Adelaide;
 KNIGHT, Keith Arnold.

531=

KNIGHT Edwin Charles m19010501
 •o part-owner and operator of the
 Mersey ferry, and builder •b 01 MAY
 1901 at Sheffield, TAS •to •& •m 18
 AUG 1921 at Holy Trinity, North
 Hobart, TAS • = **Bowden, Beatrice**
Mary •d 18 DEC 1986 aged 85 at
 Ulverstone, TAS •i at Devonport
 Lawn cemetery, Mersey Vale, TAS
 <TAMIOT Dv09/07.0528:1> •»
 KNIGHT, John Edwin; Knight,
 Gwendoline Mary; KNIGHT, Athol
 Allen; Knight, Edna Adelaide;
 KNIGHT, Keith Arnold.

532

BOWDEN William Allen m19010830
 •o part-owner and operator of the
 Mersey ferry, 1931-1942l farmer of
 "Gaunts", Nietta, TAS 1942-1946;
 market-gardener •b 30 AUG 1901 at
 Bothwell, TAS •to BOWDEN, William
 •& Arnett, Adelaide Edith •ed The
 Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS •m 26

- SEP 1934 at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS • = **Madden, Lauris Kathleen** • d 30 APR 1956 aged 54 at Devonport, TAS • i at the General cemetery, Devonport, TAS <TAMIOT Dv01/00121> • » Bowden, Patricia Ann; Bowden, Janet Gwendoline; Bowden, Susanne Mary; BOWDEN, John Allen.
- 532=**
Madden, Lauris Kathleen f19111126 • b 26 NOV 1911 at Hamilton, TAS • to MADDEN, Francis Horatio • & Arnett, Effie • ed Collegiate Church of England Girls School, Hobart, TAS • m 26 SEP 1934 at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS • = **BOWDEN, William Allen** • d 08 AUG 1988 at Burleigh Heads, QLD • i at Devenport, TAS General cemetery • » Bowden, Patricia Ann; Bowden, Janet Gwendoline; Bowden, Susanne Mary; BOWDEN, John Allen.
- 5321**
Bowden, Patricia Ann f19360110 • o manager and part-owner of the "Sunrise Motel", Devonport, TAS • b 10 JAN 1936 at Devonport, TAS • to BOWDEN, William Allen • & Madden, Lauris Kathleen c 23 FEB 1936 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1: 02442> • ed Devonport High School and Methodist Ladies College, Launceston, TAS • m 16 FEB 1957 at St John's, Devonport, TAS • = **HALLEY, Laurence** • » Halley, Robyn Lee f19580803; HALLEY, Scott William m19590802.
- 5321=**
HALLEY, Laurence m19300624 • o manager and part-owner of the "Sunrise Motel", Devonport, TAS • b 24 JUN 1930 • to HALLEY, John Leslie • & Hanson, Gladys • m 16 FEB 1957 at St John's, Devonport, TAS • = **Bowden, Patricia Ann** • » Halley, Robyn Lee f19580803; HALLEY, Scott William m19590802.
- 53211**
Halley, Robyn Lee f19580803 • o pharmacy assistant • b 03 AUG 1958 at Meercroft, Devonport, TAS • to HALLEY, Laurence • & Bowden, Patricia Ann • ed Devonport High School • m 09 NOV 1991 at "Entally House", Hadspen, TAS • = **VERNON, Ian** • » Vernon, Courtney.
- 53211=**
VERNON, Ian m19580821 • o builder • b 21 AUG 1958 at • to • &
- m 09 NOV 1991 at "Entally House", Hadspen, TAS • = **Halley, Robyn Lee** • » Vernon, Courtney.
- 53212**
HALLEY, Scott William m19590802 • o geologist • b 02 AUG 1959 at Meercroft, Devonport, TAS • to HALLEY, Laurence • & Bowden, Patricia Ann • ed Devonport High School, Don College, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Utas) • m 11 JAN 1989 at Devonport, TAS • = **Heald, Sharon** • » HALLEY, Jack William; HALLEY, Samuel Laurence.
- 53212=**
Heald, Sharon f19610121 • o teachers aid in special education • b 21 JAN 1961 at • to • & • ed Devonport High School, • m 11 JAN 1989 at Devonport, TAS • = **HALLEY, Scott William** • » HALLEY, Jack William; HALLEY, Samuel Laurence.
- 5322**
Bowden, Janet Gwendoline f19371020 • o part-owner of "Sunrise Motel", Devonport • b 20 OCT 1937 at Devonport, TAS • to BOWDEN, William Allen • & Madden, Lauris Kathleen • c 23 DEC 1937 at St Peter's, Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1: 02482> • ed Devonport High School; Methodist Ladies College, Launceston, TAS; • m 20 JAN 1967 at Methodist church, Devonport, TAS • = **HORLEY, David Allen** • » Horley, Kim Leeanne; HORLEY, Ian Campbell.
- 5322=**
HORLEY, David Allen m19380821 • o chef and part-owner of "Sunrise Motel", Devonport • b 21 AUG 1938 at Nairobi, Kenya • to HORLEY, Donald Campbell • & Bumpus, Elizabeth Daphne • m 20 JAN 1967 at Methodist church, Devonport, TAS • = **Bowden, Janet Gwendoline** • » Horley, Kim Leeanne; HORLEY, Ian Campbell.
- 53221**
Horley, Kim Leeanne f19671106 • o manager of "Undercover Wear" • b 06 NOV 1967 at Maternity Hospital, Devonport, TAS • to HORLEY, David Allen • & Bowden, Janet Gwendoline • ed Devonport High School; Don College • m 11 AUG 1990 at Uniting church, Pacific Ranch, Tannum Sands, QLD • = **FLANDERS, Leslie Raymond** • » FLANDERS, Alex Raymond.

53221=

FLANDERS, Leslie Raymond
m19660803
•o welder •b 03 AUG 1966 at
Redcliffe, QLD •to •& •ed •m 11
AUG 1990 at Uniting church, Pacific
Ranch, Tannum Sands, QLD •=
Horley, Kim Lianne •» **FLANDERS,**
Alex Raymond.

53222

HORLEY, Ian Campbell m19690623
•o smelter at Boyne Island •b 23 JUN
1969 at Maternity Hospital,
Devonport, TAS •to **HORLEY, David**
Allen •& **Bowden, Janet Gwendoline**
•ed Devonport High School; Don
College •m 20 JUN 1992 at Uniting
church, Pacific Ranch, Tannum Sands,
QLD •= **Barnes, Sonia Melissa** •»
Horley, Alana Melissa; HORLEY,
Christopher Campbell; HORLEY,
Ryan James.

53222=

Barnes, Sonia Melissa f19720111
•b 11 JAN 1972 at •to •& •ed •m 20
JUN 1992 at Uniting church, Pacific
Ranch, Tannum Sands, QLD •=
HORLEY, Ian Campbell •» **Horley,**
Alana Melissa; HORLEY, Christopher
Campbell; HORLEY, Ryan James.

5323

Bowden, Susanne Mary f19410131
•o part-owner of "Sunrise Motel",
Devonport; genealogist •b 31 JAN
1941 at East Devonport, TAS •to
BOWDEN, William Allen •& **Madden,**
Lauris Kathleen •c 22 APR 1941 at St
Peter's, Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1:
02551> •ed Devonport High School;
Methodist Ladies College, Launceston,
TAS •≠.

5324

BOWDEN, John Allen m19440517
•o part-owner of "Sunrise Motel",
Devonport •b 17 MAY 1944 at
Meercroft, Devonport, TAS •to
BOWDEN, William Allen •& **Madden,**
Lauris Kathleen •ed Launceston
Church Grammar School •m 25 FEB
1978 at •= **Browning, Dorothy Joy**
•div MAY 1999 •» **BOWDEN, Daniel**
Richard; BOWDEN, Robert Allen.

5324=

Browning, Dorothy Joy f19xx0820
•registered nurse •b 20 AUG 19xx •to
BROWNING, Richard •& •ed Glenora
Area school •m 25 FEB 1978 at •=
BOWDEN, John Allen •div MAY
1999 •» **BOWDEN, Daniel Richard;**
BOWDEN, Robert Allen.

53241

BOWDEN, Daniel Richard
m19790525
•o employee of Forestry Tasmania •b
25 MAY 1979 at Maternity Hospital,
Devonport, TAS •to **BOWDEN, John**
Allen •& **Browning, Dorothy Joy** •ed
Launceston Church Grammar School.

53242

BOWDEN, Robert Allen. M19810406
•o employee of Sorell Municipal
Council •b 06 APR 1981 at Maternity
Hospital, Devonport, TAS •to
BOWDEN, John Allen •& **Browning,**
Dorothy Joy •ed Launceston Church
Grammar School.

533

BOWDEN, Raymond George
m19030601
•o employee of Cook's Bus Service •b
01 JUN 1903 at Bothwell, TAS •to
BOWDEN, William •& **Arnett,**
Adelaide Edith •ed at Bothwell •m
1930 at Methodist church, Chant
Street, Launceston, TAS •= **Linton,**
Madge Isobel •d 20 SEP 1972 at
Launceston, TAS •crem 22 SEP 1972 at
Carr Villa, Launceston, ATS <CVC
6830> •» **Bowden, Lynette.**

533=

Linton, Madge Isobel f19100506
•o typist, Sullivans Bus Company •b
06 MAY 1910 at •to **LINTON, Horace**
•& •m 1930 at Methodist church,
Chant Street, Launceston, TAS •=
BOWDEN, Raymond George •d 25
APR 2002 at Launceston, TAS •i at
Carr Villa, Launceston, TAS •»
Bowden, Lynette.

534

BOWDEN, Cecil Gordon m19080416
•o worked on the Mersey Ferry;
worked with his brother Allen at the
Nietta shop; shopkeeper at South
Riana; caretaker of the Devonport
Town Hall •b 16 APR 1908 at
Bothwell, TAS •to **BOWDEN, William**
•& **Arnett, Adelaide Edith** •ed at
Bothwell •m 05 MAY 1938 at St Paul's,
East Devonport, TAS •= **Ray, Helen**
Mary •d 07 MAR 1996 aged 87 at
Devonport, TAS •i at Devonport Lawn
Cemetery, Mersey Vale, TAS
<TAMIOT Dv09/4.1322:2> •»
Bowden, Dianne Helen; BOWDEN,
Anthony William.

534=

Ray, Helen Mary f19200217
•o teacher at a business college •b 17
FEB 1920 at •to **RAY, William**

Nicholas • & Andrew, Mary Lindsay
 •m 05 MAY 1938 at St Paul's, East
 Devonport, TAS • = •d 12 NOV 1977
 aged 57 at Devonport, TAS •i at
 Devonport Lawn Cemetery, Mersey
 Vale, TAS <TAMIOT Dv09/4.1322:1>
 •» Bowden, Dianne Helen; BOWDEN,
 Anthony William.

5341

Bowden, Dianne Helen f19410705
 •o school teacher •b 05 JUL 1941 at
 Public Hospital, Latrobe, TAS •to
 BOWDEN, Cecil Gordon • & Ray,
 Helen Mary •ed Devonport High
 School; Ulverstone High School; Riana
 Area School •m 18 AUG 1962 at St
 John's, Devonport, TAS • = **LILLICO,
 William Graeme** •» **LILLICO, Kent
 William**; Lillico, Anne-Marie.

5341=

LILLICO, William Graeme
 m19351112
 •o farmer, accountant •b 12 NOV 1935
 at •to LILLICO, Alexander Elliot
 Davidson • & Mayo, Gladys Victoria
 Grace •ed Wilmot Area School •m 18
 AUG 1962 at St John's, Devonport,
 TAS • = **Bowden, Dianne Helen** •»
LILLICO, Kent William; Lillico, Anne-
 Marie.

53411

LILLICO, Kent William m19630513
 •accountant •b 13 MAY 1963 at
 Meercroft, Devonport, TAS •to
 LILLICO, William Graeme • &
 Bowden, Dianne Helen •ed St
 Patrick's College, Launceston, TAS.

53412

Lillico, Anne-Marie f19641127
 •o coordinator of an online access
 centre •b 27 NOV 1964 at Meercroft,
 Devonport, TAS •to LILLICO,
 William Graeme • & Bowden, Dianne
 Helen •ed Broadland House,
 Launceston, TAS and Launceston
 College •m 28 FEB 1987 at St Aiden's,
 Launceston, TAS • = **GUENTHER,
 John Christopher** •div 2001 •»
 Guenther, Anna-Feliz f19910506;
 Guenther, Isabelle Linda Helen
 f19930417; GUENTHER, Simeon John
 William m19960711.

53412=

GUENTHER, John Christopher
 m19610816
 •o Ph.D. candidate •b 16 AUG 1961 at
 •to • & •ed Riverside High School;
 University of Tasmania •m 28 FEB
 1987 at St Aiden's, Launceston, TAS
 • = **Lillico, Anne-Marie** •div 2001 •»

Guenther, Anna-Feliz f19910506;
 Guenther, Isabelle Linda Helen
 f19930417; GUENTHER, Simeon John
 William m19960711.

5342

BOWDEN, Anthony William
 m19431003
 •o carpenter •b 03 OCT 1943 at
 General Hospital, Latrobe, TAS •to
 BOWDEN, Cecil Gordon • & Ray,
 Helen Mary •ed Riana Area School;
 Devonport Modern School and
 Devonport Technical College •m 12
 SEP 1970 at Methodist church,
 Devonport, TAS • = **Cross, Gloria
 Mary** •» **BOWDEN, Graeme William**;
 Bowden, Naomi Michelle.

5342=

Cross, Gloria Mary f19500618
 •o secretary in a printing firm's office
 •b 18 JUN 1950 at Meercroft,
 Devonport, TAS •to CROSS, Stanley
 Stuart • & Sonners, Eileen •ed Eric
 Reece High School, Devonport, TAS
 •m 12 SEP 1970 at Methodist church,
 Devonport, TAS • = **BOWDEN,
 Anthony William** •» **BOWDEN,
 Graeme William**; Bowden, Naomi
 Michelle.

53421

BOWDEN, Graeme William
 m19710219
 •o motor mechanic and parts
 storeman •b 29 FEB 1971 at Maternity
 hospital, Latrobe, TAS •to BOWDEN,
 Anthony William • & Cross, Gloria
 Mary •ed Eric Reece High School,
 Devonport, TAS.

53422

Bowden, Naomi Michelle f19721213
 •o machinist •b 13 DEC 1972 at
 Maternity Hospital, Devonport, TAS
 •to BOWDEN, Anthony William • &
 Cross, Gloria Mary •ed Eric Reece
 High School, Devonport, TAS.

535

Bowden, Corona Alison f19110627
 •o telephonist •b 27 JUN 1911 at
 Bothwell, TAS •to BOWDEN, William
 • & Arnett, Adelaide Edith •ed
 Devonport High School •m 28 APR
 1936 at Devonport, TAS • =
**BROWNRIGG, Marcus Gifford
 Blake** •d 09 MAR 1979 at Devonport,
 TAS •i at Devonport lawn cemetery,
 Mersey Vale, TAS <TAMIOT
 Dv09/01.0914:2> •» Brownrigg,
 Jennifer Jill Blake; BROWNRIGG,
 Graham Charles Blake; BROWNRIGG,
 Geoffrey William Blake.

535=

BROWNRIGG, Marcus Gifford Blake m19040407
 •o prosthetist at Launceston, Queenstown, Ulverstone and Associated Pulp and Paper Mills, Burnie •b 07 APR 1904 at •to •& (grandson of Marcus Blake Brownrigg and Georgina Eliza Brownrigg née Shapcote?) •m 28 APR 1936 at Devonport, TAS •= **Bowden, Corona Alison** •d 18 DEC 1973 at Devonport, TAS •i at Devonport lawn cemetery, Mersey Vale, TAS <TAM IOT Dv09/01.0914:1> •» Brownrigg, Jennifer Jill Blake; BROWNRIGG, Graham Charles Blake; BROWNRIGG, Geoffrey William Blake.

54

Bowden, Julia f18611001
 •b 01 OCT 1861 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/38 : 1861/00508> •to BOWDEN, Edward Jr •& Allen, Sarah •d 03MAR 1939 aged 78 at East Devonport <Advocate, Burnie 04MAR 1939> <Mercury, Hobart, 04MAR 1939> •i 05MAR 1939 at Bothwell, TAS Municipal cemetery <TAM IOT Bo01/03204:3> •».

55

Bowden, Amelia Kate ("Minnie") f18640226
 •b 26 FEB 1864 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/41 : 1864/00011.> •to BOWDEN, Edward Jr •& Allen, Sarah •m 18 JUL 1888 aged 24 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/47 : 1888/0016> <Mercury, Hobart, 04 AUG 1888> •= **MORRISON, David Alexander** aged 28 •d 01 MAY 1951 aged 66 at Waterloo Crescent, Battery Point, TAS •i 03 MAY 1951 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 027771> <TAM IOT CB41/34016:1> •» 2 sons and 3 daughters: Morrison, Sarah Lillian f18890709; Morrison, Ella f18901106; Morrison, Netta Bowden f18920620; MORRISON, Cecil David m18931220; MORRISON, Allen Bowden m19000000.

55=

MORRISON, David Alexander m18600227
 •b 27 FEB 1860 at Hobart TAS <registered without forenames, RGD33/07 : 1860/003272> ? •to MORRISON, John •& McDonald, Jessie •m 18 JUL 1888 aged 28 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/47 : 1888/0016> <Mercury, Hobart, 04 AUG 1888> •= **Bowden, Amelia Kate**

("Minnie") aged 24 •d 14 SEP 1956 aged 76 •i at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <TAM IOT CB41/34016:3> •» 2 sons and 3 daughters: Morrison, Sarah Lillian f18890709; Morrison, Ella f18901106; Morrison, Netta Bowden f18920620; MORRISON, Cecil David m18931220; MORRISON, Allen Bowden m19000000.

551

Morrison, Sarah Lillian f18890709
 •b 09 JUL 1889 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/67 : 1889/00852> •to MORRISON, David Alexander •& Bowden, Amelia Kate •d 13 NOV 1889 aged 0 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/57 : BT89/0559> •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAM IOT Bo01/10107:2> •infant.

552

Morrison, Ella f18901106
 •b 06 NOV 1890 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/68 : 1890/00865> •to MORRISON, David Alexander •& Bowden, Amelia Kate •d 11 FEB 1899 aged 8 at Swansea <RGD35/67 : GL99/0292> and <Emu Bay Times 18 FEB 1899> •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAM IOT Bo01/10107:2> •».

553

Morrison, Netta Bowden f18920620
 •b 20 JUN 1892 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/72 : 1892/00116> •to MORRISON, David Alexander •& Bowden, Amelia Kate •m •= •d •i •».

554

MORRISON, Cecil David m18931220
 •b 20 DEC 1893 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/76 : 1894/00085> •to MORRISON, David Alexander •& Bowden, Amelia Kate •m 1918 •= **Fox, Marie Josephine** •d 13 MAY 1919 aged 25 •i at Colebrook <TAM IOT Ri06/0904> •» including MORRISON, Leonard Cecil.

554=

Fox, Marie Josephine f18990125
 •b 25 JAN 1899 at Oatlands, TAS <RGD33/87 : 1899/01684> •to FOX, Ambrose Joseph •& Munnings, Annie Jane •m 1918 •= **MORRISON, Cecil David** •d •i •» including MORRISON, Leonard Cecil.

554x

MORRISON, Leonard Cecil m18190415
 •b 15 APR 1919 •to MORRISON, David Cecil •& Fox, Marie •m •= **Bailey, Joan** •d 24 JUL 1993 •i at

Catholic cemetery, Colebrook
<TAMIOT Ri06/1210> •»
MORRISON, Roger; Morrison, Helen;
Morrison, Mary.

554x=

Bailey, Joan
•b •to •& •m • = MORRISON,
Leonard Cecil •d •i •» MORRISON,
Roger; Morrison, Helen; Morrison,
Mary.

554x1

MORRISON, Roger
•b •to MORRISON, Leonard Cecil •&
Bailey, Joan •m •d •i •».

554x2

Morrison, Helen
•b •to MORRISON, Leonard Cecil •&
Bailey, Joan •m •d •i •».

554x3

Morrison, Mary
•b •to MORRISON, Leonard Cecil •&
Bailey, Joan •m •d •i •».

555

MORRISON, Allen Bowden
m19000000
•b ~ 1900 •to MORRISON, David
Alexander •& Bowden, Amelia Kate
•d 23 DEC 1926 aged 26 •i 24 DEC
1926 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 024885> <TAMIOT
CB41/34016:2> •».

56

BOWDEN, Richard Edward
m18660609
•b 09 JUN 1866 at Bothwell, TAS
<registered as Richard, RGD33/43 :
1866/00021> •to BOWDEN, Edward
Jr •& Allen, Sarah •m1 06 JUL 1889
aged 23 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/48 :
1889/0503> •=1 Hughes, Florence
Lucy Cunningham aged 21 •m2 15
SEP 1896 aged 30 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD37/55 : 1896/0233> <Mercury,
Hobart, 08 OCT 1896> •=2 Denholm.
Ida May aged 18 •d 07 SEP 1945 aged
79 <Mercury, Hobart, 08 SEP 1945> •i
•1» Bowden, Marion; BOWDEN,
William Edward •2» Bowden, Beryl
Evlyen.

56=1

Hughes, Florence Lucy Cunningham
f18680707
•b 07 JUL 1868 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/45 : 1868/00018> •to
HUGHES, William Wood •&
Harwood, Sarah Jane •m 06 JUL 1889
aged 21 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/48 :
1889/0503> • = BOWDEN, Richard
Edward •d 18 JAN 1892 aged 23 at

Hobart, TAS <RGD35/13 :
HO92/0945> <Mercury, Hobart, 19
JAN 1892> •i at Bothwell, TAS
General cemetery <TAMIOT
Bo01/10203:2> •» Bowden, Marion;
BOWDEN, William Edward.

56=2

Denholm, Ida May f18780723
•b 23 JUL 1878 at Green Ponds
<RGD33/55 : 1878/00824> •to
DENHOLM. Alexander •& Smith,
Annie Spurway •m 15 SEP 1896 aged
18 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/55 :
1896/0233> <Mercury, Hobart, 08 OCT
1896> • = BOWDEN, Richard,
widower, aged 30 •d 17 AUG 1957
aged 79 <Mercury, Hobart, 19 AUG
1957> •i •» Bowden, Beryl Evlyen.

561

Bowden, Marion f18890702
•b 02 JUL 1889 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/67 : 1889/00844> •to
BOWDEN, Richard Edward •&
Hughes, Florence Lucy Cunningham
•d 14MAR 1890 aged 8m at Bothwell,
TAS <RGD35/58 : BT90/0455> •i at
Bothwell, TAS General cemetery
<TAMIOT Bo01/10203:1> •infant.

562

BOWDEN, William Edward
•b 24 APR 1891 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/70 : 1891/00867> •to
BOWDEN, Richard Edward •&
Hughes, Florence Lucy Cunningham
•d 08 JUN 1892 aged 14m at Hobart,
TAS <RGD35/13 : HO92/1277>
<Mercury, Hobart, 09 JUN 1892> •i at
Bothwell, TAS General cemetery
<TAMIOT Bo01/10203:3> •infant.

563

Bowden, Beryl Evlyen
•b 13 DEC 1897 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/84 : 1898/00118> •to
BOWDEN, Richard Edward •&
Denholm, Ida May •m1 23 OCT 1922
<Mercury, Hobart, TAS 10 JAN 1923>
•=1 CAMPBELL, Eric •m2 08 FEB
1926 at Holy Trinity, North Hobart,
TAS •2 = WYATT, Alec Donald •d 22
OCT 1974 at Hobart, TAS •i 24 OCT
1974 aged 77 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 082494> •» WYATT,
Richard Alec; Wyatt, Patricia Ann.

563=1

CAMPBELL, Eric
•b •to •& •m 23 OCT 1922 <Mercury,
Hobart, 10 JAN 1923> • = Bowden,
Beryl Evlyen •d •i •».

563=2

WYATT, Alec Donald m19001008

•b 08 OCT 1900 •to •& •m 08 FEB 1926 at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS •= **Bowden, Beryl Evylen** •d 03 APR 1997 at St Anne's Rest Home, Compton Downs, Old Beach, TAS •i 07 APR 1997 aged 96 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 107151> •» WYATT, Richard Alec; Wyatt, Patricia Ann.

5631

WYATT, Richard Alec m19261209 •o 106 Shirley Road, Roseville NSW 2069 •b 09 DEC 1926 at Hobart, TAS •to WYATT, Alec Donald •& Bowden, Beryl Evylen •m 21 JUL 1951 at St David's, Hobart, TAS •= **Rowland, Ruth** •d •i •» Wyatt, Judith Ann; Wyatt, Claire Rosemary.

5631=

Rowland, Ruth •b •to ROWLAND, — •& —, — •m 21 JUL 1951 at St David's, Hobart, TAS •= **WYATT, Richard Alec** •d •i •» Wyatt, Judith Ann; Wyatt, Claire Rosemary.

56311

Wyatt, Judith Ann f19530104 •b 04 JAN 1953 at •to WYATT, Richard Alec •& Rowland, Ruth •m 18 JAN 1975 at •= **ADAMS, Christopher John** •d •i •» Adams, Suzette Elizabeth f19881123.

56311=

ADAMS, Christopher John •b at •to •& •m 18 JAN 1975 at •= **Wyatt, Judith Ann** •d •i •» Adams, Suzette Elizabeth f19881123.

56312

Wyatt, Claire Rosemary f19551128 •b 28 NOV 1955 at •to WYATT, Richard Alec •& Rowland, Ruth •m 14 DEC 1985 at •= **SAUNDERS, Clive** •d •i •» SAUNDERS, Glenn m19891116; Saunders, Emma f19940111.

56312

SAUNDERS, Clive •b •to •& •m 14 DEC 1985 at •= **Wyatt, Claire Rosemary** •d •i •» SAUNDERS, Glenn m19891116; Saunders, Emma f19940111.

5632

Wyatt, Patricia Ann f19291024 •o 12 Conrad Drive, Otago Bay, TAS 7017 •b 24 OCT 1929 at Hobart, TAS •to WYATT, Alec Donald •& Bowden, Beryl Evylen •m •= **VALLANCE, Norman Keith** •d •i •» Vallance, Amanda; VALLANCE, Roderick.

5632=

VALLANCE, Norman Keith •b •to •& •m •= **Wyatt, Patricia Ann** •d •i •» Vallance, Amanda; VALLANCE, Roderick.

564

BOWDEN, Richard Vernon •o grazier, of "Cluny", and other properties, Bothwell, TAS •b 30 APR 1902 at Bothwell, TAS <Mercury, Hobart, 10 May 1902> •to BOWDEN, Richard Edward •& Denholm, Ida May •m •= **Fyle, Nellie May Harriet** •d 1981 •i at Bothwell, TAS Municipal cemetery <TAMIO Bo01/20601> •» BOWDEN, Richard George; Bowden, Doon.

564=

Fyle, Nellie May Harriet •o •b •to FYLE, Alex [funeral director, of New Norfolk] •& •m •= **BOWDEN, Richard Vernon** •d •i •» BOWDEN, Richard George; Bowden, Doon.

5641

BOWDEN, Richard George •o grazier, of "Cluny", and other properties, Bothwell, TAS •b •to BOWDEN, Richard Vernon •& Fyle, Nellie May Harriet •m •= —, Judith Kay •d •i •» BOWDEN, Scott Taylor; Bowden, Sally Helen.

5642

Bowden, Doon •b •to BOWDEN, Richard Vernon •& Fyle, Nellie May Harriet •m1 •=1 •m2 •=2 •d •i •».

565

Bowden, Edna Jewel f19040914 •b 14 SEP 1904 at Bothwell, TAS <Mercury, Hobart, 23 SEP 1904> •to BOWDEN, Richard Edward, farmer of "Cluny", Bothwell, TAS •& Denholm, Ida May •ed at St Michael's Collegiate School •m 18MAR 1925 aged 21 at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS <Mercury, Hobart <03 OCT 1925> •= **ARCHER, Edward Norwood**, farmer of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •d 16 JUN 1986 aged 81 at Glenview, Glenorchy •i 20 JUN 1986 at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIO Bo01/20702: 2> •» 3 sons and 1 daughter: ARCHER, Edward Louis; ARCHER, David Charles; ARCHER, Robert Norwood; Archer, Jan Helen.

565=

ARCHER, Edward Norwood

m18991108

•o farmer and grazier of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS, 1st Light Horse A.I.F., 1914-1918 •b 08 NOV 1899 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/86 : 1899/0121g> •to ARCHER, Edward Lewis I •& Moodie, Emily Gertrude at Leslie House School, Pirie St., New Town •m 18MAR 1925 aged 21 at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS <Mercury, Hobart, <03 OCT 1925> •=**Bowden, Edna Jewel** aged 21 •d 13 DEC 1971 aged 72 at Bothwell, TAS •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAM10T Bo01/20702> •» 3 sons and 1 daughter: ARCHER, Edward Louis; ARCHER, David Charles; ARCHER, Robert Norwood; Archer, Jan Helen.

5651

ARCHER, Edward Louis II
m19260309

•o farmer, of "Norwood" and "Nant", Bothwell, TAS and "Ellangowan", Hamilton •b 09 MAR 1926, at South Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward Norwood, farmer and grazier of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Bowden, Edna Jewel •c 15 APR 1926, at St Luke's, Bothwell, TAS at Clemes College, Hobart, TAS •m 11 JAN 1950, at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS •=**Davis, Pamela Alison** •d •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters: Archer, Prudence Ruth; Archer, Paulette Gay; ARCHER, Edward Stuart and Archer, Felicity Claire.

5561=

Davis, Pamela Alison f19271115
•b 15 NOV 1927, at Hobart, TAS •to DAVIS, Arthur Clement : farmer, of "Kilkivan", Nala, TAS •& Terry, Kathleen Vavasour •c at Holy Trinity, Hobart, TAS, •ed Hobart High School, •m 11 JAN 1950, at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS •=**ARCHER, Edward Louis II** •d •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters: Archer, Prudence Ruth; Archer, Paulette Gay; ARCHER, Edward Stuart and Archer, Felicity Claire.

55611

Archer, Prudence Ruth f19501212
•o of Palgrave, Ontario, Canada •b 12 DEC 1950, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward Louis : Farmer of "Ellangowan", Hamilton, TAS •& Davis, Pamela Alison •c 10 JUN 1951, at St Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed at The Friends School, Hobart, TAS •m 5 NOV 1983, at St. Georges, Lowville, Ontario, Canada •to RICHARDSON,

Wilbert Stanley 'Rich' •d •i •» 1 son and 1 daughter, : Richardson, Amber Hayley, and RICHARDSON, Derek Scott.

55611=

RICHARDSON, Wilbert Stanley
m19250708

•o president and owner of SMR Marketing, of Palgrave, Ontario, Canada, and horse breeder. Served in US Army. •b 08 JUL 1925, at Darville, Virginia, U.S.A. •to RICHARDSON, Ominus : of South Boston, Virginia, U.S.A. •& Hairston, Bertha Hampton •ed University of Virginia USA •m 5 NOV 1983, at St. George's, Lowville, Ontario, Canada •=**Archer, Prudence Ruth** •d •i •» 1 son and 1 daughter, : Richardspn, Amber Hayley, and RICHARDSON, Derek Scott.

556111

Richardson, Amber Hayley f19790224
•b 24 FEB 1979, Toronto, Ontario, Canada •to RICHARDSON, Wilbert Stanley : advertising executive, of Palgrave, Ontario •& Archer, Prudence Ruth •c 16 JUL 1979, St. Luke's, Burlington, Ontario, Canada •m •=**d •i •»**.

556112

RICHARDSON, Derek Scott
m19801108
•b 08 NOV 1980, Toronto, Ontario, Canada •to RICHARDSON, Wilbert Stanley : advertising executive, of Palgrave, Ontario •& Archer, Prudence Ruth •c 09 DEC, 1980, St. Luke's, Burlington, Ontario, Canada •m •=**d •i •»**.

55612

Archer, Paulette Gay f19521011
•b 11 OCT 1952, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward Louis II : farmer of "Ellangowan", Hamilton, TAS •& Davis, Pamela Alison •c 24 SEP 1954, at St. Luke's Presbyterian church, Bothwell, TAS •ed at The Friends School, Hobart, TAS •d 6 MAY 1966, at Hobart, TAS •crem at Cornelian Bay, TAS, ashes scattered at "Ellangowan", Hamilton, TAS •≠.

55613

ARCHER, Edward Stuart m19550606
•o Farmer, of "Ellangowan", Hamilton, TAS, 7140 •b 06 JUN 1955, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward Louis II : Farmer of "Ellangowan", Hamilton, TAS •& Davis, Pamela Alison •c 11 SEP 1955, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, •ed at The Friends School,

Hobart, TAS and Marcus Oldham College, Geelong, VIC. •d •i •≠.

55614

Archer, Felicity Claire f19610415
•o farmer of 'Colebrookdale',
Campania, TAS, •b 15 APR 1961, at
Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward
Louis II : Farmer of "Ellangowan",
Hamilton, TAS •& Davis, Pamela
Alison •c 4 FEB 1962, at St. Luke's
Presbyterian church, Bothwell, TAS
•ed at The Friends School, Hobart,
TAS •m 5 APR 1986, at St. Michael &
All Angels, Bothwell, TAS •= **GRAY,
Christopher Eric** : farmer of
"Colebrookdale", Campania, TAS. •d
•i •».

55614=

GRAY, Christopher Eric
•o farmer, of "Colebrookdale",
Campania, TAS •b •to •& •m 5 APR
1986, at St. Michael and All Angels,
Bothwell, TAS •= **Archer, Felicity
Claire** •d •i •».

5562

ARCHER, David Charles m19281002
•o Rural land consultant, former
Director, Roberts Ltd, of Cassidy Road,
Old Beach, TAS, 7017 •b 02 OCT 1928,
at South Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER,
Edward Norwood : Farmer of
"Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •&
Bowden, Edna Jewel •c JAN 1929, at St
Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed Clemes
College, Hobart, TAS •m 14 FEB 1953,
at the Cathedral church of St. David,
Hobart, TAS •= **Squires, Beverley
Mae** •d •i •» 2 sons and 1 daughter:
ARCHER, David Guy; ARCHER,
Simon William and Archer, Zann May.

5562=

Squires, Beverley Mae f19310412
•o of Cassidy Road, Old Beach, TAS,
7017 •b 12 APR 1931, at Hobart, TAS
•to **SQUIRES, William Henry** : motor
mechanic, of Hobart, TAS •& Watson,
May Gertrude •c at Cathedral church
of St David, Hobart, TAS, •ed Ogilvie
High School, New Town, TAS •m 14
FEB 1953, at the Cathedral church of St
David, Hobart, TAS •to **ARCHER,
David Charles** : Director, Roberts, Ltd
•d •i •» 2 sons and 1 daughter:
ARCHER, David Guy; ARCHER,
Simon William and Archer, Zann May.

55621

ARCHER, David Guy m19540606
•o Rural land consultant, of "Mt Ireh",
Longford, TAS •b 6 JUN 1954, at
Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, David

Charles : Director, Roberts Ltd. •&
Squires, Beverley Mae •c at Cathedral
church of St. David, Hobart, TAS •ed
at The Friends School, Hobart, TAS
•m 8 MAY 1982, at Hobart, TAS •to
Law, Alison Jane •d •i •» 2 sons:
ARCHER, James Edward and
ARCHER, Frank William.

55621=

Law, Alison Jane f19580103
•o: 'Mt Ireh', Longford, TAS •b 03
JAN 1958, at Hobart, TAS •to **LAW,
William Brown** : MB, BS (Qld) MCh
(Orth) (Liv.) FRCS (Eng.) FRACS,
Orthopaedic Surgeon •& Howarth,
Eileen Mary •c 1958, at the Cathedral
church of St. David, Hobart, TAS •ed
Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS •m 8
MAY 1982, at the Cathedral church of
St. David, Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER,
David Guy: farm manager •d •i •» 2
sons: ARCHER, James Edward and
ARCHER, Frank William.

55622

ARCHER, Simon William m19570420
•b 20 APR 1957, at Hobart, TAS •to
ARCHER, David Charles : Director,
Roberts Ltd. •& Squires, Beverley Mae
•d 21 APR 1957, at Hobart, TAS •crem
23 APR 1957, at Cornelian Bay,
Hobart, TAS <SRCT 072086> •infant.

55623

Archer, Zann May f19580427
• 33 Manifold Street, Colac, VIC •b 27
APR 1958, at Hobart, TAS •to
ARCHER, David Charles : Director,
Roberts Ltd. •& Squires, Beverley Mae
•c 12 JUL 1959, at the Cathedral
church of St. David, Hobart, TAS •ed
at The Friends School, Hobart, TAS
•m 21 JUL 1984, at the Cathedral
church of St. David, Hobart, TAS •=
FIST, Philip John : Medical Imaging
Technologist and Radiographer •d •i
•».

55623=

FIST, Philip John m19560425
•Medical Imaging Technologist and
Radiographer, of 33 Manifold Street,
Colac, VIC •b 25 APR 1956, at
Launceston, TAS •to **FIST, Bevin
George** : Chaplain for Uniting church
in Australia at Royal Melbourne
Hospital, VIC : •& Barker,
Gwendoline Joan •c 1972, at Methodist
church, South Camberwell, VIC Wesley
College, Melbourne, VIC •m 21 JUL
1984, at Cathedral church of St. David,
Hobart, TAS •= **Archer, Zann May** •d
•i •».

5653

ARCHER, Robert Norwood

m19301228

•o Farmer and grazier of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS, 7030 •b 28 DEC 1930, at South Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward Norwood : Farmer of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Bowden, Edna Jewel •c 22MAR 1931, at St Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed at Clemes College and The Friends School, Hobart, TAS., R.N.A. •m 14 MAY 1955, at St. James's, New Town, TAS •= **Evans, Marjorie Louise** •d •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters: ARCHER, Anthony John Norwood; Archer, Ann Louise; Archer, Jennifer Dimity and Archer, Susan Claire.

5653=

Evans, Marjorie Louise f19310119

•: of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS, 7030 •b 19 JAN 1931, at Queenstown, TAS •to EVANS, Jack Dudley : of Queenstown, TAS •& Costain, Doris Ann •c 1939, at St Martin's, Queenstown, TAS •ed at The Friends School, Hobart, TAS •m 14 MAY 1955, St. James's, New Town, TAS •to **ARCHER, Robert Norwood** : farmer and grazier, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •d •i •» 1 son and 3 daughters: ARCHER, Anthony John Norwood; Archer, Ann Louise; Archer, Jennifer Dimity and Archer, Susan Claire.

56531

ARCHER, Anthony John Norwood

m19561214

•o farmer of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS, 7040. •b 14 DEC 1956, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Robert Norwood : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Evans, Marjorie Louise •c 3MAR 1958, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed at The Friends School, Hobart, TAS; Dip. Farm Man. (Glenormiston Agric. Coll.) •m 24 JUN 1988, at All Saints, Hobart, TAS •= **Stanton, Lynda Joy** : registered nurse •d •i •» 1 daughter: Archer, Dimity Elizabeth.

56531=

Stanton, Lynda Joy f19590615

•o registered nurse •b 15 JUN 1959, at Bethlehem Hospital, Melbourne, VIC •to STANTON, Harry Edward : BA, BEd, (Melb.), MA, (Adel.), PhD., (Flin.), clinical psychologist, and Director, Higher Research and Advisory Centre, University of Tasmania •& Hand, Valerie Joy •ed The Fahan School, Sandy Bay, TAS and Girton Girls College and

Pembroke College, Adelaide, SA •m

24 JUN 1988, at All Saints', Hobart, TAS •t= **ARCHER, Anthony John Norwood** : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •d •i •» 1 daughter: Archer, Dimity Elizabeth.

56532

Archer, Ann Louise f19580625

•o :school teacher, of 342 Davey St., South Hobart, TAS •b 25 JUL 1958, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Robert Norwood : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& ARCHER, Marjorie Louise Evans •c 1958, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed Friends School, Hobart, TAS, Ed.Dip. Teach., (T.C.A.E.) •m 29 MAY 1982, at St. Mary's, Moonah, TAS •= **BEVANS, Graeme Francis**, Bank manager •d •i •» 2 daughters: Bevans, Emily Louise, and Bevans, Chloë Ann.

56532=

BEVANS, Graeme Francis m19580302

•o Bank manager, of 342 Davey St., South Hobart, TAS •b 2MAR 1958, at Launceston, TAS, •to BEVANS, James Francis : builder •& Brown, Sylvie •ed Launceston, TAS Church Grammar School; B.Com. (UTas.) •m 29 MAY 1982, at St. Mary's, Moonah, TAS •= **Archer, Ann Louise**, school teacher, •d •i •» 2 daughters: Bevans, Emily Louise, and Bevans, Chloë Ann.

56533

Archer, Jennifer Dimity f19620924

•o school teacher, now of 'Stewarton', Epping Forest, TAS •b 24 SEP 1962, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Robert Norwood : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Evans, Marjorie Louise •c 27 OCT 1962, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Friends School, Hobart, TAS; B Ed (UTas) •m 3 JUN 1989, at St. James's, New Town, TAS •= **WALCH, James Brett** : Farmer, of "Stewarton", Campbell Town, TAS •d •i •».

56533=

WALCH, James Reginald Brett

n19630927

•o farmer and grazier, of "Stewarton", Epping Forest, TAS •b 27 SEP 1963, at Campbell Town, TAS •to WALCH, James William Brett : of 'Stewarton', Epping Forest, TAS •& Taylor, Claire Josephine •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS •m 3 JUN 1989, at St. James's, New Town, TAS •= **Archer, Jennifer Dimity** : school teacher •d •i •».

56534

Archer, Susan Claire f19670615
 •o early childhood educator and recreation officer, of Augusta Rd Lenah Valley, TAS •b 15 JUN 1967, at Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Robert Norwood : farmer, of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Evans, Marjorie Louise •c 29 OCT 1967, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Friends School; St. Michael's Collegiate School, Hobart, TAS; and T.A.F.E. •m •= •d •i •».

5654

Archer, Jan Helen f19370129
 •o financial adviser of 15 Fehre Court, Sandy Bay, TAS •b 29 JAN 1937, at South Hobart, TAS •to ARCHER, Edward Norwood : Farmer of "Norwood", Bothwell, TAS •& Bowden, Edna Jewel •c 29 OCT 1937, at St. Luke's, Bothwell, TAS •ed The Friends School, Hobart, TAS •m 20 DEC 1957, at St. John's, New Town, TAS •= **BROOK, Benjamin James** : valuer •d •i •» 1 son and 1 daughter: BROOK, James Archer and Brook, Angela Louise Archer.

5654=

BROOK, Benjamin James m19340623
 •o Valuer, of 15 Fehre Court, Sandy Bay, TAS •b 23 JUN 1934, at •to BROOK, James Thomas : Dentist, of Hobart, TAS •& Thompson, Doreen •c 23 JUN 1934, at Yarrowonga VIC. •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS •m 20 DEC 1957, at St. John's, New Town, TAS •= **Archer, JAN Helen** •d •i •» 1 son and 1 daughter: BROOK, James Archer and Brook, Angela Louise Archer.

56541

BROOK, James Archer m19580812
 •o engineer, of Phillips Road, Cairns Bay, TAS •b 12 AUG 1958, at Hobart, TAS •to BROOK, Benjamin James : Valuer •& Archer, JAN Helen •c 30 NOV 1958, at St. Paul's, Montrose, TAS •ed The Hutchins School, Hobart, TAS •m 17 DEC 1982, at St. Stephen's, Sandy Bay, TAS •= **Price, Ann Maree** •d •i •» 2 daughters: Brook, Isabelle Price; and Brook, Freya Romilly.

56541=

Price, Ann Maree f19600203
 •o teacher, of Phillips Road, Cairns Bay, TAS •b 3 FEB 1960, at Dover •to PRICE, John David : Mill Manager, Dover, TAS •& Buckley, Mary Jane •ed Ogilvie High School, New Town, TAS •m 17 DEC 1982, at St. Stephen's,

Sandy Bay, TAS •= **BROOK, James Archer** : engineer •d •i •» 2 daughters: Brook, Isabelle Price; and Brook, Freya Romilly.

56542

Brook, Angela Louise Archer f19610528
 •o : mothercraft nurse, of 15 Fehre Court, Sandy Bay, TAS •b 28 MAY 1961, at Hobart, TAS •to BROOK, Benjamin James : Valuer •& Archer, JAN Helen •c 2 DEC 1962, at St. Stephen's, Sandy Bay, TAS •ed St. Michael's Collegiate School, Hobart, TAS. •m •= •d •i •».

566

BOWDEN, Lyndon m19081228
 •o cane-cutter, banana-grower and fisherman in Queensland; insurance salesman and small farmer on 81 hectares at Lobster Creek, Ulverstone, TAS •b 28 DEC 1908 at Bothwell, TAS •to BOWDEN, Richard Edward •& Denholm, Ida May •m1 ~1931 at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS •=1 **Williams, Gwen** •div •m2 20 MAY 1940 at St John's Presbyterian church, Hobart, TAS •=2 **Burcham, Jessie Katherine "Kay"** •d 07 SEP 1990 at Devonport, TAS •i at the Devon Lawn Cemetery, Devonport, TAS •2» 2 daughters: Bowden, Robin; Bowden, Bronwen.

566=1

Williams, Gwen
 •b •to •& •m1 ~1931 at Holy Trinity, North Hobart, TAS •= **BOWDEN, Lyndon** •div •m2 •=2 **SHEPPARTON, Toby** •d •i •».

566=2

Burcham, Jessie Katherine "Kay" f19060303
 •o schoolteacher and legal secretary •b 03MAR 1906 at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, England •to •& •a 1913 •m 20 MAY 1940 at St John's Presbyterian church, Hobart, TAS •= **BOWDEN, Lyndon** •d 07 APR 1974 at •i at the Devon Lawn Cemetery, Devonport, TAS.

5661

Bowden, Robin f19420727
 •o social worker, •b 27 JUL 1942 at Levenbank, Ulverstone, TAS <Advocate, 04 AUG 1942> •to BOWDEN, Lyndon •& Burcham, Jessie Katherine "Kay" •ed University of Tasmania, (BA Hons. 1965) •m 21 APR 1981 at •= **ERREY, Thomas**

- George •» 1 son: ERREY, Thaddeus Huw.
- 5661=
ERREY, Thomas George
 •o clerk and social worker •b at •to
 •& •ed University of Tasmania (B.Ec.,
 1953) •m 21 APR 1981 at •= **Bowden,
 Robin** •» 1 son: ERREY, Thaddeus
 Huw.
- 5662
Bowden, Bronwen f19440421
 •o art teacher •b 21 APR 1944 at
 Ulverstone, TAS <Advocate, 04 MAY
 1944> •to BOWDEN, Lyndon •&
 Burcham, Jessie Katherine "Kay" •m
 22 AUG 1970 at •= FYLE, Alexander
 Vernon •» 1 son and 2 daughters:
 FYLE, Kristosten Alexander; Fyle, Ilsa
 Naomi; Fyle, Felina Katherine.
- 5662=
FYLE, Alexander Vernon
 •o undertaker, carpenter and coach
 driver •b •to FYLE, Alexander •& •m
 22 AUG 1970 at •= **Bowden, Bronwen**
 •» 1 son and 2 daughters: FYLE,
 Kristen Alexander; Fyle, Ilsa Naomi;
 Fyle, Felina Katherine.
- 56621
FYLE, Kristen Alexander f19721009
 •b 09 OCT 1972 at •to FYLE,
 Alexander Vernon •& Bowden,
 Bronwen •m •= •» Fyle, Kamilla.
- 56622
Fyle, Ilsa Naomi f19750125
 •b 25 JAN 1975 at •to FYLE,
 Alexander Vernon •& Bowden,
 Bronwen •m •= •» —, Isabella.
- 56623
Fyle, Felina Katharine f19770409
 •b 09 APR 1977 at •to FYLE,
 Alexander Vernon •& Bowden,
 Bronwen •m •= •» —, Broden.
- 567
BOWDEN, Mervyn Russell
 m19101121
 •b 21 NOV 1910 at "Cluny" Bothwell,
 TAS •to BOWDEN, Richard Edward
 •& Denholm, Ida May •m 26 JUL 1937
 at Congregational church, Bagdad,
 TAS •= **Anderson, Helene Maud** •d
 19 DEC 1990 at •i at St Mark's,
 Pontville, TAS <TAMIOT Br03/3120>
 •» Bowden, Margaret Jill; Bowden,
 Rosemary; BOWDEN, Philip Hugh;
 Bowden, Elizabeth Helen.
- 567=
Anderson, Helene Maud f19120703
 •b 03 JUL 1912 at Edinburgh, Scotland
 •to ANDERSON (Dr) Hugh George
- & Russell, Mary •m 26 JUL 1937 at
 Congregational church, Bagdad, TAS
 •= **BOWDEN, Mervyn Russell** •»
 Bowden, Margaret Jill; Bowden,
 Rosemary; BOWDEN, Philip Hugh;
 Bowden, Elizabeth Helen.
- 5671
Bowden, Margaret Jill f19400108
 •b 08 JAN 1940 at Hobart, TAS •to
 BOWDEN, Mervyn Russell •&
 Anderson, Helene Maud f19120703
 •m 15 AUG 1964 at London, England
 •= **LAWLAN, Geoffrey William** •div
 FEB 1997 •» Lawlan, Elizabeth Jane
 f19651016.
- 5671=
LAWLAN, Geoffrey William
 m419410226
 •b 26 FEB 1941 •m 15 AUG 1964 at
 London, England •= **Bowden,
 Margaret Jill** f19400108 •div FEB 1997
 •» Lawlan, Elizabeth Jane f19651016:-
- 56711
Lawlan, Elizabeth Jane f19651016
 •b 16 OCT 1965 at London, England
 •to LAWLAN, Geoffrey William
 m419410226 •& Bowden, Margaret Jill
 f19400108.
- 5672
Bowden, Rosemary f19411113
 •b 13 NOV 1941 at Hobart, TAS to
 BOWDEN, Mervyn Russell •&
 Anderson, Helene Maud f19120703
 •m 03 JUN 1973 at Twickenham,
 London, England •= **CAREY, Ian John**
 m19440223 •» Carey, Anna Helene
 f19741105.
- 5672=
CAREY, Ian John m19440223
 •b 28 FEB 1944 •m 03 JUN 1973 at
 Twickenham, London, England •=
Bowden, Rosemary f19411113 •»
 Carey, Anna Helene f19741105.
- 5673
BOWDEN, Philip Hugh m19430810
 •b 10 AUG 1943 at Dandenong, VIC to
 BOWDEN, Mervyn Russell •&
 Anderson, Helene Maud •m1 26 APR
 1964 at St Mark's, Pontville, TAS •=1
Loring, Pamela Louise f19440112 •div
 1986 •m2 1987 •=2 **Lawrence,
 Margaret Diane** f19470309 •div 2002
 •m3 2003 •=3 **Brighton, Elizabeth
 Mary** f19640727 •1» Bowden, Lisa
 Louise f19640913; BOWDEN, Simon
 Phillip m19670218; BOWDEN,
 Nicholas James m19690519.
- 56731
Bowden, Lisa Louise f19640913

•b 13 SEP 1964 at Hobart, TAS •to
BOWDEN, Phillip Hugh m19430810
•& Loring, Pamela Louise f19440112
•m 02 FEB 1991 at Sydney, NSW •=
WELLINGS, Paul John m19660715 •»
2 sons: WELLINGS, Samuel James
m19971124; WELLINGS, Thomas
Edwin m20001003.

56732

BOWDEN, Simon Phillip m19670218
•b 18 FEB 1967 at Hobart, TAS •to
BOWDEN, Phillip Hugh m19430810
•& Loring, Pamela Louise f19440112
•m 22 MAR 1997 at New Norfolk, TAS
•= **Gilbert, Susan Margaret**
f198641018 •» 2 sons: BOWDEN,
Corey Leslie m19980329; BOWDEN,
Trey Phillip m19990811.

56733

BOWDEN, Nicholas James
m19690519
•b 25 JUN 1969 at Hobart, TAS •to
BOWDEN, Phillip Hugh m19430810
•& Loring, Pamela Louise f19440112
•d 24 FEB 1990 at Hobart, TAS •i at St
Mark's, Pontville, TAS <TAMIOT
Br03/2124> •≠.

5674

Bowden, Elizabeth Helen f19571223
•b 23 DEC 1957 at •to BOWDEN,
Mervyn Russell •& Anderson, Helene
Maud •d 06 OCT 1958 as the result of
an accident •i aged 10 at St Mark's,
Pontville, TAS <TAMIOT Br03/0503>
•≠.

568

Bowden, Cecily Claire f19150120
•b 20 JAN 1915 at Bothwell, TAS •to
BOWDEN, Richard Edward •&
Denholm, Ida May •m •=
SNELLING, Charles •d at Melbourne,
VIC •i •».

568=

SNELLING, Charles
•b •to •& •m •= **Bowden, Cecily**
Claire •d •i •».

57

BOWDEN, Cecil m18681016
•b 16 OCT 1868 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/45 : 1868/00028> •to
BOWDEN, Edward Jr •& Allen, Sarah
•m •= •d 14 MAR 1907 <Mercury,
Hobart, 15 MAR 1907> •i 16 MAR 1907
at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
<TAMIOT Bo01/03204:4> •».

58

Bowden, Sarah f18710621
•b 20 JUL 1871 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/48 : 1871/00013> •to

23. Edward Bowden of Bothwell

BOWDEN, Edward Jr •& Allen, Sarah •d
20 JUL 1871 aged 0 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD35/39 : BT71/0008> •i at Municipal
cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/03204:1> •infant.

6

Bowden, Eliza
•o •b 15 NOV 1830 at •to BOWDEN,
Edward •& Ayres, Diana •c 1830 at
New Norfolk <RGD32/01 :
1831/04081> •07 MAY 1850, Eliza
applied for permission to marry James
Warren, convict per Barossa 1
<CON52/3 p482> •m 07 JUN 1850
aged 19 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/09 :
1850/0051> •= **WARREN, James** aged
29 •d •i •» 2 daughter, Warren, Jane;
Warren, Diana Sarah.

6=

WARREN, James m18210000
•o •b ~1821 •to •& •t •s •l 30 AUG
1841 from Sheerness •a13 JAN 1842 at
Hobart, TAS Town per Barossa 1
Indent <CON14/12> •description list
<CON18/30> •conduct record
<CON33/16> •appropriation list
<CON27/9> •07 MAY 1850, Eliza
applied for permission to marry James
Warren, convict per Barossa 1
<CON52/3 p482> •m 07 JUN 1850
aged 29 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/09 :
1850/0051> •= **Bowden, Eliza** aged 19
•d •i •» 2 daughter, Warren, Jane;
Warren, Diana Sarah.

61

Warren, Jane f18511229
•o •b 29 DEC 1851 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/29 : 1852/00002> •to
WARREN, James •& **Bowden, Eliza**
•d 18 AUG 1853 aged 1 at Brighton,
TAS <RGD35/21 : BR53/0025> •i
•infant.

62

Warren, Diana Sarah f18560403
•o •b 03 APR 1856 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/33 : 1856/00016> •to
WARREN, James •& **Bowden, Eliza**
•m •= •d •i •».

7

Bowden, Henrietta f18331223
•o •b 23 DEC 1833 at Bothwell, TAS
•to BOWDEN, Edward •& Ayres,
Diana •c 1833 at Green Ponds
<RGD32/02 : 1834/05900> •license to
marry Thomas Lewis in the usual
place of worship, Bothwell, TAS, 02
OCT 1860 <NS373/2: 2287> •m 05
OCT 1860 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD37/19 : 1860/0003> •= **LEWIS,**
Thomas •d 27 SEP 1895 aged 65 at

Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/66 :
BT98/0075> •i at Municipal cemetery,
Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
Bo01/12208:1> •» 3 sons and 3
daughters: LEWIS, William; LEWIS,
Thomas Edwin; Lewis, Harriet; Lewis,
Kezia Annie ; Lewis, Mary Jane;
LEWIS, Edward John.

7=

LEWIS, Thomas m18330000
•o There are fifteen men of this name
listed in the Convict Index. •b ~ 1833
•to •& •license to marry Henrietta
Bowden in the usual place of worship,
Bothwell, TAS, 02 OCT 1860
<NS373/2: 2287> •m 05 OCT 1860 at
Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/19 :
1860/0003> •= **Bowden, Henrietta** •d
30 NOV 1904 aged 71 at Bothwell, TAS
•i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell,
TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/12208:2> •» 3
sons and 3 daughters: LEWIS, William;
LEWIS, Thomas Edwin; Lewis,
Harriet; Lewis, Kezia Annie ; Lewis,
Mary Jane; LEWIS, Edward John.

71

LEWIS, William m18620303
•b 03MAR 1862 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/39 : 1862/00005> •to LEWIS,
Thomas •& Bowden, Henrietta •m104
JUN 1885 aged 24 at New Norfolk
<RGD37/44 : 1885/0862> •=1 **Brown,
Susan Elizabeth** aged 22 •m2 19 AUG
1890 aged 28 at New Norfolk
<RGD37/49 : 1890/0671> •=2 **Barker,
Amy Isabel**, aged 17. •d 12 AUG 1936
aged 75 at Swansea •i at Red Hills
cemetery, Bushy Park <TAMIOT
NN01/0211:4> •1» 1 son and 1
daughter: Lewis, Minnie May; LEWIS,
William Norme. •2» including LEWIS,
William Roy; Lewis, Mary Isabel;
Lewis, Nita Cathleen; LEWIS, Robert
Mervyn L. ; LEWIS, —.

71=1

Brown, Susan Elizabeth f18650307
•b 07MAR 1865 at Hamilton
<RGD33/42 : 1865/00713> ? •to
BROWN, Robert ? •& Morgan, Mary ?
•m104 JUN 1885 aged 22 at New
Norfolk <RGD37/44 : 1885/0862> •=
LEWIS, William aged 24 •d 15 FEB
1887 aged 23 at New Norfolk
<RGD35/55 : NN87/0941> •i at Red
Hills, Bushy Park <TAMIOT
NN01/0211:1> •» 1 son and 1
daughter: Lewis, Minnie May; LEWIS,
William Norme.

71=2

Barker, Amy Isabel f18730102
•b 02 JAN 1873 at Hobart, TAS

<RGD33/10 : 1873/03077> •to
BARKER, James •& McGuire,
Catherine •m19 AUG 1890 aged 17 at
New Norfolk <RGD37/49 :
1890/0671> •= **LEWIS, William** aged
28 •d 03 JAN 1903 aged 30 •i at Red
Hills, Bushy Park <TAMIOT
NN01/0211:3> •» including: LEWIS,
William Roy; Lewis, Mary Isabel;
Lewis, Nita Cathleen; LEWIS, Robert
Mervyn L. ; LEWIS, —.

711

Lewis, Minnie May f18860104
•b 04 JAN 1886 at New Norfolk
<RGD33/64 : 1886/02198> •to LEWIS,
William •& Brown, Susan Elizabeth
•d 04 JAN 1886 aged 5 at Oatlands,
TAS <RGD35/58 : OT90/1049> •i
•infant.

712

LEWIS, William Norman m18870212
•b 12 FEB 1887 at New Norfolk
<registered as William Norme
RGD33/65 : 1887/02287> •to LEWIS,
William •& Brown, Susan Elizabeth
•d 26 FEB 1887 aged 0 at New Norfolk
<RGD35/55 : NN87/0944> •i at Red
Hills, Bushy Park <TAMIOT
NN01/0211:2> •infant:

713

LEWIS, William Roy m18910407
•b 07 APR 1891 at New Norfolk.
<RGD33/71 : 1891/02445> •to LEWIS,
William •& Barker, Amy Isabel •m
1915 <RGD 1915/0278> •= **Busch,
Alice Louisa** •d •i 27 NOV 1973 aged
82 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS
<SRCT 081782> •».

713=

Busch, Alice Louisa f18940726
•b 26 JUL 1894 at Hamilton, TAS
<surname registered as
Bush, RGD33/76 : 1894/01101> •to
BUSH, Christopher •& Kemp, Alice
Louisa •c 09 SEP 1894 at St Peter's;
Hamilton, TAS <NS2065/1/1:01278>
•m 1915 <RGD 1915/0278> •=
LEWIS, William Roy m18910407 •d
•crem 13 DEC 1973 aged 80 at
Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT
081808> •».

714

Lewis, Mary Isabel f18930217
•b 17 FEB 1893 at New Norfolk.
<RGD33/75 : 1893/01646> •to LEWIS,
William •& Barker, Amy Isabel •m
1915 <RGD 1915/1375> •= **PAGE,
Arnold Lewis** •d •i •».

715

Lewis, Nita Cathleen f18950218

•b 18 FEB 1895 at New Norfolk.
 <RGD33/79 : 1895/01657> •to LEWIS,
 William •& Barker, Amy Isabel •m
 1919 <RGD 1919/0693> •= **MARSH,**
Charles Edward [Charles Henry] •d
 09 APR 1988 aged 93 at Strathaven
 Rest Home, Berriedale, TAS •i as Nita
 Kathleen 12 APR 1988 at Cornelian
 Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 062443>
 <TAMIOT CB54/2514:1> •».

715=

MARSH, Charles Henry
 •b •to •& •m 1919 <RGD 1919/0693>
 •= **Lewis, Nita Cathleen** f18950218 •d
 27 JUL 1974 at Claremont, TAS •i 01
 AUG 1974 aged 72? at Cornelian Bay,
 Hobart, TAS <SRCT 101859>
 <TAMIOT CB54/2514:1>.

716

LEWIS, Robert Mervyn L. m18970930
 •b 30 SEP 1897 at New Norfolk.
 <RGD33/83 : 1897/01656> •to LEWIS,
 William •& Barker, Amy Isabel •m •=
 •d •i •».

717

LEWIS, — m18980924
 •b 24 SEP 1898 at New Norfolk.
 <registered without forenames,
 RGD33/85 : 1898/01682> •to LEWIS,
 William •& Barker, Amy Isabel •m •=
 •d •i •».

72

LEWIS, Thomas Edwin m18651101
 •b 01 NOV 1865 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/42 : 1865/00040> •to LEWIS,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Henrietta •m
 1902 •= **Straith, May Millar** •d 29 JUL
 1912 aged 47 at •i at Municipal
 cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
 Bo01/12208:5> •».

73

Lewis, Harriet f18670522
 •b 22 MAY 1867 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/44 : 1867/00012> •to LEWIS,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Henrietta •m 29
 OCT 1888 aged 21 at Bothwell, TAS,
 <RGD37/47 : 1888/0018> •= **CRAIG,**
Samuel, aged 25 •d 24MAR 1894 aged
 27 at Hobart, TAS <RGD35/14 :
 HO94/1001> •i at Municipal
 cemetery, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT
 Bo01/12107:1> •»no children recorded
 in TAS.

73=

CRAIG, Samuel m18630118
 •b 18 JAN 1863 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/40 : 1863/00008> •to
 CRAIG, Henry •& Conolly, Julia •m
 29 OCT 1888 aged 25 at Bothwell, TAS,
 <RGD37/47 : 1888/0018> •= **Lewis,**

Harriet aged 21 •d 29 AUG 1923 aged
 60 •i at Municipal cemetery, Bothwell,
 TAS <TAMIOT Bo01/12107:2> •»no
 children recorded in TAS.

74

Lewis, Kezia Annie f18700506
 •b 06 MAY 1870 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/47 : 1870/00012> •to LEWIS,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Henrietta •d 05
 AUG 1904 •i as Annie Lewis at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/12208:4> •».

75

Lewis, Mary Jane f18720127
 •b 27 JAN 1872 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/49 : 1872/00009> •to LEWIS,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Henrietta •d 07
 JUL 1875 aged 3 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD35/43 : BT75/0009> •i at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/12208:3> •infant.

76

LEWIS, Edward John L m18760416
 •b 16 APR 1876 at Bothwell, TAS
 <RGD33/53 : 1876/00014> •to LEWIS,
 Thomas •& Bowden, Henrietta •m •=
 •d 06MAR 1960 aged 83 •i at
 Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
 <TAMIOT Bo01/12208:6> •».

8

Bowden, Anne or Annie f18370000
 •b ~ 1837 at Bothwell, TAS <not
 registered> •to BOWDEN, Edward
 •& Ayres, Diana •lic granted to marry
 George Goddard in the Church of
 England at Bothwell, TAS 22
 December 1857 <NS373/2: 1895> •m1
 25 DEC 1857 at St Luke's, Bothwell,
 TAS <RGD37/16 : 1857/0007> •=1
GODDARD, George •m2 02 FEB 1872
 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/31 :
 1872/0309> •=2 **JONES, William**
Henry •d 14 JUN 1885 aged 48 <not
 registered> •i at Bothwell, TAS
 Municipal cemetery <TAMIOT
 Bo01/00111> •1» **GODDARD, George;**
Goddard, Henrietta; GODDARD,
George; GODDARD, Edward Bowden;
GODDARD, Ernest Valentine;
Goddard, Sarah Diana; GODDARD,
Charles; •2»x.

8=1

GODDARD, George m18270000
 •o possibly the George Goddard who
 left Plymouth on 01 OCT 1843 per
HMS Anson, arriving at Hobart Town
 04 FEB 1844, Indent <CON14/25>;
 Description <CON18/41; Conduct
 <CON33/49>; Appropriations:
 <CON27/10>. •b ~ 1827 •to •& •lic to

marry Bowden, Ann 22 DEC 1857 at St Luke's, Bothwell, TAS
 <NS373/2:1895> •m 25 DEC 1857 at St Luke's, Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/16 : 1857/0007> • = **Bowden, Annie** •d 12MAR 1868 aged 41 at New Norfolk <RGD35/36 : NN68/0366> •i at Bothwell, TAS Municipal cemetery <TAMIOT Bo01/00111: 1> •»
 GODDARD, George; Goddard, Henrietta; GODDARD, George; GODDARD, Edward Bowden; GODDARD, Ernest Valentine; Goddard, Sarah Diana; GODDARD, Charles.

8=2

JONES, William Henry
 •o •b •to •& •m 02 FEB 1872 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/31 : 1872/0309>
 • = **Goddard, Annie** née Bowden •d •i •».

81

GODDARD, George II m18580724
 •b 24 JUL 1858 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/35 : 1858/00027> •to GODDARD, George •& Bowden, Annie •d 25 JUL 1858 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD35/26 : BT58/0014> •infant.

82

Goddard, Henrietta f18590708
 •b 08 JUL 1859 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/36 : 1859/00026> •to GODDARD, George •& Bowden, Annie •m 26 AUG 1885 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/44 : 1885/0018> • = **PORTER, Samuel** Both were of full age. •d 08 JUL 1933 •i at St James', Colebrook <TAMIOT Ri05/0606:3> •»They had at least 3 sons and 2 daughters: Porter, Annie Marion; PORTER, George Reginald; PORTER, Charles Ernest; PORTER, Edward Harry; Porter, Henrietta Vera.

82=

PORTER, Samuel m18600000
 •b~1860 •to •& •m 26 AUG 1885 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/44 : 1885/0018> • = **Goddard, Henrietta** •d 13 OCT 1948 aged 88 •i at St James', Colebrook <TAMIOT Ri05/0606:4> •»They had at least 3 sons and 2 daughters: Porter, Annie Marion; PORTER, George Reginald; PORTER, Charles Ernest; PORTER, Edward Harry; Porter, Henrietta Vera.

821

Porter, Annie Marion f18860831
 •b 31 AUG 1886 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/64 : 1886/00858> •to

PORTER, Samuel •& Goddard, Henrietta •d 01MAR 1964 aged 78 •i at St James', Colebrook <TAMIOT Ri05/0606:6> •».

822

PORTER, George Reginald
 m18890402
 •o Captain, 11th T M Battery, 11 Brigade AIF •b 02 APR 1889 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/67 : 1889/00840> •to PORTER, Samuel •& Goddard, Henrietta •d 10 DEC 1917 aged 28 at Romarin, France, killed in action •mem at St James', Colebrook <TAMIOT Ri05/0606:1> •».

823

PORTER, Charles Ernest m18930323
 •b 23MAR 1893 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/74 : 1893/00099> •to PORTER, Samuel •& Goddard, Henrietta •m • = •d 10 DEC 1956 aged 62 •i at St James', Colebrook <TAMIOT Ri05/0606:5> •».

824

PORTER, Edward Harry m18951122
 •b 22 NOV 1895 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/80 : 1896/00084> •to PORTER, Samuel •& Goddard, Henrietta •m • = •d •i •».

825

Porter, Henrietta Vera f18980224
 •b 24 FEB 1898 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/84 : 1898/00125> •to PORTER, Samuel •& Goddard, Henrietta •d 14 NOV 1906 aged 9 •i at St James', Colebrook <TAMIOT Ri05/0606:2> •».

83

GODDARD, George III •m 18610303
 •b 03MAR 1861 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/38 : 1861/00477> •to GODDARD, George •& Bowden, Annie •d 09 FEB 1910 aged 49 at •i at Bothwel Municipap cemetery <TAMIOT Bo01/00111:4> also window in St Michael & All Angel's, Bothwell, TAS <TAMIOT Bo07/007> •».

84

GODDARD, Edward Bowden
 m18320826
 •o •b 26 AUG 1862 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD33/39 : 1862/00021> •to GODDARD, George •& Bowden, Annie •m 1908 • = **Jillett, Ella Grace** f18750517 •d before 1938 •i •».

84=

Jillett, Ella Grace f18750517
 •b 17 MAY 1875 at Oatlands, TAS

<RGD33/52 : 1875/01247> •to
JILLET, John •& Whiteway, Ellen •m
1908 • = **GODDARD, Edward**
Bowden m18320826 •d •i 032 DEC
1938 aged 62 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart,
TAS <SRCT 033133> •».

85

GODDARD, Ernest Valentine
m18640214
•b 14 FEB 1864 at Bothwell, TAS,
<RGD33/41 : 1864/00007> •to
GODDARD, George •& Bowden,
Annie •m 08 SEP 1894 aged 30 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/53 :
1894/0151.> • = **Shipley, Clara**
Miriam Ruth, aged 25. •d •i •» One
child: Goddard, Lucy Gwendoline.

85=

Shipley, Clara Miriam Ruth
f18690403
•b 03 APR 1869 at Spring Bay
<registered without forenames,
RGD33/46 : 1869/01499> •to
SHIPLEY, John Charles •& Chambers,
Elizabeth •m 08 SEP 1894 aged 25 at
Hobart, TAS <RGD37/53 :
1894/0151.> • = **GODDARD, Ernest**
Valentine aged 30 •d •i •» One child:
Goddard, Lucy Gwendoline.

851

Goddard, Lucy Gwendoline
f18960914
•b 14 SEP 1896 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/80 : 1896/00113> •to
GODDARD, Ernest Valentine •&
Shipley, Clara Miriam Ruth •m • = •d
•i •».

86

Goddard, Sarah Diana f18660115
•b 15 JAN 1866 at Bothwell, TAS,
<RGD33/43 : 1866/00005> •to
GODDARD, George •& Bowden,
Annie •m 12 AUG 1891 aged 25 at
Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/50 :
1891/0019> • = **BRIGGS, Charles**
Robinson aged 33. They moved to
Campbell Town where at least two
sons were born: •d 18 JUN 1941 aged
75 •i at Bothwell, TAS Municipal
cemetery <TAMIOT Bo01/00111:5> •»
BRIGGS, Edward Goddard; BRIGGS,
Charles Harry.

86=

BRIGGS, Charles Robinson
m18580000
•b ~1858 at •to •& •m 12 AUG 1891
aged 33 at Bothwell, TAS <RGD37/50 :
1891/0019> • = **Goddard, Sarah Diana**
aged 25 •d 03 MAY 1918 at NSW
<Mercury, Hobart, 04 MAY 1918> •i

•» BRIGGS, Edward Goddard;
BRIGGS, Charles Harry.

861

BRIGGS, Edward Goddard
m18921002
•b 02 OCT 1892 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/72 : 1892/00256.> •to
BRIGGS, Charles Robinson •&
Goddard, Sarah Diana •m • = •d •i
•».

862

BRIGGS, Charles Harry m18950412
•b 12 APR 1895 at Campbell Town
<RGD33/78 : 1895/00193> •to
BRIGGS, Charles Robinson •&
Goddard, Sarah Diana •m • = •d •i
•».

87

GODDARD, Charles m18670824
•b 24 AUG 1867 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/44 : 1867/00020> •to
GODDARD, George •& Bowden,
Annie •m 09 OCT 1896 aged 29 at
Strahan, TAS <RGD37/56 :
1896/0856> • = **White, Ethelanda** aged
18 •d 09 DEC 1948 aged 81 at •i at
Municipal cemetery, Bothwell, TAS
<TAMIOT Bo01/00111:3> •»
including 1 son GODDARD, Charlie
Edward George Ernest.

87=

White, Ethelanda f18781020
•b 20 OCT 1878 at Franklin
<registered as Ethelinda, RGD33/55 :
1878/00653> •to WHITE, George •&
Cotes, Paulina •m 09 OCT 1896 aged
18 at Strahan, TAS <RGD37/56 :
1896/0856> • = **GODDARD, Charles**
aged 29 •d •i •» including 1 son
GODDARD, Charlie Edward George
Ernest.

871

GODDARD, Charlie Edward George
Ernest m18980112
•b 12 JAN 1898 at Strahan, TAS
<RGD33/85 : 1898/02451> •to
GODDARD, Charles •& White,
Ethelanda •m • = •d •i •».

24. *"Campania" and "Lingrove"*

Now we come full circle, back to where we began at "Lawrenny".

The last of the great landowning families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts was the Brock family, who had accumulated well over 100,000 acres by the end of World War II. They also were early arrivals in Tasmania, in the year 1833 but did not initially settle in the Bothwell, Hamilton or Ouse districts. Instead, the youngest member of the family, James Brock began his land holdings in the valley of the Coal River at Campania and Richmond. Henry Brock, an older brother, became a merchant in Hobart before establishing himself on the land at Oatlands, near "Mount Seymour", Parattah, where his older sister, Marion Brock had settled with her husband George Wilson. (They were ancestors of the John George Campbell who acquired "Nant", Bothwell.) Two older brothers, Alexander and John Brock had stayed briefly in Tasmania but had taken their families to Victoria where they were later joined by a cousin, Robert Brock. Their descendants are listed in the appendices on the CD-ROM. Like so many of the families on the Clyde and Ouse rivers, Campbell Town, Ross, Oatlands and the high country, the Brocks were also of Scottish origin having come from Linlithgowshire, which is now a part of Midlothian.

Because of the very significant role the Brock family played in the later history of the lands of the Hamilton and Ouse areas, their earlier history is also related here. This also emphasizes the point that in reconstituting the families of a district, or reconstructing a community, reference to persons and places outside its confines will almost always be required.

24.1 *"Campania"*

"Campania" has a long and intriguing history, passing like many of the other major properties in this thesis from wool baron to diggers. The original homestead was built in 1810 for Lieutenant George Weston Gunning who we have already encountered in the story of "Ellangowan". At that time he called the property "Western Lodge". About the time of his marriage to Ann Jane Harris, née Hobbs, widow of George Prideaux Harris,¹ Gunning sold the land to Francis Smith, who renamed it "Campania House". Like so many properties, its dimensions have

¹ George Weston Gunning, aged 42, free, bachelor, married Ann Jane Harris, aged 31, widow, free at St David's, Hobart on 25 April 1820 <RGD36/01 : 1820/0377>. There were no children to this marriage.

varied through time as parcels of land have been grafted on or sold off. CT 104 f172 refers to the 646 acres 1 rood 37 and a half perches originally granted to Francis Smith on 13 July 1841.

James Brock and William Brock acquired the core block of "Campania" from Mary Dickson (widow of the substantial landowner, Bassett Dickson)² for the sum of £10,250. The Deed of purchase records the area as 3,628 acres, in six blocks of 1,448, 301, 329, 698, 752 and 100 acres.³ The Lord and Dickson families are connected by marriage, as shown in chapter 17.

After passing through various hands, other sections of the land were transferred from Winston Churchill Simmons, Richard Harrison and William Langdon Jr⁴ on 1 October 1884 to Henry James Brock. On 17 August 1899 the land became vested in Albert Sommerville Flexmore, Georgina Brock and Henry Robert Brent as Trustees of the Estate of Henry James Brock. The document is in error in stating that Georgina (Georgina Agnes Brock née Mercer) died 26 November 1897. The day and month are right but the year was 1899 and the place of registration Hobart. She was only 36.⁵ On 15 March 1910, Flexmore and Brent, as surviving trustees transferred the land to Henry Eric Brock and Harold James Brock and Claudius Alexander Brock as tenants in common.

24.2 Dispossessed and cut off

It has been a matter of some curiosity as to why Kate Kennedy Brock, daughter of the pioneers James Brock and Isabella Angus Brock née Miller, was excluded under the Last Will and Testament of her father.⁶ Why were there no members of her own family acting as witness at her marriage at the age of 21 to James Henry Jacobs, a butcher, aged 23 on 14 June 1886 at St John the Baptist's church, West Hobart, as was customary?⁷ What was the background of the groom's family?

² Bassett Dickson Jr married Mary Brown née Skuse on 05 AUG 1851 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/10 : 1851/0586>. He died 19 JAN 1969 aged 53 at New Norfolk, TAS <RGD35/38 : NN70/0351>.

³ DO5/8993.

⁴ Son of Captain William Langdon, RN, MLC of "Shepton Montacute". He married James and Isabella Brock's daughter, Margaret, on 20 JAN 1880 at Campbell Town, TAS <RGD37/39 : 1880/0014>.

⁵ RGD35/68 : 1899/1284.

⁶ AD960/14 p140 #2795.

⁷ RGD37/45 : 1886/0217.

The clue was to trace James Henry Jacobs' ancestry. This excursion into the origins of in-laws is included here because it illustrates not only the attitudes of the time, but also the wealth of records one can draw on for family and community reconstitution in Tasmania.

James Henry Jacobs was born 27 August 1862 at Richmond, TAS, the son of Benjamin Jacobs and Mary Ann Currie (or Corrie).⁸ Marriage records of the time did not record the parentage of the bride and groom and would not do so until 1896, so I sought for his christening which was registered in the Sorell district.⁹ James Henry Jacobs was born 20 March 1835 at Richmond, TAS, the son of Benjamin and Sarah Jacobs, mother's maiden surname not stated. Who then was the father, Benjamin Jacobs? A search among the (admittedly incomplete) index to free arrivals yielded nothing, but a search of the index to convicts hinted he was a transportee!

Thus Kate Kennedy Brock married the grandson of a convict. Small wonder the trustees of her father's estate were less than pleased, given the attitudes of the time. But she would have been aware of the codicils to her father's will before she married. Let us look in more detail at the records that survive of this family.

Benjamin Jacobs, height 5' 10", aged 42, and so born about 1786 at Guildford, Surrey, was tried at the Surrey Assizes on 27 December 1828 for housebreaking, and sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for life. At the time of his trial he was a baker, and he had a wife and two children. He was a Protestant, and could read and write. He had previously been acquitted of two alleged previous offences: the robbery of Edward Couper, steward, and of stealing two cows.¹⁰

The *Thames*, of 366 tons, Captain William Anderson, left London on 31 July 1829 with 160 male prisoners, a guard troop supplied by the 63rd Regiment, Thomas Bell, RN, surgeon superintendent, together with wives of some of the army personnel and 7 children as passengers. It arrived at Hobart on 21 November 1829 after a voyage of 113 days. 2 convicts died on the voyage.¹¹

Benjamin Jacobs applied to the Government for free passage for his wife and two children to Van Diemens Land, and a copy of this letter was forwarded to the

⁸ RGD33/39 : 1862/01507.

⁹ RGD32/02 : 1835/06661.

¹⁰ Indent of the convict transport *Thames* <MM33/1>.

¹¹ Nicholson, I.H., 1983, *Shipping arrivals and departures, Tasmania, Vol. 1., 1803-1833*. Roebuck, Canberra, p163.

Bateson, Charles, 1983, *The convict ships, 1787-1868*. Library of Australian History, Sydney.

authorities in London. Governor George Arthur's Despatch to Viscount Howick of 14 January 1832 reads in part:

"...transmitting applications of convicts resident in this colony requesting that their families may be sent from England ... that they possess the means of their support and that they shall be no expense to the Government after they reach this Colony."

In the list is #402, Benjamin Jacobs.¹²

I searched the files of the Chief Secretary's Office for a record of the original application. It reads:

"Richmond, September 16, 1831.

"To His Excellency, Lieut. Governor Arthur

"The humble petition of Benjamin Jacobs most respectfully sheweth

"That your petitioner a Prisoner of the Crown No. 428 was tried at Kingston in Surrey in December 1828, Sentenced to Transportation for Life and arrived in this Colony on the Ship Thames in November 1829.

"That your Petitioner on arrival was appointed to the Board of Field Police for the Police District of Richmond, the duties of which he has endeavoured to perform with fidelity to the present time.

"That your Petitioner was married at the Parish Church of St. Martin in the Fields in the County of Middlesex on the 15th day of June 1824 to Sarah Parker, and at the time of his transportation left a wife, and two children, a Girl, aged seven, and a Boy, aged five years dependent upon a Widowed Sister named Sarah Parr, residing at No. 28 Town Street, Newport Market, London.

"That your Petitioner, feeling most anxiously as a Husband, and a Father, presumes to solicit your Excellency's most gracious aid in procuring a free Passage for his family to this Colony.

"That should your Excellency in your mercy be graciously pleased to accede to your Petitioner's request, upon the receipt of the necessary forms, your Petitioner will thankfully give satisfactory references to respectable Persons in England who know the situation of his Wife and Children, and also the unfortunate one in which he himself is placed.

*And your Petitioner as in duty Bound will ever pray."*¹³

To this the following recommendation is added:

*"I beg leave to state for his Excellency's Information that this petitioner has conducted himself since he landed in this Colony in a most Praiseworthy manner. He is sober, vigilant and attentive, and I believe him deserving of the Indulgence he prays for, as he is very capable of supporting his Family by his Industry, being by trade a Baker. — James Gordon."*¹⁴

¹² GO33/10 p280.

¹³ CSO1/377 f8578 p257.

¹⁴ Magistrate at Richmond.

A search of the *International Genealogical Index* confirmed the date and place of marriage of Benjamin Jacobs and Sarah Parker.¹⁵ This fact casts doubt on the statement of Mrs Judith Stichbury of New Zealand, great-great-granddaughter, that Benjamin Jacobs was Jewish — at least at the time of his marriage, since Jews and Quakers had the legal right to their own forms of marriage.

At first I had no clues as to the names of the two children of James and Sarah Jacobs née Parker. I still do not know for certain the name of the ship they arrived on, though a Mrs Sarah Jacobs and two children arrived in Hobart Town on the convict transport, *William Bryan*, J. Roman, captain, Thomas Robertson, surgeon, on 23 OCT 1833 with 123 female convicts (7 having died on the voyage of 111 days from London).¹⁶

A Benjamin Jacobs Parker was born in London (not yet traced) before the marriage of Benjamin Jacobs to Sarah Parker, and we must suppose that he died in infancy, as I think I have now established that of the two children who arrived with Sarah on the *William Bryan*, the daughter was Mary Jane Jacobs and that the son was Philip Jacobs.

Benjamin Jacobs' Conduct Record includes the notation that on 3 June 1833 he was fined £1/0/0 for being drunk. Three years later, during his service as a Constable, on 18 May 1836 he was suspended from the Police Force for two months for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner to escape from custody. His sentence was remitted at the recommendation of the magistrates, but issuance of his Ticket of Leave was delayed as a consequence of a decision of Lieutenant Governor George Arthur on 27 May 1836. The Ticket of Leave was finally issued on 24 February 1837. His Conditional Pardon No. 3379 is dated 14 October 1841. He was recommended to Her Majesty, the Queen (Victoria) for a Free Pardon on 5 November 1844, and this was issued on 25 February 1846.¹⁷

Another son was born after Sarah's arrival in Van Diemens Land, and the christening record reads: Benjamin Jacobs, born 20 March 1835, christened 03 May 1835 at St Luke's Church, Richmond, father: Benjamin, constable, living at Richmond, mother: Sarah.¹⁸ He would be the 4th child (known) of Benjamin and Sarah. In the lineage listings that follow, he and his descendants are prefaced by the

¹⁵ Source IGI M001454: 4723 from film 561163 which covers the marriages at St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, Middlesex, England for the period 1823-1829

¹⁶ MB2/39/1.

¹⁷ Conduct Record CON31/23.

¹⁸ NS373/5 : 252, and the Registrar General's transcript <RGD32/02 : 1835/06661>.

number A4 in the descendants list. There was also another daughter, Elizabeth Sarah Jacobs, and other children.

It appears that most of Benjamin Jacobs' life in the Colony was spent in Richmond, where he had two suburban allotments. One lot was subject to enquiry, on 30 July 1849, by the Caveat Board. This Board of the Supreme Court of Tasmania had the duty of settling disputes between land owners, and also those between land owners and the Crown, regarding areas and boundaries of grants and purchases. The enquiry concerned an allotment of 1 rood 30 perches at Richmond.¹⁹ Another enquiry, concerned 2 roods and 5 perches at Richmond on 18 July 1850.²⁰

The 1862 Legislative Council Valuation Rolls for Richmond list Benjamin Jacobs, Richmond as the owner and occupier of 100 acres of farming and grazing land on Risdon Road, with an annual value of £30/0/0. He also held and occupied a cottage on Bathurst Street on under 1 acre with an annual value of £15/0/0.

It would appear that some thirteen years after the Caveat Board inquiries of 1849, Benjamin Jacobs (Sr.) died at his Bathurst Street, Richmond residence, as his death notice appeared in *The Mercury* ²¹ as having occurred there on 19 April 1862. The death does not appear to have been registered with the Registrar General. The will of Benjamin Jacobs was without date, and names him as a farmer of Richmond, and was witnessed by Rev. David Galer, chaplain of Richmond, I. H. Nichols, William S. Robinson and William Chambers (this last could not sign his name). It bequeathed an estate valued at £250 or less to his wife Sarah Jacobs née Parker, and was proven in the Supreme Court Probate Registry on 27 February 1863. Joseph William Nicholls is named as a son-in-law.²²

The death of Sarah Jacobs occurred at Richmond on 19 September 1876, with the age recorded as 77. The cause of death is given as "phthisis" which is the obsolete term for a wasting disease usually equated with tuberculosis. Her youngest son, John, registered the death.²³ She would thus have been born in 1799, and would have been about 12 years younger than her husband. She is buried at St Luke's

¹⁹ SC285/394.

²⁰ SC285/418.

²¹ *The Mercury* of 29 MAY 1862, page 2, column 5

²² AD960/6 p60 #998.

²³ RGD35/44 : 1876/0632.

cemetery, Richmond. There is no surviving headstone. Her will was registered in the Supreme Court Probate Registry.²⁴

The will of Sarah Jacobs née Parker was dated 25 February 1863, and witnessed by Joseph Allport, solicitor of Hobart Town, and L. [Lorenzo] Lodge, his clerk. It appointed Evan Jones, tailor, of Hobart Town, and John White, Tobacconist, of Hobart Town as trustees and executors, and listed seven children born to Benjamin and Sarah: Mary Jane Nichols, Philip Jacobs, Benjamin Jacobs, James Joseph Jacobs, Sarah Elizabeth Brooks, George Benjamin Jacobs and John Thomas Benjamin Jacobs. When proved in the Supreme Court of Tasmania, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction on 23 October 1876, the estate was valued at not exceeding £25.

So Kate Kennedy Brock received nothing under the terms of her father's Will. James Henry Jacobs may have thought he was marrying money, but he never lived to see any of it. A fuller listing of the Jacobs family can be found in the Appendices.

24.3 Generational change

We now return to the Brock story. Before the death of the pioneer, James Brock, on 8 April 1884 aged 73 at "Belgrove",²⁵ he was running "Campania" with his two eldest sons, Henry James Brock and William Brock. By a Deed dated 29 December 1873 William sold his 50% share in "Campania" to Henry James for £5000.²⁶ William was later to marry Fanny Maria Thirkell,²⁷ daughter of Robert Thirkell.²⁸ With their family, William and Fanny later moved to New Zealand.

On 3 February 1857 at public auction James Brock had purchased "Belmont", Green Ponds for £5,000. It comprised 1,058 acres plus a further 2 acres on the River Jordan adjoining the gazetted but never built town of Picton. Its earlier history is given in a Deed dated 26 March 1858 which recites retrospectively the original grant of the land from the Crown to Charles Butler and Samuel William Westbrook in trust for Ann Fryett.²⁹

²⁴ AD960/10 p285 #1936.

²⁵ Registered at Richmond, TAS <RGD35/52 : 1884/0621>.

²⁶ DO5/9754.

²⁷ RGD37/39 : 1880/0392.

²⁸ The Thirkells of "Darlington Park" were one of Tasmania's more prominent pastoral families, with connections by marriage to the Wilsons of "Mt Seymour", the Coxes of "Clarendon", and the Clarkes of Longford, the Bayles family of Campbell Town, and the Symmons family of "Symmons Plains".

²⁹ DO4/5666.

James Brock the pioneer then relinquished "Campania" to his eldest son, Henry James Brock in a Deed dated 3 December 1878.³⁰ At that date the land totalled 2,979 acres, of which we can identify four of the blocks involved in this deed as the same as in the Deed of 29 December 1873, namely 329, 698, 752 and 100 acres, but the largest, of 1,100 acres is problematic.³¹ The transaction involved payment of £3,000 for the land and taking over the £5,000 mortgage. James Brock retired to "Belgrove", Richmond.

On 2 April 1880 James sold "Belmont" to his brother William for £10,000 together with seven additional blocks of land (of 4, 142, 194, 240, 323, 100, and 652 acres) which did not adjoin "Belmont".³² The mortgage on this land recited in DO 6/7074 was transferred to the Bank of Van Diemens Land on 24 May 1884.³³ A mortgagee sale followed three months later when on 04 August 1884 the property of 1058 acres was sold to Arthur Newell Corney for £8500.³⁴

In similar fashion James transferred "Lingrove" to Henry James Brock. "Lingrove" had originally been granted to William Kearney, and mortgaged by him on 3 August 1843 to Thomas Gourlay.³⁵ The property totalled 978 acres in two lots of 790 and 188 acres. There followed transfers of mortgage and a subsequent sale by the mortgagees to John Griffith, who in turn mortgaged the land and defaulted in payment so that the mortgagees, by Deed of 3 November 1876, sold the land to James Brock and his eldest son, Henry James Brock for £3,129.³⁶ James in turn sold his half share to Henry James for £500 and transferred to him responsibility for paying a mortgage of £2,000. James' involvement in the land terminated with his death at "Belgrove", Richmond on 8 April 1884.

Then in 1896 came the opportunity for his son, Henry James Brock, to acquire one of the premium properties of Tasmania. Henry James Brock had not based his fortune entirely upon pastoral and agricultural activity. He was fortunate in investing in the New Golden Gate Gold Mining Company at Mathinna where traces of alluvial gold had been discovered as early as 1855. New Golden Gate yielded more than a quarter of a million ounces of gold before it closed in 1932. This

³⁰ DO6/4871.

³¹ DO5/9754.

³² DO6/7074.

³³ DO7/2642.

³⁴ DO7/3012.

³⁵ DO2/6396.

³⁶ DO6/2418.

investment brought a very large return that he and his descendants wisely used to acquire land. The financially over-stretched Joseph Clarke of "Lawrenny", Ouse had died on 17 January 1895.³⁷ By Deed³⁸ dated 27 March 1896, the Colonial Bank of Australasia, mortgagee of "Lawrenny" and others of Joseph Clarke's estates under DO 9/2393, divested itself of "Lawrenny" to Henry James Brock of "Campania House", Campania, for £43,601/5/-. The 11,627 acres comprised two blocks, the first of 8,027 acres and the second of 3,600. He was to enjoy his occupancy of "Lawrenny" "Kimbolton" and "Langloh Park" for only two years. He died at "Campania House" at the age of only 50 on 28 July 1898,³⁹

Henry James Brock's Will was dated 11 November 1890 and appointed his son-in-law, William Langdon Jr., Albert Somerville Flexmore and his wife Georgina Brock to be his Trustees, and devised his estate (saving shares in the New Golden Gate Gold Mining Company) upon trust for sale. The results of this have already been described in brief in chapters 13 and 14 on "Lawrenny", "Kimbolton" and "Langloh Park".

DO 12/2340 recites that in a codicil, Henry James Brock revoked the appointment of William Langdon Jr. as a Trustee, and appointed Henry Robert Brent in his stead. The Testator declared his wish that, while his sons were under the age of 21, the Trustees should carry on the business of farming upon his estates of "Campania", "Lingrove", "Lawrenny", "Kimbolton" and "Langloh Park" and any other lands that he might be in possession of at the time of his death. Upon his youngest son attaining 21 years, the Trustees could sell to any son such part of his estate that they may desire to purchase at a price to be fixed by valuation. Probate was granted to the Trustees soon afterwards.⁴⁰ Georgina Brock, one of the Trustees, died at Hobart only 16 months later on 26 November 1899 at the even younger age of 36.⁴¹ Claudius Alexander Brock, the youngest son was only 11, and would not become of legal age until 24 August 1909. For the next ten years the boys were educated by private tutor, and toured extensively.

On the very day that Claudius Alexander Brock attained his majority, Henry Eric Brock and Harold James Brock applied in writing — with the concurrence of James Brock and Claudius Alexander Brock — to purchase "Lawrenny" and "Campania"

³⁷ RGD35/63 : HM95/0314.

³⁸ DO9/4399.

³⁹ RGD35/66 : 1898/0852.

⁴⁰ DOW30/3771.

⁴¹ RGD35/68 : 1899/1284.

from the Trustees. From the acreage listed below we must include "Kimbolton", "Langloh Park" in "Lawrenny" and "Lingrove" in "Campania" plus the lands listed under the Real Property Act in CT98 f186, CT98 f182 and CT104 f172.

The valuation report placed the following values on the properties:

"Lawrenny"	£103,166/15/06
"Campania"	£30,262/10/00
Stock	£21,733/12/01
Crops	£1,402/15/04
Plant	£1,107/17/06
Stores	£55/11/06
Total	£157,729/01/11

In the livestock valuation is included the value of stock on the leased property "Cloverdale". The probate papers authorized the Trustees to sell the above to Henry Eric Brock and Harold James Brock for the valuation price of £157,729/01/11 on 4 January 1910, and for the Trustees to grant them credit for £73,000 to be secured by the land, which comprised:

Lot	Location	Acreage
1.	In the civil parish of Lawrenny	8,027
2.	Ditto	3,600
3.	Ditto	4,350
4.	Ditto	1,050
5.	In the civil parish of Staffa	1,100
6.	Ditto	329
7.	Ditto	698
8.	Ditto	752
9.	In the civil parish of Killingford	100
10.	In the civil parish of Staffa	790
11.	Ditto	188
	CT 98 f182 — on the River Clyde	2,446
	CT 98 f186 — "Kimbolton"	1,038
	— adjoining the Derwent River	134
	— Ditto	325
	CT 104 f172 — part of "Campania" in Staffa	646

For a period of years, the Brocks continued to operate properties in the valleys of the Coal River and of the Derwent and its tributaries. As the land holdings in the Hamilton and Ouse districts and in the high country increased, so interest in and close involvement with the Coal River properties waned as it became more and more apparent that disposal of "Campania", "Lingrove" and "Belgrove" made economic and administrative sense. In 1914 advertisements in the form of broadsheets or fliers utilized the expertise of a visiting expert on forestry and orcharding, John Osborne. One is reproduced below.

The proposed sale was unsuccessful. A Deed⁴² exists, dated 22 February 1919 between Albert Somerville Flexmore and Henry Robert Brent (the surviving trustees under Henry James Brock's Will) of the one part and the brothers Henry Eric Brock of "Campania House", Campania and Harold James Brock of the other. It recites that Henry James Brock was the father of Henry Eric Brock and Harold James Brock, and that he owned the lands set out in the deed.

"CAMPANIA ESTATE

Hobart,

MAY 20th 1914.

Block 1 — 443 Acres.

This is an exceptionally good piece of country, a large area being rising ground, the soil being Basaltic (dark and friable) overlying a splendid clay subsoil containing a fair percentage of calcareous matter. This portion would produce excellent fruit — apples, apricots, and pears, to which might be added the best sorts of plums.

The balance is splendid grazing land and arable flats, suitable for roots, lucerne and grain. My visit was made during a dry spell, and the country impressed me strongly as being able to carry in ordinary seasons a very large number of sheep and cattle. Shelter is provided by breaks of native timber that is freely used. The Railway and Main Road pass through the Bloc, the Campania Station being distant about half a mile.

A good homestead containing 12 rooms, well glazed, besides ordinary outbuildings, there is a six-stall stable and shed, two dams, that supply permanent water for stock, &c.

In good hands this would be a capital mixed Farm.

Yours truly,
JOHN OSBORNE,
Fruit and Forestry Expert.

Hobart,

MAY 20th 1914.

Block 2 — 395 Acres

A splendid Block. Good dark basaltic soil, showing large quantities of decayed vegetable matter, very porous, and suitable for cultivation of grain and roots — turnips, mangolds, potatoes — would produce abundant crops of lucerne. About 100 acres suitable for fruit culture — the apple and pear.

This lot has a frontage on a good road and the river also. On this Farm, fruit-growing, dairying, and general farming could be profitably followed. This Lot is less than one mile from the Campania Railway Station.

Yours truly,
JOHN OSBORNE,
Fruit and Forestry Expert."

On 8 January 1920 an important Deed was signed, conveying "Campania" to His Majesty the King, vesting the "Campania" property in the Crown for the Closer Settlement Board under the terms of the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act.⁴³ The area comprised 3,721 acres and the resumption price was £36,279/15/00.

Just eight days later Henry Eric Brock and Harold James Brock sold 141 acres, 2 roods 21 perches, being portion of the "Campania" estate land referred to in CT 104

⁴² DO12/2340.

⁴³ DO14/7135.

f172 (and thus a portion of the 1,448 acres granted to Francis Smith). The purchaser was William Tullack (Tulloch?). This was a portion of "Campania" not sold to the Closer Settlement Board, and the Brocks retained the rights to the dam and its water.⁴⁴

Subsequently, on 17 January 1939, "Belgrove" was acquired by Arthur James Drysdale, who, as we have seen, had extensive interests in property transactions in Tasmania. He sold "Belgrove" to Sydney Bartley Headlam and Mabel Hannah Headlam as joint tenants. The conveyance was from the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd., as mortgagee of Pastoral Freehold & Investments Pty. Ltd. by direction of the owner, Arthur James Drysdale.⁴⁵ The sale price was £16,000. It then comprised 1,019 acres in two lots: 455 and 563 acres.

The Brock family gave £450 to build the Anglican Church at Campania, and also gave the ground whereon the Campania Hall is built.

24.4 **"Lawrenny" and Brock Brothers Ltd.**

"Lawrenny" was in the hands of two generations of the Brock family who progressively added property after property to it. As related in chapters 19-21, as the Nicholas family of "Cawood" and others sold, Brock Brothers bought. Land acquired included "Split Rock", "Bashan", "Lake Echo", "Dunrobin", "Cluny Park", "Cawood", "Rotherwood", "Shawfield", "Tor Hill", "Blackwood", "Guilford", "Macclesfield", "Triangle Marsh" and "Bromley".

The "Lawrenny" estate is now very much smaller than in earlier days having been subdivided in 1946, like "Campania" before it, by the Closer Settlement Board. This forced acquisition was followed by division into fourteen dairying and fifteen fat lamb/wool raising blocks for returned soldiers, as given in Table 24.1. Together these farms comprise the Lawrenny Irrigation Water District, which has been administered by the Lawrenny Water Trust since its inception in 1960. "Lawrenny" House, built in 1892 by Henry James (Jim) Brock, still stands gracefully by the Derwent, imposing in its verandahs clad of intricate wrought-iron work, surveying the wonderfully productive pasture, which surrounds it. G.W. (Geoff) Whelan now owns the property and the current owners of the "Lawrenny" homestead block are Mr. R.R. Mace, who operates a crop-dusting business, and his wife Mrs M.A. Mace

⁴⁴ CT284 f178.

⁴⁵ DO20/5984.

who has begun restoration of the magnificent interior, and has begun to re-establish the gardens to the original plans.

The division of the "Lawrenny" estate by the Closer Settlement Board is shown in Table 24.1 and in part in Figure 24.1 which illustrates the portion of the property closest to the Ouse township. Figure 24.2 shows the fat lamb and wool sheep properties as well.

Table 24.1 The Division of "Lawrenny" Estate

Dairy Farms				
Lot	Acreage	Soldier Settler	Property name	Land parcel No.
Lot 1	139	Robert T. Salmon		0769
Lot 2	138	David C. Tyler		0768
Lot 3	170	Keith E. Smedley		0740
Lot 4	200	Arthur L. King		0741
Lot 5	191	George C. White		0742
Lot 6	191	A. Edward (Ted) Drysdale		0747, 0750
Lot 7	172	Alfred Q. Berry	"Lawrenny"	0749
Lot 8	189	William R. Russell	"Killoran"	0751, 0752
Lot 9	165	William J. Hamilton		0756
Lot 10	209	George E. Dwyer		0760
Lot 11	184	W. Kenneth (Ken) Firth	"Gairsay"	0762
Lot 12	191	Raymond M. Gleeson	"Tara"	0764, 0765, 0766
Lot 13	177	Barry E. Viney		0950
Lot 14	181	Geoffrey W. Woodham	"Woodmoor"	0603
	2497	acres		
Shearing shed	50	(and stock yards)		
Stock route	20			
Domestic lot	20	Eric Brock		
Homestead	5		"Lawrenny" homestead	
	95	acres		
Sheep Farms				
Lot	Acreage	Soldier Settler	Property name	Land parcel No.
Lot 15	941	N. Peter Mulcahy		0243
Lot 16	779	William E. Maxwell	"Curringa"	0602
Lot 17	716	Lionel P. Milne	"Lyndall"	0600
Lot 18	873	A. Richard (Dick) Butters	"Wheatleigh" now "Rivers"	
		afterwards Edward (Ted) Louis Archer		0598
Lot 19	1098	A. Lex Graeme-Evans	"Willowdene"	0248
Lot 20	575	Frank B. Powell	"Westfield"	0245
Lot 21	624	George W. Brasher	"Langloh"	0246
Lot 22	611	Edward (Ted) N. Milne	"Kilmbolton"	0244
Lot 23	1680	D. James (Jim) Nickolls	"Howley"	0249
Lot 24	1031	Edward (Ted) Louis Archer	"Ellangowan"	0250
Lot 25	2754	G. Graham		
		afterwards Paul Nichols	"Green Valley"	0251
Lot 26	1645	Philip H. Mason	"Amberley"	0241
Lot 27	2068	Vincent (Vince) G. Manning	"Norley"	
Lot 28	1949	R.A. Johnston		0240
Lot 29	744	Roy A. Gourlay		0734
	18089	acres		

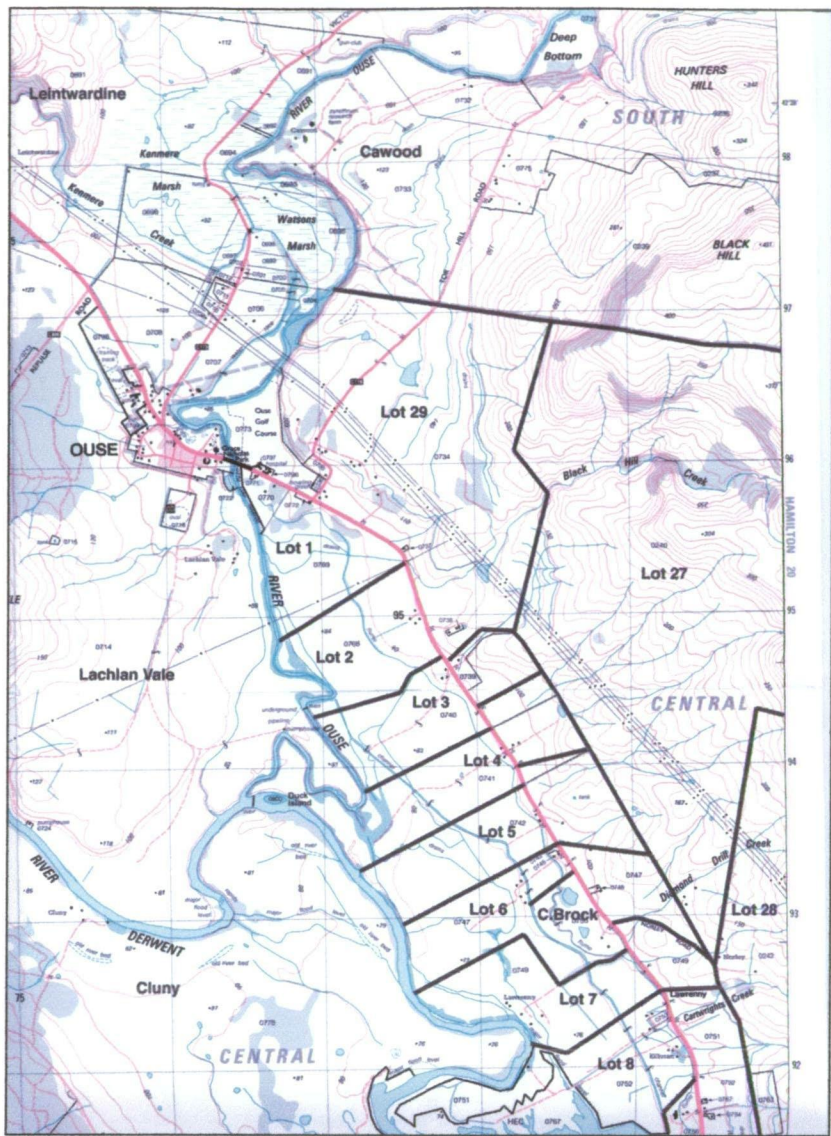


Figure 24.1 The northwest corner of "Lawrenny" as divided by the Closer Settlement Board, together with the neighbouring properties of "Cawood", "Cluny", "Lachlan Vale", and "Leintwardine". Scale $\approx 1:50,000$. Based on Tasmanian 1:25,000 map sheet #4629. Lots 3, 4 and 5 now have boundaries which differ from those established in 1952.

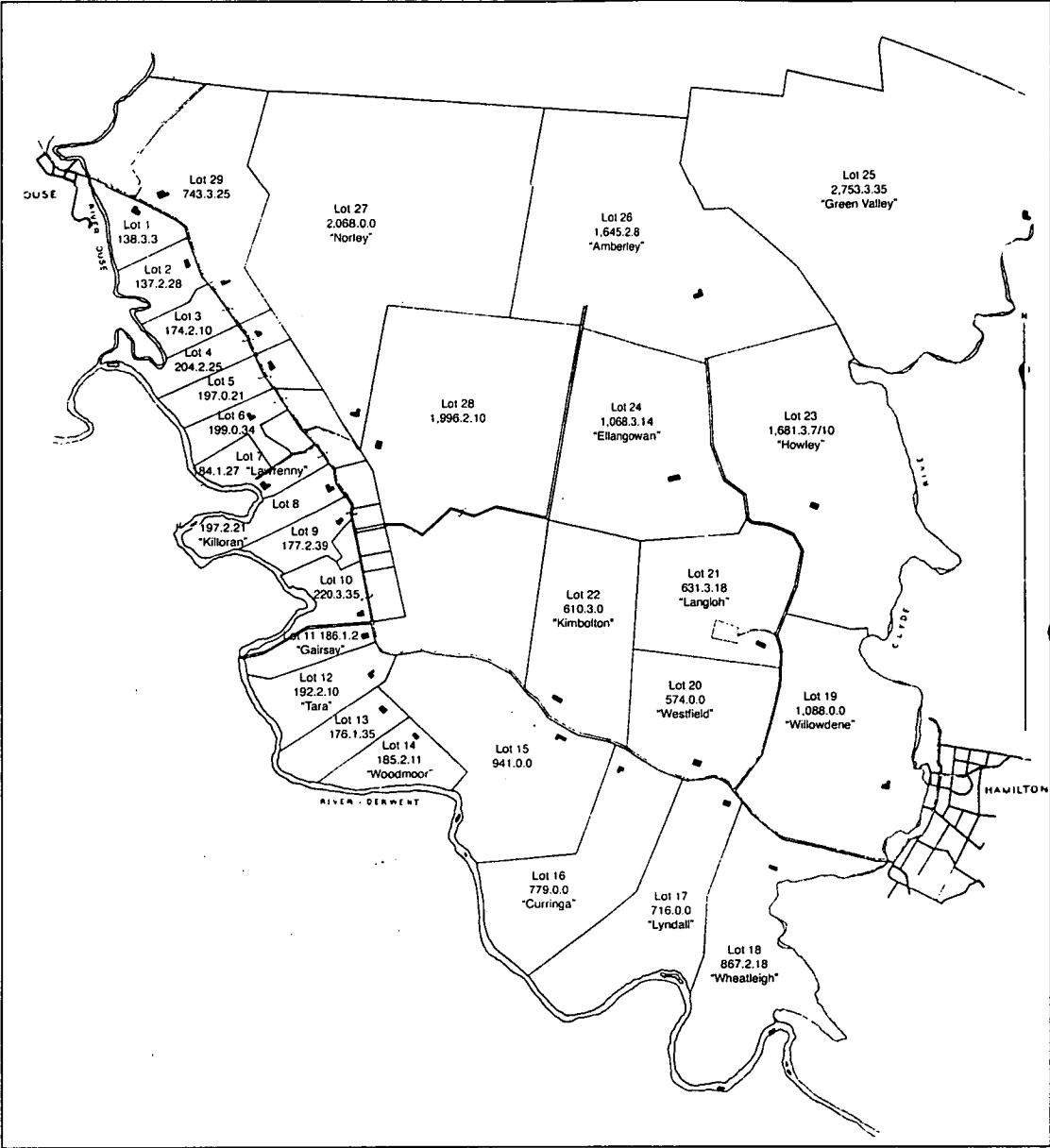


Figure 24.2 The division of "Lawrenny" by the Closer Settlement Board, 1952. The 29 Lots correspond to Table 24.1. This figure is based upon the chart reproduced in the Journal and Papers of the House of Assembly, 1952, with property boundaries between the dairy blocks adjusted to what actually was done (as reported to the Lawrenny Water Trust). The individual homesteads are shown.

24.5 The family of James Brock (1810-1884)

A

BROCK, James m18100426
 •o farmer of "Belmont", Richmond •b 26 APR 1810 at Overton Farm, Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire, Scotland tenth child born •to BROCK, Henry •& Marshall, Margaret •a 1833 at Hobart Town, TAS •m 03 AUG 1847 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/06 : 1847/1007> •= Miller, Isabella Angus f18270000 •d 8 APR 1884 at "Belmont", Richmond, TAS @ 73 <RGD35/52 : RI84/0621> •i at St. Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/2412> •» 3 sons and 6 daughters: BROCK, Henry James m18480507; BROCK, William m18510101; Brock, Janet Campbell (Daisy) f18521104; BROCK, Alexander m18551019; Brock, Margaret f18561227; Brock, Marion f18590000; Brock, Kate Kennedy f18650612; Brock, Jane Wilson f18680119; Brock, Flora Isabella f18710310.

A=

Miller, Isabella Angus f18270000
 •b ~1827 at Scotland •m 03 AUG 1847 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/06 : 1007> •= BROCK, James m18100426 •d 24 JAN 1874 at Campania, TAS @ 47 <RGD35/ : RI74/0644> •i at St. Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/2412> •» 3 sons and 6 daughters: BROCK, Henry James m18480507; BROCK, William m18510101; Brock, Janet Campbell (Daisy) f18521104; BROCK, Alexander m18551019; Brock, Margaret f18561227; Brock, Marion f18590000; Brock, Kate Kennedy f18650612; Brock, Jane Wilson f18680119; Brock, Flora Isabella f18710310.

A1

BROCK, Henry James m18480507
 •o farmer of "Belmont", Richmond, and investor in gold mining operations and purchaser of "Lawrenny" and builder there of the present homestead •b 7 MAY 1848 at Campania, TAS <RGD33/03 : 00715> •to BROCK, James m18100426 •& Miller, Isabella Angus f18270000 •m 29 JUN 1881 at Hobart TAS. <RGD37/40 : 1881/0267> •= Mercer, Georgina Agnes f18630000 •d 28 JUL 1898 at Richmond, TAS. @ 50 <RGD35/66 : RI98/0852> <Mercury, Hobart 28 JUL 1898> •i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT

Ri01/1718> • disputed probate 09 OCT 1907 <SC74/4> •» 4 sons and 4 daughters: Brock, Doris f00000000; BROCK, James m18821201; BROCK, Henry Eric m18840104; Brock, Janet Isabel f18850808; BROCK, Harold James m18870417; BROCK, Claudius Alexander m18880824; Brock, Kathleen Winifred f18900302; Brock Muriel f18911116.

A1=

Mercer, Georgina Agnes f18630820
 •b 20 AUG 1863 at Campbell Town, TAS <RGD33/39 : 00171> •to MERCER, James •& Thomson, Janet •m 29 JUN 1881 at Hobart TAS. <RGD37/40 : 0267> •= BROCK, Henry James m18480507 •d 26 NOV 1899 at Hobart, TAS. @ 36 est. <RGD35/68 : HO99/1284> •i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/1718> •disputed costs of probate, 22 SEP 1905 <SC74/4> •» 4 sons and 4 daughters: Brock, Doris f00000000; BROCK, James m18821201; BROCK, Henry Eric m18840104; Brock, Janet Isabel f18850808; BROCK, Harold James m18870417; BROCK, Claudius Alexander m18880824; Brock, Kathleen Winifred f18900302; Brock Muriel f18911116.

A11 (the order is dubious)

Brock, Doris f00000000
 •b <not registered under this name> •to BROCK, Henry James m18480507 •& Mercer, Georgina Agnes f18630820 •m •= CANN, George .

A12

BROCK, James m18821201
 •b 01 DEC 1882 at Hobart TAS. <RGD33/13 : 1882/00465> •to BROCK, Henry James m18480507 •& Mercer, Georgina Agnes f18630820 •living at 41 Cornhill Terrace, Restalrig Road, Leith, Scotland in 1897.

A13

BROCK, Henry Eric m18840104
 •o farmer of "Lawrenny", Ouse •b 04 JAN 1884 at Campbell Town TAS. <RGD33/62 : 1884/00919> •to BROCK, Henry James m18480507 •& Mercer, Georgina Agnes f18630820 •m1 16 FEB 1920 •=1 McGregor, Ivy Mabel O'Connor •m2 28 MAY 1929 at Sandy Bay, TAS •=2 Haywood, Claire Jessie •d 14 MAY 1963 at "Lawrenny", Ouse @ 79. •» no issue.

A13=1

McGregor, Ivy Mabel O'Connor f00000000

•m 16 FEB 1920 •= BROCK, Henry Eric m18840104 •» no issue.

A13=2

Haywood, Claire Jessie f00000000
•m 28 MAY 1929 at Sandy Bay, TAS
•= BROCK, Henry Eric m18840104. •» no issue.

A14

Brock, Janet Isabel f18850808
•b 08 AUG 1885 at Richmond TAS.
<RGD33/63 : 02894> •to BROCK, Henry James m18480507 •& Mercer, Georgina Agnes f18630820 •d 28 SEP 1897 at Richmond TAS. @ 12
<RGD35/65 : 1897/0639> •i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/1718> •≠.

A15

BROCK, Harold James m18870417
•o farmer and grazier of "Lawrenny", etc. •b 17 APR 1887 at Campania, TAS <RGD33/65 : 02938 as Harold> •to BROCK, Henry James m18480507 •& Mercer, Georgina Agnes f18630820 •m 4 JUL 1918 at Scots Church, Melbourne, VIC •= Tulloch, Jean McBeth •d 22 JUN 1941 at Glenora, TAS @ 54 •i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/1718:4> •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: Brock, Jean (Judy) Georgina f19191022; BROCK, Henry James (Joe) m19220123; BROCK, Harold Eric (Jim) m19230809.

A15=

Tulloch, Jean McBeth f18871002
•b 02 OCT 1887 •m 4 JUL 1918 at Scots Church, Melbourne, VIC •= BROCK, Harold James m18870417 •d 23 FEB 1963 •i at St Luke's, Richmond, TAS <TAMIOT Ri01/1718:5> •» 2 sons and 1 daughter: Brock, Jean (Judy) Georgina f19191022; BROCK, Henry James (Joe) m19220123; BROCK, Harold Eric (Jim) m19230809.

A151

Brock, Jean (Judy) Georgina f19191022
•b 22 OCT 1919 at Hobart, TAS •to BROCK, Harold James m18870417 •& Tulloch, Jean McBeth f19191022 •m •= LEWIS, (Dr) Reginald Abbott. m19121228 •» 4 sons and 2 daughters: LEWIS, Reginald Jamieson m18430303; LEWIS, Henry James Brock m19451127; Lewis, Meg Abbott Brock f19480723; LEWIS, Timothy Tulloch Brock m19500804; LEWIS, Peter Brock m19520827; Lewis, Jean Christine Brock f19550706.

24. "Campania" and "Lingrove"

A151=

LEWIS, Dr Reginald Abbott m19121228
•o medical practitioner •b 28 DEC 1912 •= Brock, Jean (Judy) Georgina f19191022 •d 18 AUG 1997 at Hobart, TAS @ 84 •crem 20 AUG 1997 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 107858> •» 4 sons and 2 daughters: LEWIS, Reginald Jamieson m18430303; LEWIS, Henry James Brock m19451127; Lewis, Meg Abbott Brock f19480723; LEWIS, Timothy Tulloch Brock m19500804; LEWIS, Peter Brock m19520827; Lewis, Jean Christine Brock f19550706.

A1511

LEWIS, Reginald Jamieson m18430303
•o live theatre director and entrepreneur •b 03 MAR 1943 at Hobart, TAS •to LEWIS, (Dr) Reginald Abbott m19121228 •& Brock, Jean (Judy) Georgina f19191022 •d 1999 at Melbourne, VIC •≠.

A1512

LEWIS, Henry James Brock m19451127
•b 27 NOV 1945 at Hobart, TAS •to LEWIS, (Dr) Reginald Abbott m19121228 •& Brock, Jean (Judy) Georgina f19191022 •m •= Grimwade, Gay : 2 daughters.

A1513

Lewis, Meg Abbott Brock f19480723
•b 23 JUL 1948 at Hobart, TAS •to LEWIS, (Dr) Reginald Abbott m19121228 •& Brock, Jean (Judy) Georgina f19191022 •d 21 FEB 1971 at @ 22 •crem 23 FEB 1971 at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, TAS <SRCT 79725> •≠.

A1514

LEWIS, Timothy Tulloch Brock m19500804
•o securities executive with Australian Securities Commission •b 04 AUG 1950 at Hobart, TAS •to LEWIS, (Dr) Reginald Abbott m19121228 & Brock, Jean (Judy) Georgina f19191022.

A1515

LEWIS, Peter Brock m19520827
•b 27 AUG 1952 at Hobart, TAS •to LEWIS, (Dr) Reginald Abbott m19121228 •& Brock, Jean (Judy) Georgina f19191022.

A1516

Lewis, Jean Christine Brock f19550706
•b 06 JUL 1955 at Hobart, TAS •to LEWIS, (Dr) Reginald Abbott

m19121228 •& Brock, Jean (Judy)
Georgina f19191022 •m •=
JOHNSTON, Michael Ross, farmer of
"Forest Lodge", Glenora •d 22 NOV
1993 at Ouse, TAS as the result of a car
accident •i at Plenty, TAS <TAMIOT
NN03/0117:1> •» Johnston, Jean
Christina; JOHNSTON, Peter Thomas .

A152

BROCK, Henry James (Joe)
m19220123
•fighter pilot, RAAF •b 23 JAN 1922
at Hobart, TAS •to BROCK, Harold
James m18870417 •& Tulloch, Jean
McBeth f19191022 •d 1945 at English
Channel, killed in action, World War
11 @ 23 est. •≠.

A153

BROCK, Harold Eric (Jim) m19230809
•air navigator with RAAF •b 09 AUG
1923 at Hobart, TAS •to BROCK,
Harold James m18870417 •& Tulloch,
Jean McBeth f19191022 •d 1944 at sea,
near Heligoland; killed in action
World War 11 @ 21 est. •≠.

A16

BROCK, Claudius Alexander
m18880824
•o farmer of "Lawrenny" etc •b 24
AUG 1888 at Richmond, TAS.
<RGD33/66 :1888/02928> •to
BROCK, Henry James m18480507 •&
Mercer, Georgina Agnes f18630820 •d
06 NOV 1940 @ 52. •i at General
Cemetery, Ouse, TAS <TAMIOT
Ha06/10007> •≠.

A17

Brock, Kathleen Winifred f18900302
•b 2 MAR 1890 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/69 : 1890/02755> •to
BROCK, Henry James m18480507 •&
Mercer, Georgina Agnes f18630820
•m 1912 •= UPTON-COTTRELL-
DORMER, William Otway •»
DORMER, Richard Cottrell
m00000000; Dormer, Diana Cottrell
m00000000; DORMER, Kim Cottrell
m00000000; DORMER, Peter
m00000000.

A18

Brock Muriel f18911116
•b 16 NOV 1891 at Richmond, TAS
<RGD33/71 : 1891/02947> •to
BROCK, Henry James m18480507 •&
Mercer, Georgina Agnes f1863.

A2

BROCK, William m18510101
•o farmer, of "Belgrove", Green
Ponds, TAS •b 01 JAN 1851 at
"Woodbanks", Baden, TAS

<RGD33/29 : 00459> •to BROCK,
James m18100426 •& Miller, Isabella
Angus f18270000 •shipped cart
stallions to Sydney for the
Metropolitan Exhibition <Tasmanian
Mail 01 SEP 1877 p2c1> •advertised
sale of the colt "Young Clyde"
<Tasmanian Mail, 13 OCT 1877 p2 c4>
•secretary of the Melton Mowbray
Show <Tasmanian Mail, 20 OCT 1877
p19 c4> •m 17 JUN 1880 at Morven,
TAS <RGD37/39 : 1880/0392> •=
Thirkell, Fanny Maria f18590305 •d at
New Zealand? •» 4 sons: BROCK,
James Robert m18810517; BROCK,
Clarendon m18820422; BROCK, Angus
m18840704; BROCK, Clinton Belmont
m18950610.

A2=

Thirkell, Fanny Maria f18590305
•b 05 MAR 1859 at Longford, TAS
<registered as Fanny, RGD33/36 :
1859/01387> •to THIRKELL, Robert
•& Schultz (Schutte), Elizabeth •m 17
JUN 1880 at Morven, TAS •= BROCK,
William m18510101 •d 16 JUN 1933 at
Eltham, New Zealand. @ 74 est. •» 4
sons: BROCK, James Robert
m18810517; BROCK, Clarendon
m18820422; BROCK, Angus
m18840704; BROCK, Clinton Belmont
m18950610.

A21

BROCK, James Robert m18810517
•b 17 MAY 1881 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/12 : 1881/02619> •to
BROCK, William m18510101 •&
Thirkell, Fanny Maria f1859 •d in
New Zealand.

A22

BROCK, Clarendon m18820422
•b 22 APR 1882 at Evandale, Tas.
<RGD33/60 : 1882/01945> •to
BROCK, William m18510101 •&
Thirkell, Fanny Maria f1859 •m 1914
•= Thirkell, Clara Vernon •d at New
Zealand.

A22=

Thirkell, Clara Vernon f18900615
:•b 15 JUN 1890 at Campbell Town,
TAS <registered without forenames,
RGD33/68 : 1890/00967> •to
THIRKELL, George Frederick •&
Bayles, Elizabeth •m 1914 •= BROCK,
Clarendon m18820422 •d at New
Zealand? •' 1 daughter: Brock, Joan.

A23

BROCK, Angus m18840704
•b 4 JUL 1884 registered at Clarence
Tas. <RGD33/62 : 1884/01035> •to

BROCK, William m18510101 •&
Thirkell, Fanny Maria f1859 •d at
New Zealand?

A24

BROCK, Clinton Belmont m18950610
•b 10 JUN 1895 at Richmond, TAS.
<RGD33/79 : 02117> •to BROCK,
William m18510101 •& Thirkell,
Fanny Maria f1859 •d at New
Zealand?

A3

Brock, Janet Campbell (Daisy)
f18521104
•b 4 NOV 1852 at "Woodbanks",
Baden, TAS <not registered> •to
BROCK, James m18100426 •& Miller,
Isabella Angus f18260000.

A4

BROCK, Alexander m18551019
•b 19 OCT 1855 at New Town, TAS
<RGD33/06 : 00658> •to BROCK,
James m19100226
•& Miller, Isabella Angus f18270000
•d 30 DEC 1855 at Hobart, TAS @ 0.
<RGD35/05
: 0515> •infant.

A5

Brock, Margaret f18561227
•b 27 DEC 1856 at Hobart, TAS
<33/07 : 00032> •to BROCK, James
m18100426 •& Miller, Isabella Angus
f18270000 •m 20 JAN 1880 at
Campbell Town, TAS <RGD37/39 :
0014> •= LANGDON, William
m18480101.

A5=

LANGDON, William m18480101
•b 01 JAN 1848 at "Montacute",
Bothwell, TAS <registered at
Hamilton, RGD33/26 : 1848/00277>
•to LANGDON, William (Captain) •&
Chaffey, Anne •m 20 JAN 1880 at
Campbell Town, TAS <RGD37/39 :
1880/0014> •= Brock, Margaret
f18561227.

A51

Langdon, Anne f18810316
•b 16 MAR 1881 at Hamilton, TAS
<RGD33/58 : 1881/00081 and
RGD33/58 : 1881/00985> •to
LANGDON, William m18480101 •&
Brock, Margaret f18561227.

A52

LANGDON, William m18820928
•b 28 SEP 1882 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/13 : 1882/00273> •to
LANGDON, William m18480101 •&
Brock, Margaret f18561227.

A53

Langdon, Isabella f18840628
•b 28 JUN 1884 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/13 : 1884/02002> •to
LANGDON, William m18480101 •&
Brock, Margaret f18561227.

A54

Langdon, Ada f18860621
•b 21 JUN 1886 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/64 : 1886/00853> •to
LANGDON, William m18480101 •&
Brock, Margaret f18561227.

A55

LANGDON, Gilbert m18871120
•b 20 NOV 1887 at Bothwell, TAS
<RGD33/65 : 1887/00893> •to
LANGDON, William m18480101 •&
Brock, Margaret f18561227.

A56

Langdon, Mary f18910227
•b 27 FEB 1891 at Hobart, TAS
<RGD33/17 : 1891/01276> •to
LANGDON, William m18480101 •&
Brock, Margaret f18561227.

A6

Brock, Marion f18590000
•b ~1859 at Clarence Plains, TAS <not
registered> •to BROCK, James
m18100426 •& Miller, Isabella Angus
f18270000 •m 05 MAR 1878 at
"Campania House", Campania TAS
<RGD37/37 : 0805> <Tasmanian Mail,
16 MAR 1878 p11 c4> •=
ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere
Hastings m18440000 •d 29 APR 1892
at North Shore, Sydney, NSW @ 32
<Tasmanian Mail, 07 MAY 1892> •» 3
sons and 5 daughters: ALEXANDER,
— 18980000; Alexander, Maud Marion
f18800112;; Alexander, Thyra
f18810000; ALEXANDER, Stanley
m18830000; Alexander, Beryl de Vere
f18850000; ALEXANDER, Hubert de
Vere m18850000; Alexander, Ruth
f18900000; Alexander, — f18920000.

A6=

ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere
Hastings m18440000
: civil engineer •b 1844 at Sydney,
NSW. (?) India (?) •to (third son)
Alexander, G. M. Hastings of the
Bengal Civil Service •m 05 MAR 1878
at "Campania House", Campania TAS
<RGD37/37 : 0805> <Tasmanian Mail,
16 MAR 1878 p11 c4> •= Brock,
Marion f18590000 •» 3 sons and 5
daughters: ALEXANDER, —
m18980000; Alexander, Maud Marion
f18800112;; Alexander, Thyra
f18810000; ALEXANDER, Stanley

m18830000; Alexander, Beryl de Vere f18850000; ALEXANDER, Hubert de Vere m18850000; Alexander, Ruth f18900000; Alexander, — f18920000.

A61

ALEXANDER, — m18980000

•b 1878 in India •to ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere Hastings m18440000 •& Brock, Marion f18590000 •d 1878 in India •infant.

A62

Alexander, Maud Marion f18800112

•b 12 JAN 1880 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/57 : 1880/02316> •to ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere Hastings m18440000 •& Brock, Marion f18590000.

A63

Alexander, Thyra f18810000

•b 1881 at Christchurch, New Zealand •to ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere Hastings m18440000 •& Brock, Marion f18590000.

A64

ALEXANDER, Stanley m18830000

•b 1883 at Sydney, NSW <1883/2060> •to ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere Hastings m18440000 •& Brock, Marion f18590000 •d 1883 at Sydney, NSW <1883/1215> •infant.

A65

Alexander, Beryl de Vere f18850000

•b 1885 at Sydney, NSW <1885/23496> •to ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere Hastings m18440000 •& Brock, Marion f18590000 •d 1887 at Wollongong, NSW <1887/9595> •infant.

A66

ALEXANDER, Hubert de Vere m18850000

•b 1887 at Wollongong, NSW <1887/24946> •to ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere Hastings m18440000 •& Brock, Marion f18590000.

A67

Alexander, Ruth f18900000

•b 1890 at, NSW •to ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere Hastings m18440000 •& Brock, Marion f18590000.

A68

Alexander, — f18920000

•b ~1890 NSW •to ALEXANDER, Stanley De Vere Hastings m18440000 •& Brock, Marion f18590000 •d 1892 NSW @ at birth •infant.

A7

Brock, Kate-Kennedy f18650612

•b 12 JUN 1865 at Green Ponds, TAS <RGD33/42 : 1865/00092> •to BROCK, James m18100426 •& Miller, Isabella Angus f18270000 •m1 14 JUN 1886 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/45 : 1886/0217> •=1 JACOBS, James Henry m18620827 •m2 18 JUL 1891 at Horata, New Zealand •=2 ROLLITE, William •d in New Zealand •i.

A7=1.

JACOBS, James Henry m18620827

•o butcher, of Cambridge, TAS •b 27 AUG 1862 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/39 : 1862/01507> •to JACOBS, Benjamin •& Corrie, Mary Ann •m 14 JUN 1886 at Hobart, TAS <RGD37/45 : 1886/0217> •= Brock, Kate Kennedy f18650612 •d 3 NOV 1889 at Richmond, TAS. @ 27 <RGD35/57 : 1889/1172> •i

A71

JACOBS, James m18871029

•b 29 OCT 1887 at Richmond, TAS <RGD33/65 : 02981> •to JACOBS, James Henry m18620827 •& Brock, Kate Kennedy f18650612 •d at New Zealand.

A7=2

ROLLITE, William m00000000

•b at Thorne, Yorkshire, England •to •& •m 18 JUL 1891 at Horata, New Zealand •= JACOBS, Kate, née Brock, Kate Kennedy f18650612.

A8

Brock, Jane Wilson f18680119

[Anglican]

•b 19 JAN 1868 at "Belmont" Green Ponds, TAS <RGD33/45 : 1868/00623> •to BROCK, James m18100426 •& Miller, Isabella Angus f18270000 •m 06 MAY 1907 at registry office, Nelson, New Zealand •= KEARNEY, James •d 22 OCT 1908 at Nelson, New Zealand •i at St Barnabas Anglican Cemetery, Stoke, Nelson, New Zealand.

A8=

KEARNEY, James m18620000

•b ~1862 at Thomas Town, Kildare, Ireland •to KEARNEY, James •& Clamney, Roseanne •m 06 MAY 1907 at registry office, Nelson, New Zealand •= Brock, Jane Wilson f18680119 •d 8 FEB 1935 at Table Flat, Apiti, New Zealand •i at Apiti, New Zealand.

A81

Kearney, Rose f19050909

•b 09 SEP 1905 at Apiti, New Zealand •to KEARNEY, James •& Brock, Jane

Wilson f18680119 •m 16 OCT 1929 at Fielding, New Zealand •= McLEOD, John Gilbert m19070401 •d 07 DEC 1988 at Palmerston North, New Zealand •i at Fielding cemetery, Makino, New Zealand.

A81=

McLEOD, John Gilbert m19070401 •b 01 APR 1907 at Takapau, New Zealand •to McLEOD, Gilbert •& Hulena, Helen •m 16 OCT 1929 at Fielding, New Zealand •= Kearney, Rose f19050909 •d 14 AUG 1963 at Fielding, New Zealand •i at Fielding cemetery, Makino, New Zealand.

A811

McLEOD, John Joseph m19311222 (twin) •b 22 DEC 1931 at Fielding, New Zealand •to McLEOD, John Gilbert m19070401 •& Kearney, Rose f19050909 •d 22 DEC 1931 at Fielding, New Zealand •i at Fielding cemetery, Makino, New Zealand •infant.

A812

McLeod, Margaret Theresa f19311222 (twin) •b 22 DEC 1931 at Fielding, New Zealand •to McLEOD, John Gilbert m19070401 •& Kearney, Rose f19050909.

A813

McLeod, Maureen Rose f19440325 •b 25 MAR 1945 at Fielding, New Zealand •to McLEOD, John Gilbert m19070401 •& Kearney, Rose f19050909 •m 18 MAY 1963 at Fielding, New Zealand •= HANCOCK, Basil Peter m19411217.

A813=

HANCOCK, Basil Peter m19411217 •b 17 DEC 1941 at Palmerston North, New Zealand •to HANCOCK, John William Joseph •& Eising, Margaret Ann •m 16 MAY 1963 at Fielding, New Zealand •= McLeod, Maureen Rose f19440325.

A8131

HANCOCK, Ross Gilbert m19640822 •b 22 AUG 1964 at Palmerston North, New Zealand •to HANCOCK, Basil Peter m19411217 •& McLeod, Maureen Rose f19440325.

A8132

HANCOCK, Philip John m19660222 •b 22 FEB 1966 at Palmerston North, New Zealand •to HANCOCK, Basil Peter m19411217 •& McLeod, Maureen Rose f19440325.

A8133

HANCOCK, Neil Edward m19700106 •b 06 JAN 1970 at New Plymouth, New Zealand •to HANCOCK, Basil Peter m19411217 •& McLeod, Maureen Rose f19440325 .

A8134

HANCOCK, Alastair Peter m19740920 •b 20 SEP 1974 at New Plymouth, New Zealand •to HANCOCK, Basil Peter m19411217 •& McLeod, Maureen Rose f19440325.

A82

KEARNEY, James [Barney] m19080222 •b 22 DEC 1908 at Apiti, New Zealand •to KEARNEY, James •& Brock, Jane Wilson f18680119 •m1 ~1931 •=1 Cummerfield, Marjorie Aileen f19061123 •m2 •=2 Dwyer, Margaret •d 19 DEC 1990 at •i.

A82=1

Cummerfield, Marjorie Aileen f19061123 •b 23 NOV 1906 •m ~1931 •= KEARNEY, James m19080222 •d 23 APR 1986 at Rotorua, New Zealand •i.

A821

Kearney, Barbara Brock f00000000 •b •to KEARNEY, James m19080222 •& Cummerfield, Marjorie Aileen f19061123 •m •= BENSON, Barry Lodge •d 23 APR 1986 at Rotorua, New Zealand •i.

A8211

BENSON, Mark James m19640416 •b 16 APR 1964 at Rotorua, New Zealand •to BENSON, Barry Lodge •& Kearney, Barbara Brock.

A8212

BENSON, David Jeffrey m19660316 •b 16 MAR 1966 at Rotorua, New Zealand •to BENSON, Barry Lodge •& Kearney, Barbara Brock •m 11 JUN 1995 at •= Spargo, Lynette.

A8213

Benson, Linley Anne f19720110 •b 10 JAN 1972 at Rotorua, New Zealand •to BENSON, Barry Lodge •& Kearney, Barbara Brock •m 23 APR 1993 at •= STOREY, Jason Alan.

A9

Brock, Flora Isabella f18710310 •b 10 MAR 1871 at Hobart, TAS. <RGD33/10 : 1871/01711> •to BROCK, James m18100426 •& Miller, Isabella Angus f18270000 •m 13 JUL 1892 at Holy Trinity, North Hobart,

TAS. <RGD37/51 : 1892/0175> •=
BEEDHAM, George m18500831 •d 22
NOV 1956 •i at Hestercombe, Austins
Ferry, TAS <TAMIOT G101/1202> •»
no issue.

A9=

BEEDHAM, George m18500831
•o solicitor •b 31 AUG 1850 at Hobart,
TAS. <RGD33/03 : 1850/02701> •to
BEEDHAM, George •& Westcott,
Mary •m 13 JUL 1892 at Holy Trinity,
North Hobart, TAS. <RGD37/51 :
1892/0175> •= Brock, Flora Isabella
f18710310 •d 26 APR 1929 •i at
Hestercombe, Austins Ferry, TAS
<TAMIOT G101/1202> •» no issue.

Part 4.

*Temporal and spatial
variation in nuptiality,
fertility and internal
migration of the families of
Bothwell, Hamilton and
Ouse, 1803-1900*

Introduction to Part 4

Even a casual reading of the biographical and property data in Part 3 will reveal that there was a great deal of movement in the families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts. This applies to the families of landowners as well as of agricultural workers and artisans.

The problems of personal and family mobility have been generally neglected in the published literature. Generally of course does not mean totally, and many attempts to use family data have produced valuable results. Buckatzsch, for example examined the constancy of local populations and its converse, migration, in England before 1800 as early as 1951.¹ Simple enumerations of surname frequency from parish lists, assessment rolls, musters and nominal rolls of corporations clearly hinted at the remarkable fluidity of village populations below the land-owning classes. In addition there are hundreds of American family histories that document the movement of ancestors within various counties of the British Isles and thence to the eastern seaboard of what would become the U.S.A. Movement within the U.S.A., generally was an advance to the frontier and, in the case of dozens of Mormon families, beyond the frontier, out of the U.S.A. to their "Zion" in the intermontane west.²

The potential of parish (or in this case family) registers for migration studies was recognized by the social historian, David Sabeau, in his analysis of a Würtemberg village for a 140-year period ending in 1900.³ He came to the exact opposite conclusion: that until the 1860s most households were composed of partners recruited from within the village, and that for the main population of the village — peasants and artisans — the range of family contacts was quite restricted.

¹ Buckatzsch, E.J., 1951. The constancy of local populations and migration in England before 1800. *Population Studies*, 5: 62-69.

² Notable examples among hundreds, ranging from the sincere, through the sycophantic to the self-congratulatory, though not in that order, are:
Clement, Percival Wood, 1927. *Ancestors and descendants of Robert Clements of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, England: first settler of Haverhill, Massachusetts*. Philadelphia: Paterson & White.

Packer, Donna Smith, 1988. *On footings from the past*. [Salt Lake City: privately]

Roberts, Gary Boyd & William Addams Reitweiser, 1984. *American ancestors and cousins of the Princess of Wales: the New England, mid-Atlantic, and Virginia forebears, near relatives, and notable distant kinsmen, through her American great-grandmother, of Lady Diana Frances Spencer, now her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.

³ Sabeau, David, 1970. Household formation and geographical mobility: a family register study for a Würtemberg village, 1760-1900. *Annales de Démographie Historique*, 1970: 275-294.

Holderness regarded personal and family mobility as “among the most difficult problems facing the historian interested in population mobility before the Census.”⁴ This is just as true for the geographer. In Tasmania we are largely denied even the census data as the majority of the few census returns that survive lack nominal data, and returns for successive censuses for any one area are almost non-existent. One is forced therefore, like Blainey,⁵ to rely on the tabulations in the official statistics, which have significant deficiencies. Blainey has extracted significant trends from deviations from intercensal means, but his claims for stepwise migration from country districts to towns and thence to Victoria though not supported by the data he uses are intuitively correct, while Farmer’s work is outside the time-frame of this thesis.⁶ Holderness does allow that “Mobility can be unravelled to some extent by the extremely laborious process of family reconstitution, but movement across parish boundaries generally creates great difficulties.”⁷ Part four of this thesis will address just these problems. Chapter 31 of this thesis, however has unequivocal data on stepwise mobility of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families within Tasmania, obtained from exactly those “extremely laborious process[es]”.

A tentative essay in this direction was made by anthropologist Susan L. Norton who considered migration at the time of marriage in Colonial and Early Federal Essex County, Massachusetts.⁸ This study has significant parallels with this thesis in that it addresses problems associated with large-scale immigration. The largely English migrants into Massachusetts are paralleled by the settlement in the Clyde and Ouse valleys of Van Diemens Land of free settlers from the United Kingdom, especially those from Scotland. The dispersal of Ulstermen and especially the illiterate and unskilled Irish from Connaught and Munster into Essex County can be loosely compared with the assimilation of the similarly socially stigmatized convicts and emancipists into the rural society of the valleys of the Clyde and Ouse. And a study of surnames will indicate that, especially among the labouring class, there were significant numbers of rather transient Irish in Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse.

⁴ Holderness, B.A., 1969. Personal mobility in some rural parishes of Yorkshire, 1777-1822. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 42: 444-454.

⁵ Blainey, Geoffrey, 1954. Population movements in Tasmania 1870-1901: an interpretation of the Tasmanian censuses of 1861, 1870, 1881, 1891, and 1901. *Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Papers and Proceedings*, 3: 62-70.

⁶ Farmer, Ruth Susannah Joy, 1968. *The geography of migration in Tasmania, 1921-1961*. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Tasmania.

⁷ Holderness, B.A., 1969. Quote from p.444.

⁸ Norton, Susan L., 1973. Marital migration in Essex County, Massachusetts, in the colonial and early Federal periods. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, August 1973: 406-418.

Wrigley⁹ addressed a subset of the mobility problem in 1977: the life-time mobility of married women, using the data from much-studied Colyton and surrounding parishes in Devon.¹⁰ He used a combination of family reconstitution and census analysis methods. In so doing, he identified an additional complexity: he identified a tendency of Colyton women to have their children baptized in their own parish of origin, rather than their parish of residence at the time of the birth of the children, a characteristic that increased with time and improvements in transportation. This same tendency has been identified in the parish registers of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, where descendants of the more well-to-do pioneer families of graziers, hotel-keepers and artisans that had migrated to other areas, especially Hobart and its environs, would return with their children to the family's "own" parish for the baptism of these children. This was especially true for their first and to a lesser extent their second-born and became an established tradition even before the arrival of the motor car.

Donald H. Parkerson returned to the question of mobility of nineteenth-century American in a note in quantitative history's seminal journal, *Historical Methods*.¹¹ At the time he wrote there had already been a first flowering of studies on social and spatial mobility.¹² The blooming continued¹³, with a resultant propagation of the

⁹ Wrigley, E.A., 1977b. A note on the life-time mobility of married women in a parish population in the later eighteenth century. *Local Population Studies*, 18: 22-29.

¹⁰ Wrigley, E.A. 1968. Mortality in pre-industrial England: the example of Colyton, Devon over three centuries. *Daedalus*, 97 : 546-580.

Wall, R. 1975. Reconstitution and census: Colytonians in parish registers and enumerator's books. (in) B. Clapp (ed.) *Exeter Papers in Economic History*. 9.

Wrigley, E.A. 1975. Baptism coverage in early nineteenth century England: The Colyton area. *Population Studies*, 29 (2): 299-316.

Wrigley, E.A. 1977. The changing occupational structure of Colyton over two centuries. *Local Population Studies*, 18: 9-21.

¹¹ Parkerson, Donald H., 1982. How mobile were nineteenth-century Americans? *Historical Methods*, 15 (3): 99-109.

¹² For example, among many:

Thernstrom, Stephan, 1964. *Poverty and progress: social mobility in a nineteenth century city*. Cambridge Mass.: Cambridge University Press.

Lantz, Herman R. and Ernest K. Alix, 1970. Occupational mobility in a nineteenth-century Mississippi Valley river community. *Social Science Quarterly*, 51: 404-408.

Kirk, Gordon W. Jr. and Carol Tyirin Kirk, 1974. Migration, mobility and the formation of occupational structure in an immigrant community: Holland, Michigan, 1850-1880. *Journal of Social History*, 7: 142-164.

Hanley, H. 1975. Population mobility in Buckinghamshire, 1578-1583. *Local Population Studies*, 15: 33-39.

Wilcox, Penelope. 1981. Marriage, mobility and domestic service. *Annales de Démographie Historique*, 1981, 195-206.

American (and to a lesser extent Canadian¹⁴) myths of boundless opportunity and endless potential on the one hand, and deprivation and the development of ethnic ghettos on the other. Parkerson concluded from his comparative studies of the record linkage work of others that the perception of nineteenth-century American society as highly transient had to be revised. He showed as well that there were significant differences in estimates of social and spatial mobility depending upon the methodologies that had been used.

In 1992, Ruggles drew attention to a more serious problem: the intrinsic potential for bias in the methodology of English family reconstitution studies conducted under the auspices of the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure.¹⁵ Although his criticisms were directed towards English studies, they are just as applicable to any study that is based upon a spatially defined ecclesiastical or administrative jurisdiction in which those who migrate have the potential to be under-represented. The smaller the jurisdiction, or aggregate of jurisdictions, the greater the potential for under-representation.

Wrigley responded to this significant deficiency in the methodology of the English family reconstitution studies in 1994.¹⁶ The techniques that had been developed, initially by Louis Henry were modified to account for the significant differences in quality between French and English parish registers. The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure utilised the work of genealogists to elicit precise and detailed demographic information by defining the time period during which persons may be at risk of marrying, giving birth and dying.¹⁷ From that definition came the potential to derive exact measures of fertility, nuptiality and mortality. Such accurate definition of period of risk was recognized as being compromised for those areas where, and time periods when, there was a high level of migration into and out of the parish. It was taken as a given that many

¹³ For example, among many:

Dieleman, Frans, 1995. Residential mobility over the life course. Longitudinal approaches and simulation models. A paper for the International conference on population geography, held at the University of Dundee, 16-19 September 1995.

Lawton, R., 1986. Regional population change in Victorian England. (in) *Geography of Population and Mobility in 19th century Britain*. Historical Geography Research Group.

¹⁴ Gagan, David P. and Herbert Mays, 1973. Historical demography and Canadian social history: family and land in Peel County, Ontario. *Canadian Historical Review*, 14: 27-47.

¹⁵ Ruggles, S., 1992. Migration, marriage, and mortality: correcting sources of bias in English family reconstitution. *Population Studies*, 46: 507-522.

¹⁶ Wrigley, E.A., 1994. The effect of migration on the estimation of marriage age in family reconstitution studies. *Population Studies*, 48: 81-97.

¹⁷ Fleury, Michel & Louis Henry, 1965. *Nouveau manuel de dépouillement et d'exploitation de l'état civil ancien*. Paris: Ed. de l'Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques.

individuals who spent only a part of their lives in a parish could not be regarded as being under observation for demographic purposes, and indeed might never enter observation at all. The potential for such non-observation in the pioneer communities in Tasmania's Clyde and Ouse valleys hardly needs emphasis.

A consequence of this acknowledged fact is that the demographic history of places and periods of relatively high migration has been based quite disproportionately on those who spent their whole or most of their lives in the jurisdiction under consideration. The transients, who might form a substantial proportion of the population at any one time, and might even be the majority could not play any part in the reconstitution process, which had to rely entirely upon the reconstitutable minority.

Wrigley further comments that

"it has always seemed reasonable to be sceptical about [family reconstitution's] ability to paint a picture that would be true for entire communities. ... [Such scepticism is especially] appropriate in the case of England since, throughout the whole parish register period, the proportion of each rising generation that stayed in its parish of birth has always been modest."¹⁸

In the present study, which has limitations of its own based upon the varying quality and completeness of the records, we do have the potential for overcoming some of the limitations. Because nearly all the pre-civil registration parish registers were entered into record classes RGD32, RGD34 and RGD36, they allow us at least partially to reconstitute families from 1803 to 1839. Record classes RGD33, RGD35 and RGD37 allow us to continue this reconstitution up to 1899 for the whole colony. The Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts were chosen as a case study of family and community reconstitution, but the records analyzed included *all* the pre-civil parish registers copied by the Registrar General's staff as well as the civil registers for *the whole island* up to 1899. Under-representation of those who migrated has been reduced because the ecclesiastical and administrative jurisdictions have been widened to include all Tasmania. Some of those who emigrated from the island have been "caught" by extending the genealogical research to the mainland and to New Zealand, but these extensions have been excluded from the demographic analysis because we have no way of knowing, presently, how representative those who have been "caught" are of the emigrants as a whole.

Although the caveats about the completeness or otherwise of these record sources — discussed in chapters 6-10 of this thesis — need to be borne in mind, the

¹⁸ Wrigley, E.A., 1994. The effect of migration on the estimation of marriage age in family reconstitution studies. *Population Studies*, 48: 81-97. Quote from pp. 81-82.

problem of potential under-representation of those who migrate has been significantly reduced. It now lies largely with those who left the colony to go to the mainland of Australia or to New Zealand, or in the case of some few free settlers and emancipists and many younger sons of landed families who chose to return to or emigrate to the United Kingdom. For many (but certainly not all) of the landed families of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, these have been identified from the extensive genealogical research sampled in Part 3 and in the Appendices to this thesis on CD-ROM.

The genealogical research reported in Part 3 and the appendices to this thesis has uncovered the deficiencies of the civil registry data. These deficiencies are highlighted in chapter 25.

One of the intriguing aspects of the sociology and demography of nineteenth century Tasmania is the seasonal variation in the incidence of births, deaths and marriages. Chapter 26, "On times and seasons in Tasmania", addresses these rhythms of life using the aggregate data from the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, and other sources. A technique to measure the significance of this seasonal variation is borrowed from Physics: the Rayleigh test.

Chapter 27 ventures to search out the origins of the married (and unmarried) couples who first settled on the land in Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse. On the basis of colonial births, deaths, marriages and convict arrival statistics, a series of 17 marriage cohorts are set up, the first spanning from 1803-1820 and the remainder each spanning five years: 1821-1825; 1826-1830; etc. Chapter 28 attempts to determine how representative the families of the valleys of the Upper Derwent, Clyde and Ouse are of families in the whole colony. Temporal and spatial variations in nuptiality are discussed and the enormous early and significant continuing influence of the convicts and emancipists is emphasized in chapters 28 and 29. These chapters also define significant differences between the convict transportation and port-transportation periods.

Variations between convict and free-arrival fertility are highlighted in chapter 30, along with the changing numbers and ratios of unrecorded marriages and what these may tell about continuing in-migration. A mean mobility value is established for the localities that contributed families to the study area and to which study area families migrated, together with a mean for each whole marriage cohort. A mobility ratio is also determined for each cohort: the ratio between the sum of the children born to each cohort together with the sum of those who moved, divided by the sum of those who moved. Migration matrices for each cohort are subjected to closer

examination in chapter 31. It is possible to map the movement of families, and to relate those movements to the economic conditions of the time. Some general conclusions are drawn in the final chapter.

25. *Record linkage in Hamilton, Ouse and Bothwell*

Genealogists, family and local historians in Tasmania have long suspected that the records in the civil registers are far from a complete listing of the life events in any registration district. When I had the opportunity to examine a transcription of the registers of St Peter's parish at Hamilton and of St John the Baptist's, Ouse (the parish of Kenmere) in December 2003, this suspicion was quickly confirmed. To have used the civil registers alone as sources of data for elucidating demographic change would have been a serious mistake, as the following sections will demonstrate. Reliance on the official statistics, derived from the civil registration data, as everyone else has done, is also to rely upon the unreliable.

25.1 Comparing civil birth and church baptism registers

As mentioned in several previous chapters, the church registers of the Hamilton district were not accessed by the staff of the Registrar General. We can be confident that, even though the volume RGD32/04 contains thirteen Hamilton-related entries from nine years: 1859, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1881 and 1883, none of these thirteen entries is found in the registers of either the parishes of St Peter's Hamilton or of St John Baptist's, Ouse (Kenmere). All are baptisms of children of parents resident in Hamilton district, which occurred in *other* jurisdictions.

It should be pointed out that these transcriptions of the Hamilton and Ouse (Kenmere) registers are not without their own problems. I soon determined that, for the period 1837-1899, several Hamilton entries were omitted in the transcription: numbers 52-55; 64; 96; and 574. Several entries were given the same number: there are two with the folio number 480; two labelled 1536; and two labelled 2328. For Kenmere, entry 188 is missing. An examination of the original registers, very recently lodged at the Archives Office of Tasmania confirmed, however, that the transcriptions were particularly accurate.

Many early baptism entries do not record the date of birth of the candidate, and it is not until the 1880s that this item is routinely found. The first Hamilton baptism entry is for Mary Hallier Rayner, a daughter of George and Mary Rayner, née Pyers, who were married at St David's, Hobart Town on 20 November 1819 at the ages of 24 and 16 respectively.¹ Both were free, and George Rayner was literate, but Mary Pyers could not sign her name. Mary Hallier Rayner's birth on 7 October 1833 was

¹ RGD36/01 : 1819/0322.

twelve years afterwards, in 1845, recorded in the civil registers.² There are many instances from the civil registers of the local study area, in Hobart, Launceston, and in the Derwent and Jordan valleys of such retrospective registrations. Mary’s baptism, at age three and a half, took place on 16 March 1837, and her forenames are recorded as Mary Alyer.³ Such delayed baptisms were commonplace. The Rayners were settlers in the Ellendale area. At the time of Mary’s christening, her parents may well have used the French pronunciation of her second forename, which of course has a silent initial “H”. This forename occurs at least eighteen times and with varied spellings such as Hallier, Hillier, Halyer, Alyer and Hallyer, in this extended family⁴ A fairly complete linked lineage list for the Rayner family is included in the Appendices on CD-ROM.

In this chapter I will discuss record linkage between such civil registers, church registers and tombstone and memorial inscriptions for the district of Hamilton as survive. This is done in order to arrive at tentative conclusions as to the reliability and completeness of each for the purposes of family reconstitution and the demographic analysis in subsequent chapters.

A comparison of the civil registers with the baptism registers reveals the same sorts of spelling variations as I have described in my discussion of the colonial musters and the *Convict applications for permission to marry* in chapter 9. A selection of these from the parish of Kenmere are given in Table 25.1.

Table 25.1 Some variations in spelling of forenames

<i>Surname, Forenames, Sex and Birthdate</i> <i>[Parish record data in square brackets]</i>	<i>Civil Registration of birth</i>	<i>Baptism registration</i>
Johns, Mary Ann [Maryanne] f18570814	RGD33/34 : 1857/00704	NS2067/1/1:00003
Tarrant, Rachael [Rachel] f18600215	RGD33/37 : 1860/01248	NS2067/1/1:00045
Triffitt, Thomas Arthur Mumbrose [Thomas Arthur Ambrose] m18600808	RGD33/37 : 1860/01282	NS2067/1/1:00039
Holmes, Clara Annie [Clara Anne Maria] f18591028	RGD33/36 : 1859/00777	NS2067/1/1:00032
Holmes, John Allpress [John Alpress George] m18611031	RGD33/38 : 1861/01245	NS2067/1/1:00065
Tuck, Edmond [Edward] m18620307	RGD33/39 : 1862/00692	NS2067/1/1:00067

² Rayner, Mary Hallier f18331007 <RGD33/26 : 1845/00218>.

³ Rayner, Mary Alyer f18331007 <NS2065/1/1:00001>.

⁴ RGD32/01 : 1822/01238 and RGD33/26 : 1845/00213; RGD32/01 : 1825/01770 and RGD33/26 : 1845/00214; RGD32/01 : 1828/02839 and RGD33/26 : 1845/00215; RGD33/26 : 1845/00216; RGD33/26 : 1845/00217; RGD33/26 : 1845/00218 and NS2065/1/1:00001; RGD33/26 : 1841/00105 and RGD33/26 : 1845/00219; RGD33/26 : 1845/00220; RGD33/36 : 1859/00784 and NS2065/1/1:00437; RGD33/38 : 1861/01192 and NS2065/1/1:00447; RGD33/38 : 1861/01193 and NS2065/1/1:00450; RGD33/40 : 1863/00706 and NS2065/1/1:00498; RGD33/41 : 1864/00910; RGD33/43 : 1866/00632 and NS2065/1/1:00547; RGD33/43 : 1866/00652 and NS2065/1/1:00557; RGD33/60 : 1882/02070; RGD33/61 : 1883/01506 and NS2065/1/1:01891.

<i>Surname, Forenames, Sex and Birthdate [Parish record data in square brackets]</i>	<i>Civil Registration of birth</i>	<i>Baptism registration</i>
King, Mary Anne Selina [Maryanne Selina] f18651226	RGD33/43 : 1866/00631	NS2067/1/1:00135
Cox, Esther Alice [Hester Alice] f18670608	RGD33/44 : 1867/00668	NS2067/1/1:00154
Clements, Dorah [Dora] f18670820 christening record has birthdate as 26 Aug 1867	RGD33/44 : 1867/00665	NS2067/1/1:00166
Eyles, Hannah Elizabeth [Ann Elizabeth] f18660222 christening record has birthdate as 21 Feb 1866	RGD33/43 : 1866/00642	NS2067/1/1:00203
Eyles, Frances Ellis [Frances Alice] f18710322	RGD33/48 : 1871/00678	NS2067/1/1:00207
Raynor [Rayner], Margaret Helen [Margaret Ellen] f18711110	RGD33/48 : 1871/00719	NS2067/1/1:00215
Presnell, Jeany [Jane] f18720413	RGD33/49 : 1872/00713	NS2067/1/1:00220
Jenkins, Manfred Ferrow [Montford Pharoah] m18730216	RGD33/50 : 1873/00686	NS2067/1/1:00234
Lane, James Edward [Edward James] m18740226 christening record has birthdate as 17 Feb 1874	RGD33/51 : 1874/00678	NS2067/1/1:00254
Bolton, Jane Malvinia [Jane Melvinia] f18770325	RGD33/54 : 1877/00734	NS2067/1/1:00290
Heawood, Clara Orontas [Clara Orontes] f18800731	RGD33/57 : 1880/01401	NS2067/1/1:00329
Pilcher, Eda Louisa [Ada Louisa] f18801121	RGD33/57 : 1880/01423	NS2067/1/1:00341

The first Hamilton register (NS2065/1/1) covers the years up to 1899. In it, 433 entries (18.37 percent) are of children whose baptism record supplies the only information on their birth and parentage, as their births were never civilly registered. Similarly, 143 entries in (30.56 percent of) the Kenmere register (NS2067/1/1) were never civilly registered. This is too large a number of cases for me to tabulate meaningfully here, but search for them can be made in the databases in the CD-ROM. It is worth tabulating a comparison of the civil and ecclesiastical data. See Table 25.2.

Table 25.2 Annual table of births and baptisms for Hamilton and Kenmere

<i>Year</i>	<i>Civil Reg ONLY</i>	<i>Hamilton & Kenmere</i>		<i>Church Regs Church Regs.</i>	<i>Both Civil & Church Regs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>Birthdate</i>	<i>No birthdate</i>			
1837	3	1	14	15	0	18
1838	2	1	24	25	1	28
1839	3	0	8	8	3	14
1840	8	5	1	6	0	14
1841	5	4	5	9	7	21
1842	16	0	8	8	12	36
1843	13	2	5	7	11	31
1844	14	0	8	8	8	30
1845	9	1	9	10	7	26
1846	8	0	13	13	7	28
1847	19	1	10	11	7	37
1848	13	0	8	8	11	32
1849	17	0	5	5	7	29
1850	19	0	10	10	13	42
1851	15	0	8	8	9	32
1852	22	0	10	10	12	44
1853	12	0	8	8	13	33
1854	22	1	13	14	14	50
1855	21	0	15	15	17	53
1856	20	1	7	8	19	47
1857	33	2	8	10	19	62

25. Record linkage in Hamilton, Ouse and Bothwell

Year	Civil Reg ONLY	Hamilton & Kenmere Birthdate No birthdate		Church Regs ONLY	Both Civil & Church Regs.	Total
1858	22	7	5	12	17	51
1859	37	3	7	10	33	80
1860	32	5	1	6	17	55
1861	33	5	5	10	24	67
1862	37	7	7	14	29	80
1863	31	9	5	14	22	67
1864	31	7	2	9	22	62
1865	33	5	5	10	23	66
1866	22	2	3	5	29	56
1867	23	6	2	8	21	52
1868	36	5	0	5	20	61
1869	34	5	8	13	19	66
1870	38	2	2	4	18	60
1871	28	4	3	7	23	58
1872	37	7	4	11	23	71
1873	39	4	2	6	26	71
1874	37	9	4	13	26	76
1875	44	3	8	11	15	70
1876	41	2	5	7	24	72
1877	43	3	7	10	20	73
1878	31	2	8	10	28	69
1879	27	4	3	7	38	72
1880	32	4	7	11	32	75
1881	37	8	8	16	30	83
1882	39	0	7	7	34	80
1883	39	9	6	15	33	87
1884	41	8	2	10	34	85
1885	31	2	6	8	20	59
1886	34	8	0	8	40	82
1887	67	5	1	6	28	101
1888	42	8	1	9	26	77
1889	33	10	0	10	33	76
1890	32	5	0	5	29	66
1891	42	8	0	8	28	78
1892	31	5	0	5	28	64
1893	32	5	0	5	29	66
1894	43	4	1	5	28	76
1895	39	5	0	5	29	73
1896	39	6	0	6	28	73
1897	24	0	1	1	28	53
1898	41	2	9	11	29	81
1899	28	0	3	3	20	51
SUMS (records)	1776	227	345	572	1300	3648
Percentages	48.68	6.22	9.46	15.68	35.64	100

Kenmere ceased to be a separate jurisdiction in 1888, when the parish of Hamilton and Ouse was formed. In addition, of course, the baptism register transcripts of Hamilton-Ouse parish proceed to 1994, but before then separate registers were established for the outlying districts. Ellendale (St Andrew's, 1921-

1936); Fitzgerald (St Boniface's, 1923-1939 which was burned down in a bushfire in 1934, but the registers were saved); Maydena (also St Boniface's, recycling the second church built at Fitzgerald, 1958-1974) and Tarraleah (St Barnabas', 1956-1973) all have registers of baptisms for the time periods stated.⁵ Reference to these transcripts has been made for particular families, but detailed discussion of their contents is beyond the scope of this thesis. Frequent reference has also been made to the registers of Gretna (St Mary the Virgin), Macquarie Plains-Bushy Park (St Augustine's) and New Norfolk (St Matthew's). The first two jurisdictions now comprise, with Hamilton and Ouse, the present parish of Hamilton and Macquarie Plains.

I have been able to identify a total of 3648 records of births or baptisms for the period 1837 to 1899 which can be safely assigned to the Hamilton district. Of these, 1300 (35.64 percent) are of individuals who are identifiable in both the civil and ecclesiastical records. Comparison reveals numerous cases (54 out of 1442 or 3.7 percent of entries prior to 1900) where the baptism registers supply the forenames of children who were just registered as male or female births in the civil registers. For family reconstitution purposes, this is a significant contribution of the church registers. To illustrate, all 38 (8.12 percent) of the cases in the Kenmere (St John Baptist's, Ouse) baptism register which provide forenames, where the civil registers do not, are cited in Table 25.3.

Table 25.3 Kenmere baptism register supplies forenames entirely missing in the civil register of births.

<i>Surname, Forenames, Sex and Birthdate [Parish record data in square brackets]</i>	<i>Civil Registration of birth</i>	<i>Baptism registration</i>
Stracey, — [Asher John Gad Stracey James] m18570819	RGD33/34 : 1857/00701	NS2067/1/1:00007
Moore, — [Alexander Oliver] m18580203	RGD33/07 : 1858/01339	NS2067/1/1:00008
Higgins, — [Walter] m18580918	RGD33/35 : 1858/00725	NS2067/1/1:00015
Clarke, — [Hannah Laura] f18581110	RGD33/36 : 1859/00121	NS2067/1/1:00023
Presnell, — [Christiana] f18591207	RGD33/37 : 1860/01247	NS2067/1/1:00034
Moore, — [Eliza Victoria Fanny] f18610227	RGD33/38 : 1861/01200	NS2067/1/1:00051
Clarke, — [Thomas William Henric] m18600515	RGD33/37 : 1860/00726	NS2067/1/1:00057
Mason, — [Anne Victoria] f18610613	RGD33/38 : 1861/01216	NS2067/1/1:00060
Jones, — [George Henry] m18620112	RGD33/39 : 1862/00685	NS2067/1/1:00066
Harrex, — [Rowland Alfred James] m18620511	RGD33/39 : 1862/00707	NS2067/1/1:00071
Johnson, — [John] m18620623	RGD33/39 : 1862/00708	NS2067/1/1:00084
Hart, — [Thomas] m18630801	RGD33/40 : 1863/00715	NS2067/1/1:00092
Harrex, — [Alfred William Edward] m18640222	RGD33/41 : 1864/00899	NS2067/1/1:00100
Teagle, — [Elizabeth Lavinia] f18640301	RGD33/41 : 1864/00900	NS2067/1/1:00102
Harrex, — [Emily Fanny Louisa] f18650118	RGD33/42 : 1865/00711	NS2067/1/1:00122
Maddock, — [Frank James] m18650404	RGD33/42 : 1865/00721	NS2067/1/1:00127
Tuck, — [Ellen Maria] f18650814	RGD33/42 : 1865/00740	NS2067/1/1:00131
Sumpter, — [George] m18660602	RGD33/43 : 1866/00654	NS2067/1/1:00146
Harrex, — [Frederick Sydney] m18680604	RGD33/45 : 1868/00678	NS2067/1/1:00169
<i>Surname, Forenames, Sex and Birthdate</i>	<i>Civil Registration of birth</i>	<i>Baptism registration</i>

⁵ Henslowe, Dorothea I., n.d. *Our heritage of Anglican churches in Tasmania*. Hobart: Mercury-Walch.

[Parish record data in square brackets]

Harrex, — [Ada Mary] f18680604	RGD33/45 : 1868/00679	NS2067/1/1:00170
Blackwell, — [Phoebe Ellen] f18690407	RGD33/46 : 1869/00654	NS2067/1/1:00182
McDonald, — [Flora] f18730428	RGD33/50 : 1873/00694	NS2067/1/1:00236
Blackwell, — [Ada Elizabeth] f18730725	RGD33/50 : 1873/00708	NS2067/1/1:00240
Wrigley, — [Emma] f18730923	RGD33/50 : 1873/00726	NS2067/1/1:00242
Blackwell, — [Louisa Dora] f18770731	RGD33/54 : 1877/00762	NS2067/1/1:00300
Pitt, — [Frank Charles Frank] m18631124	RGD33/41 : 1864/00117	NS2067/1/1:00305
Bethune, — [Alexander Douglas] m18790816	RGD33/56 : 1879/01355	NS2067/1/1:00316
Blackwell, — [Flora Maria] f18781023	RGD33/55 : 1878/00894	NS2067/1/1:00323
Nicholas, — [Laura Eileen] f18800126	RGD33/57 : 1880/01369	NS2067/1/1:00326
Harrex, — [Edward John] m18760803	RGD33/53 : 1876/00750	NS2067/1/1:00345
Holzworth, — [Janet Bella] f18801221	RGD33/58 : 1881/00976	NS2067/1/1:00348
Sanders [Saunders], — [Herbert Sidney] m18810626	RGD33/58 : 1881/01007	NS2067/1/1:00367
Keats, — [Asia Richard] m18820422	RGD33/59 : 1882/01598	NS2067/1/1:00371
Holzworth, — [Frank John Christian] m18820727	RGD33/59 : 1882/01611	NS2067/1/1:00380
Blackwell, — [Alice Florence Rose] f18820519	RGD33/59 : 1882/01597	NS2067/1/1:00385
Bethune, — [Dorothy] f18830427	RGD33/61 : 1883/01111	NS2067/1/1:00389
McConnell, — [Flora Beatrice] f18840410	RGD33/62 : 1884/01822	NS2067/1/1:00415
Nicholas, — [Helen Christie] f18870214	RGD33/65 : 1887/01887	NS2067/1/1:00453

Of the 3648 persons identified, 1776 (48.68 percent) are identified only in the civil records. This indicates either a high degree of non-conformity, or a pervasive indifference to the ordinances of the established church, or both. Next, and nearly as numerous, there are 572 cases where births were never registered in the civil registers, but the parish registers provide sufficient information to allow additional children to be added to the reconstituted families. Unique to the church records are 227 persons recorded with a date of birth as well as of christening, and there are a further 345 persons for whom the birth date is unrecorded and only the christening date is given. Thus 572 (15.68 percent) of persons identified are located only in the baptism records.

We need to ask why the *relative* contribution of Kenmere parish (St John the Baptist's, Ouse) to identifying people in the Hamilton district is more than double that of St Peter's, Hamilton during the period the two parishes existed together. The time period of the register from Kenmere marks the rapid opening up of the high country to pastoral activity: Arthur's Seat; Arthur Spring; Ashton; Athol Brae; Back Track, Dee; Dee Bridge; Baldys Peak; Bashan Plains; Bellingers Tier; Belmont; Big Marsh; Big Run; Black Bobs; Black Brush; Black Hills; Blackmans Valley; Bloomfield; Blue Ridge; Blue Hills (Bothwell); Borleys Peak; Bradys Marsh; Broad River; Bronte; Cawood; Cleveden; Clarence River; Cluny; Dee Bridge; Dry Creek; Duck Marsh; Dunrobin; Ellendale (formerly Montos Marsh); Five Mile Marsh; Gladfield; Glen Dhu; Glenelg; Grassy Hills; Green Hills; Hamilton Plains; Hunters Hill; Kenmere; King William Plains; Lachlan Vale; Lake Echo; Lanes Tier; Langloh Park; Lawrenny; Lientwardine; London Marsh; Macclesfield; Maguires Marsh; Marlborough; Mills Bottom; Millbrook; Native Tier; Osterley; Ouse and Ouse Bridge, Ouse Mill and Ouse Cottage; Ousedale; Repulse River; River Dee; Rock Scarborough; Rocky Marsh; Rotherwood; Saggy Flats; Shawfield; Stockwell; Tor Hill; Triangle Marsh;

Triffett's Marsh; Victoria Valley; Wellwood; and Woodstock are all mentioned as locations of the father's residence. Since this thesis is concerned with the lands as well as the people, such a catalogue of the properties, derived from the church registers, is justifiable, and amplifies the stories of the families that feature so prominently in Part 3 of this thesis.

By far the most common source of variation between the civil and ecclesiastical registers is the existence of forenames in the baptism register additional to the forename/s given in the civil record. Again, the shorter listing, from Kenmere is given in Table 25.4 to illustrate this fact:

Table 25.4 Kenmere baptism register supplies forenames additional to those in the civil register of births.

<i>Surname, Forenames, Sex and Birthdate [Parish record data in square brackets]</i>	<i>Civil Registration of birth</i>	<i>Baptism registration</i>
Bannister, Violet [Violet Blanche] f18820118	RGD33/59 : 1882/01575	NS2067/1/1:00368
Blackwell, Edith [Edith Frances] f18800919	RGD33/57 : 1880/01412	NS2067/1/1:00357
Blagg, John [John Francis] m18740801	RGD33/51 : 1874/00702	NS2067/1/1:00266
Buckingham, Frederick [Frederick John] m18630817	RGD33/40 : 1863/00721	NS2067/1/1:00121
Burris, John [Gilbert John] m18770516	RGD33/54 : 1877/00746	NS2067/1/1:00291
Cannon [Cannan], Robert Percy [Robert Percy Irvine] m18770310	RGD33/54 : 1877/00732	NS2067/1/1:00288
Cannon, John [John Henry] m18700511	RGD33/47 : 1870/00694	NS2067/1/1:00200
Cannon, William [William Reuben] m18640501	RGD33/41 : 1864/00911	NS2067/1/1:00105
Cashion, Echo [Echo St Clair] f18830306	RGD33/61 : 1883/01113	NS2067/1/1:00419
Cashion, Ernest [Alan Ernest] m18851209	RGD33/64 : 1886/00828	NS2067/1/1:00434
Cashion, Walter [Walter Nathaniel] m18800915	RGD33/57 : 1880/01411	NS2067/1/1:00340
Cox, Frank [Frederick Henry Frank] m18701123	RGD33/47 : 1870/00723	NS2067/1/1:00205
Daley, Thora Elizabeth [Flora Elizabeth] f18851202	RGD33/64 : 1886/01779	NS2067/1/1:00439
Evans, Edward [Edward John] m18671026	RGD33/44 : 1867/00675	NS2067/1/1:00168
Eyles, John [John William] m18781018	RGD33/55 : 1878/00888	NS2067/1/1:00311
Harrex, Adah [Ada Mary Victoria] f18630731	RGD33/40 : 1863/00720	NS2067/1/1:00093
Harrex, Annie Laura [Annie Laura Rachel] f18590808	RGD33/36 : 1859/00765	NS2067/1/1:00028
Harrex, Edith Ellen [Edith Ellen Rebecca] f18650708	RGD33/42 : 1865/00727	NS2067/1/1:00132
Harrex, Frederick Edward [Frederick Edward George] m18601120	RGD33/38 : 1861/01195	NS2067/1/1:00049
Harrex, Hannah [Hannah Eliza] f18690806	RGD33/46 : 1869/00675	NS2067/1/1:00189
Harris, Henry [Henry Andrew] m18821121	RGD33/59 : 1882/01634	NS2067/1/1:00383
Harris, Mary [Isabel Mary] f18850626	RGD33/63 : 1885/01868	NS2067/1/1:00428
Holmes, Clara Annie [Clara Anne Maria] f18591028	RGD33/36 : 1859/00777	NS2067/1/1:00032
Holmes, John Allpress [John Alpress George] m18611031	RGD33/38 : 1861/01245	NS2067/1/1:00065
Keats, Matilda [Matilda Isabella] f18751030	RGD33/52 : 1875/00787	NS2067/1/1:00282
King, Henry [Henry John] m18610225	RGD33/38 : 1861/01205	NS2067/1/1:00055
Lane, Alice [Alice Louisa] f18720229	RGD33/40 : 1863/00725	NS2067/1/1:00103
Lane, Ellen [Ellen Matilda] f18850515	RGD33/63 : 1885/01867	NS2067/1/1:00427
Lane, James [James Hugh] m18660412	RGD33/43 : 1866/00650	NS2067/1/1:00145
Mapley, Annie [Annie Vera] f18851026	RGD33/63 : 1885/01890	NS2067/1/1:00432
Nicholas, Doris [Doris Hannah] f18830321	RGD33/13 : 1883/00746	NS2067/1/1:00388
Stock, Louisa [Louisa Sarah] f18671104	RGD33/44 : 1867/00674	NS2067/1/1:00164
Triffitt, Louisa Victoria [Laura Victoria Annie] f18850516	RGD33/63 : 1885/01864	NS2067/1/1:00433
Webberley, Walter William [Walter William John] m18720822	RGD33/49 : 1872/00731	NS2067/1/1:00228
Williams, Mary [Mary Ann] f18830729	RGD33/61 : 1883/01126	NS2067/1/1:00391

There are also many instances where different names or combinations of forenames were applied at civil registration and baptism, or additional forenames

added at the time of baptism, after parents had second thoughts about or could not remember the names supplied to the district registrar. These are far too numerous to list here, and reference should be made to the databases on the CD-ROM. A selection from Kenmere is given below in Table 25.5.

Table 25.5 Kenmere baptism register supplies forenames different from those in the civil register of births.

<i>Surname, Forenames, Sex and Birthdate [Parish record data in square brackets]</i>	<i>Civil Registration of birth</i>	<i>Baptism registration</i>
Blag [Bleg], Laura [Nora] f18840914	RGD33/62 : 1884/01849	NS2067/1/1:00421
Bowerman, Emma Eugenia [Eliza] f18620126	RGD33/39 : 1862/00688	NS2067/1/1:00070
Buckingham, Edward William [Edward James] m18651108	RGD33/42 : 1865/00754	NS2067/1/1:00137
Evans, Elizabeth [Keziah] f18651216	RGD33/43 : 1866/00629	NS2067/1/1:00143
Harrex, Adah [Ada Mary Victoria] f18630731	RGD33/40 : 1863/00720	NS2067/1/1:00093
Harrex, Annie Laura [Annie Laura Rachel] f18590808	RGD33/36 : 1859/00765	NS2067/1/1:00028
Harris, Emma [Rhoda Florence May] f18790429	RGD33/56 : 1879/01330	NS2067/1/1:00313
Harte, Thomas [Charles Sinclair] m18650413	RGD33/42 : 1865/00719	NS2067/1/1:00128
Holmes, Clara Annie [Clara Anne Maria] f18591028	RGD33/36 : 1859/00777	NS2067/1/1:00032
Holmes, Frederick George [Frederick Daniel] m18700618	RGD33/47 : 1870/00702	NS2067/1/1:00206
Jenkins, John Walter Harold [John Walter Herod] m18741203	RGD33/51 : 1874/00730	NS2067/1/1:00273
Jenkins, Manfred Ferrow [Montford Pharoah] m18730216	RGD33/50 : 1873/00686	NS2067/1/1:00234
King, Henry [Henry John] m18610225	RGD33/38 : 1861/01205	NS2067/1/1:00055
Kitchen, Emily [Amy] f18590218	RGD33/36 : 1859/00729	NS2067/1/1:00024
Lane, Esther [Kate Hester] f18830207	RGD33/61 : 1883/01097	NS2067/1/1:00392
Lane, John George [George James] m18621216 which has birthdate as 09 December 1862	RGD33/39 : 1862/00737	NS2067/1/1:00079
Lane, Mary Annie [Amy Annie] f18870325	RGD33/65 : 1887/01898	NS2067/1/1:00457
Lane, Walter Henry [Donald Walter] m18710730	RGD33/48 : 1871/00702	NS2067/1/1:00225
Lane, William [Alfred William] m18690529	RGD33/46 : 1869/00658	NS2067/1/1:00186
Marsh, Avick William Nathaniel [Anak Samuel] m18690401	RGD33/46 : 1869/00651	NS2067/1/1:00193
Marsh, Mary Lucy [Lucy Eleanor Mary] f18710724	RGD33/48 : 1871/00698	NS2067/1/1:00217
McIntyre, Edward Thomas [Thomas Edward] m18821121	RGD33/59 : 1882/01633	NS2067/1/1:00384
Pearce [Pierce], Ada Maria [Edith Maria] f18770209	RGD33/54 : 1877/00730	NS2067/1/1:00294
Pierce [Pearce], Sidney Albert [Albert Sydney] m18830131	RGD33/61 : 1883/01094	NS2067/1/1:00394
Pilcher, Eda Louisa [Ada Louisa] f18801121	RGD33/57 : 1880/01423	NS2067/1/1:00341
Presnell, Jeany [Jane] f18720413	RGD33/49 : 1872/00713	NS2067/1/1:00220
Squires, William Josiah [William Gussiah] m18810703	RGD33/58 : 1881/01008	NS2067/1/1:00358
Stanfield, Coralie Eunice [Coralie Unice] f18880418	RGD33/66 : 1888/01876	NS2067/1/1:00468
Ticknell, John William [Thomas William] m18740523 christening record has birthdate as 22 May 1874	RGD33/51 : 1874/00691	NS2067/1/1:00256

In the cases cited in the tables, the reader will note discrepant dates of birth. In addition there are cases of reversal of order of forenames; and clear instances where a forename was misheard, e.g. Manfred Ferrow c.f. Montford Pharoah; William Josiah c.f. William Gussiah, for which the Soundex matching algorithm would fail, and the NYSIIS system would do better but still have problems with initial letters in the second case. And who is to know which (if either) statement of the “facts” is right? It should be stated that the conclusions drawn from these comparisons are indicative rather than definitive, and I have yet to devise suitable algorithms for their automatic evaluation as part of the computerized record linkage process.

25.2 Comparing death registers, tombstones and memorial inscriptions

There are 102,862 registered deaths for the period before 1900 for Tasmania as a whole. This compares with surviving inscriptions in the TAMIOT index for 26,490 persons (or 25.75 percent) who died before 1900. Of course large numbers of interments were unmemorialized. The services of stonemasons, then as now, did not come cheaply. Furthermore, headstones have varying survival rates, not only depending upon the material of which they were constructed, but, as we shall see, depending upon the location of the cemetery in which they were erected.

Some 42,895 deaths were registered in Hobart civil registers prior to 1900. TAMIOT records 8641 persons (20.14 percent of these) for this period in Hobart. TAMIOT include inscriptions from Cornelian Bay, and St Paul's, O'Brien's Bridge (Glenorchy). There are also inscriptions from headstones in Anglesea Military Barrack cemetery; Hobart Baptist cemetery; Hobart Jewish cemetery; New Town Congregational cemetery; Queenborough private cemetery, Sandy Bay; Hill street Methodist cemetery; St Andrew's Presbyterian cemetery; St David's Anglican cemetery; and the Quaker cemetery, West Hobart. St Mary's Roman Catholic cemetery was destroyed early in the twentieth century without any attempt to record the inscriptions.

Launceston fared far worse. Only 5.76 percent of the 20,731 deaths that were registered in Launceston, prior to 1900 can be matched with a headstone. TAMIOT entries can be matched with 7176 or 34.6 percent of these, but the bulk of these matches (5981 prior to 1900 or 83.34 percent of the records) are from the Cypress Street Anglican cemetery burial register, not from surviving monumental inscriptions. The rest (5.76 percent) are from headstones from Charles Street general cemetery; Old Scotch cemetery; and the Pilgrim cemetery.

In contrast, there are 998 registered deaths in the period 1839 to 1899 in the civil registers for the Hamilton district, but 405 persons (40.58 percent) for whom a headstone or memorial inscription has survived and has been transcribed. I have not yet had access to either the Hamilton or the Kenmere parish burial registers, but a comparison of the civil death registers and the tombstone and memorial inscriptions is revealing. Alyson Greiner⁶ and colleagues have drawn attention to the usefulness of headstones for elucidating the origins of pioneer families in

⁶ Greiner, Alyson L. and Terry G. Jordan-Bychkov ; with a foreword by John Higley, 2002. *Anglo -Celtic Australia: colonial immigration and cultural regionalism*. Santa Fe, N.M. : Center

Australia. This is well proven in the local study area, not only for origins in Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England, but also for destinations of many colonial-born. Many “strays”, who died and were buried elsewhere, especially those servicemen who died in the Boer War, World Wars I and II at Gallipoli, Flanders and the Far East, are so memorialized in the cemeteries of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts.

Why has the Hamilton district fared so much better than the state as a whole? The answer to this question may lie principally in the severe destruction of memorials and the wholesale recycling of graveyard sites for other purposes in the metropolitan areas of Hobart and Launceston. In Launceston nearly all the major cemeteries prior to the establishment of Carr Villa Memorial Park in 1905 have been destroyed and converted in playing fields, school grounds, formal parks and the like. The same is true for Hobart for the cemeteries established prior to Cornelian Bay in 1872. There has, however, been greater preservation of monuments, and relocation of bodies and headstones after the closure of various church graveyards and of the Queenborough private cemetery in the 1940s. Some of these relocated headstones indicate that there were additional or amended inscriptions up until 1981.

In comparing the Hamilton data sources, reference was made to the transcriptions of the following cemeteries: St James the Less Anglican cemetery, Osterley; St Mary the Virgin’s Anglican cemetery, Gretna; Hamilton Roman Catholic; St Andrew’s Anglican cemetery, Ellendale; St Colman’s Roman Catholic cemetery, Ellendale; St Peter’s Anglican cemetery, Hamilton; the General cemetery, Ouse; St John the Baptist’s Anglican cemetery, Ouse.

The 405 surviving pre-1900 headstone inscriptions in the Hamilton district have been compared with the deaths registered in the civil registers in Table 25.6.

Table 25.6 Pre-1900 Headstones in the Hamilton District, linked to RGD records

Cemetery	Inscriptions	Civil Reg.		Ham- ilton	New Norfolk	Hobart	Bothwell	Other
		Yes	No					
Gretna, St Mary's A	83	71	12	19	44	8	0	0
Osterley, St James the Less A	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Hamilton, Roman Catholic	39	32	7	28	0	3	1	0
Hamilton, St Peter's A	148	130	18	117	2	10	0	Oatlands
Ellendale, St Colman's R	5	3	2	2	1	0	0	0
Ellendale, St Andrew's A	18	18	0	17	0	0	0	Brighton
Ouse, St John Baptist's A	105	97	8	91	0	5	0	Oatlands
Ouse General cemetery	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Totals	405	356	49	281	47	26	1	3

From this comparison we learn that 12.1 percent of the persons so memorialized never had their deaths registered in the civil registry. Pre 1900 deaths of members

of these families, in another colony, accounts for a few only of these memorial inscriptions that are unmatched by a Tasmanian death registration.

Of the inscriptions matched by a registration of death, 69.48 percent were of deaths registered at Hamilton; 11.6 percent at New Norfolk, and 6.42 percent at Hobart, with a further 1 percent of deaths that were registered at Bothwell, Oatlands or Brighton. The high number of inscriptions for interments at St Mary's, Gretna that were registered in New Norfolk is accounted for by both the location and social connections of Gretna being much closer to New Norfolk township than to Hamilton. See Figure 25.1 for a locality map.

Also examined were 348 inscriptions in the Bothwell municipality for interments prior to 1900 recorded from the following graveyards: Bothwell Municipal cemetery; St Luke's Presbyterian cemetery, Bothwell; St Michael and All Angels Anglican cemetery, Bothwell; Selma private cemetery; St James' Anglican cemetery, Montacute; and Dennistoun private cemetery. This represents 50.57 percent of the 699 deaths in the civil death registers, an even greater representation than for Hamilton. The location of these cemeteries is shown in Figure 25.1.

The 344 surviving pre-1900 headstone inscriptions in the Bothwell district have been compared in Table 25.7 with the deaths recorded in the civil registers. There are significant differences between the two districts in that several persons can be identified in more than one memorial. This applies particularly to members of the pioneer Reid family of "Ratho", and the Nicholas families of "Meadsfield", "Nant" and other properties. It is interesting that from the smaller monumental inscription base of Bothwell *vis-a-vis* Hamilton (344 cf. 405), there was a far higher proportion (80 cf. 49 or 23.25 percent cf. 25.1 percent) of unregistered deaths. Once again the advantages of bringing in additional sources of data to the family reconstitution process has been demonstrated. Reliance upon the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* alone would have seriously inhibited reconstitution of the families of these districts.

Table 25.7 Pre-1900 Headstones in the Bothwell District, linked to RGD records

Cemetery	Inscriptions Before 1900	Civil Reg		Ham- ilton	New Norfolk	Hobart	Bothwell	Other
		Yes	No					
Bothwell Municipal	322	246	76	10	1	20	206	9*
Dennistoun Private	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
Montacute St James' A	5	4	1	1	0	1	2	0
Bothwell, St Luke's P	4	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Bothwell, St Michael & AA's	5	5	0	0	0	2	3	0
Miena	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Selma Private	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	344	264	80	11	1	24	219	9



Figure 25.1 Locality map for the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts, 1:250,000. Road distances in miles, and altitudes in feet. Modified from Davies, J.L., (ed.), 1965., Map 22. The nine “Other” for Bothwell were: Green Ponds (3); Brighton (4); Oatlands (1); and, surprisingly, but consistent with what we shall learn in chapter 31, Glamorgan (1).

In reality, we can expect that the under-registration of deaths exceeds these levels by a significant but indeterminable amount. When the burial registers for the districts become accessible, I am sure that many more deaths unmemorialized and not civilly registered will be able to be incorporated in the reconstituted family data.

Adoption by the rural population of the civil registration of the deaths of infants and small children was slow. Because of the considerable expense involved, the memorializing of the young children of agricultural labourers, shepherds and trappers was not common. We can be certain that many a grim-faced shepherd, fencer, splitter or trapper quietly buried one or more of his infant children in a shallow grave on the lonely hillsides of the great estates and up-country sheep-runs. Such interments were without benefit of clergy and without witnesses other than his grieving family. The only memorials to the tragic and commonplace are now scarcely perceptible mounds of stones erected to protect the little corpses from scavenging Tasmanian devils. The locations of these plots became only memories, and those soon lost in time as generations passed away.

Despite these observations, there are some surprises among the unregistered deaths in Table 25.8, which includes some of persons from families which moved in the highest social circles in the island, and whose business it was to know the law. Elizabeth Mary Langdon was the third daughter of Captain William Langdon, R.N. retired, and Member of the Legislative Council of Van Diemens Land. He had died in Hobart the year before Elizabeth’s death and is memorialized both at Queenborough and in the churchyard of the chapel of St James that he had built as a private chapel on his property “Montacute” where Elizabeth is buried.

Table 25.8 Some unregistered deaths among the well-to-do in Hamilton and Bothwell

<i>Surname, Forenames</i>	<i>Death date</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Place of Burial</i>	<i>TAMIOT Code</i>	<i>occupation</i>
Allardyce, William	22 Jan 1843	38	Bothwell Municipal	G:Bo01/02107	settler
Denholm, George jnr.	25 Feb 1884	46	Bothwell Municipal	G:Bo01/09105	settler
De Little, W	27 Jul 1858	52	Bothwell Municipal	G:Bo01/02105	surgeon
Langdon, Elizabeth Mary	13 Nov 1880	26	Montacute St James	Bo04/07	MLC’s daughter
McRa, Duncan	23 Jun 1887	92	Bothwell Municipal	G:Bo01/04204	settler
Nicholas, Caroline	29 Sep 1843	13	Bothwell Municipal	G:Bo01/02106	settler’s daughter
McRae, Mary	04 May 1898	35	Bothwell Municipal	G:Bo01/04204	settler’s daughter
Rayner, Mary Halyer	11 May 1846	17	Hamilton, St Peter’s A	Ha08/048	settler’s daughter
Parker, Elizabeth	03 Sep 1880	45	Hamilton, St Peter’s A	Ha08/97	settler’s wife

12.2 Civil and church marriage registers in Hamilton

After the establishment of civil registration in 1838, it was a requirement for marriage celebrants to submit a copy of the register entry for every marriage performed by them during the preceding quarter. A transcription of the marriage registers for the parish of St Peter’s Hamilton for the period 1837-1895 has been

instructive in determining the degree to which the requirements of the law were met in that parish. Of the 657 marriages known to have been performed in the district, 331 marriages can be identified from the two marriage registers of the parish of St Peter's, Hamilton during this period: 189 entries in the first register, and 142 in the second. Of these, 16 are not found in the copies sent to the civil registrars, at first in Hobart and then in Hamilton, copies that eventually became records series RGD37. And since the ecclesiastical records of the Hamilton district were not accessed later by the central registry, they were never incorporated with the record series, RGD36. The 16 marriages are tabulated in Table 25.9. The place of residence of the parties to the marriage is Hamilton unless otherwise stated, and the place of marriage is the parish church, unless otherwise stated. Ages, if entered in the parish marriage registers, are also given. If either of the parties is identifiable as a convict or former convict through reference to the *Convict Applications for Permission to Marry*, this too is stated, though no such remark is recorded in the marriage registers. All but one of these missing marriage registrations was of persons who were still under sentence. Many more marriages were of persons who had completed their term of servitude and who were no longer required to apply for permission to marry. Twelve of the sixteen unregistered marriages occurred in 1839, so their non-inclusion in the civil records is a consequence of the slow response by Reverend M. John Mayers, the local incumbent, to the requirements of the new law.

Table 25.9 Marriages in Hamilton not communicated to the Civil Registry

<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>Date of event</i>	<i>Groom's name and age and Bride's name and age and</i>	<i>ship of arrival or free ship of arrival or free <Application></i>
1839/00002	04 May 1839	Cokes, Joseph 49 Garrett, Sarah 45	<u>Asia 1</u> <u>Westmoreland 1</u> <CON52/1 p029>
1839/00005	17 Jun 1839	Goodhall [Goodall], Charles 33 Fletcher, Ann 23	<u>free by servitude [Circassian]</u> <u>Platina</u> <CON52/1 p069>
1839/00006	17 Jun 1839	Massam [Mussom], Joseph 23 Tyrsum [Lysum], Sarah 20	<u>Katherine Stewart Forbes</u> <u>Edward</u> <CON52/1 p120>
1839/00007	08 Jul 1839	Mason, Joseph 27 Barker, Jane 29	<u>Lady Harewood</u> <u>free</u> <CON52/1 p120>
1839/00008	22 Jul 1839	Boulter, John 25 Brimmer, Mary Ann 20	<u>Enchantress</u> <u>free</u> <CON52/1 p020>
1839/00009	01 Aug 1839	Jones, Henry 28 Emery, Margaret 21	<u>Atlas</u> <u>Atwick</u> <CON52/1 p088>
1839/00010	19 Aug 1839	Rogers, Robert 29 Crawley, Ann 21	<u>Bengal Merchant</u> <u>Atwick</u> <CON52/1 p169>
1839/00011	09 Sep 1839	Uttley, William 29 Roberts, Mary 23	<u>John Barry</u> <u>Arab</u> <CON52/1 p205>
1839/00012	09 Sep 1839	Robertson, James 21 Forbes, Jane or Jean 20	<u>Asia 4</u> <u>Arab</u> <CON52/1 p169>
1839/00013	11 Nov 1839	Stock, Joseph 33 Kepax [Kipax], Elizabeth 20	<u>Marmion</u> <u>Nautilus</u> <CON52/1 p188>
1839/00014	02 Dec 1839	Mansfield, James 31 Powers [Powell], Elizabeth 24	<u>Emperor Alexander</u> <u>Platina</u> <CON52/1 p119>
1839/00015	16 Dec 1839	Talbot, Charles 48 Miller, Jane 34	<u>Woodford 2</u> <u>Majestic</u> <CON52/1 p197>
1841/00029	19 Apr 1841	Felton, William 32 Lovell, Ann 39	<u>England</u> <u>Hindustan 1</u> <CON52/2 p055>
<i>Year/folio</i>	<i>Date of event</i>	<i>Groom's name and age and</i>	<i>ship of arrival or free</i>

		<i>Bride's name and age and</i>	<i>ship of arrival or free <Application></i>
1842/00039	08 Oct 1842	Heathcote, Samuel 36	<u>free</u>
		Campbell, Johanna [Jean or Jane] 28	<u>Rajah</u> <CON52/2 p080>
1844/00053	23 Jan 1844	Sneade, William Buckley 26	<u>Rachael</u>
		Cunningham, Jane 26	<u>Hope</u> <CON52/2 p191>
1865/00056	15 Oct 1865	Jackson, James 45	
		Cutts, Maria 38 (widow)	

26. On times and seasons in Tasmania

While Part 3 of this thesis dealt with specifics for the most part: the details of land acquisition and transfer, and biographical data on the people associated with the land, it is worthwhile considering what sorts of generalizations the records tell us about families: about nuptiality, fertility, and mortality. This is quite a different approach to that of the usual family history researcher investigating just one or a few related families. This sort of approach examines whole districts, or the whole island. This chapter is a brief and interim report on work in progress. Do not expect anything very definitive, as yet, for nearly all of the more than 2,750 parish registers described in chapter 7 and listed in Appendices 1.1 to 1.3 have yet to be transcribed, and any analysis of the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* data can only yield tentative though strongly indicative conclusions.

26.1 Marriage seasonality

Take date of marriage for example. People generally assume that marriages take place evenly throughout the year, but this is not so as Figure 26.1 makes clear.

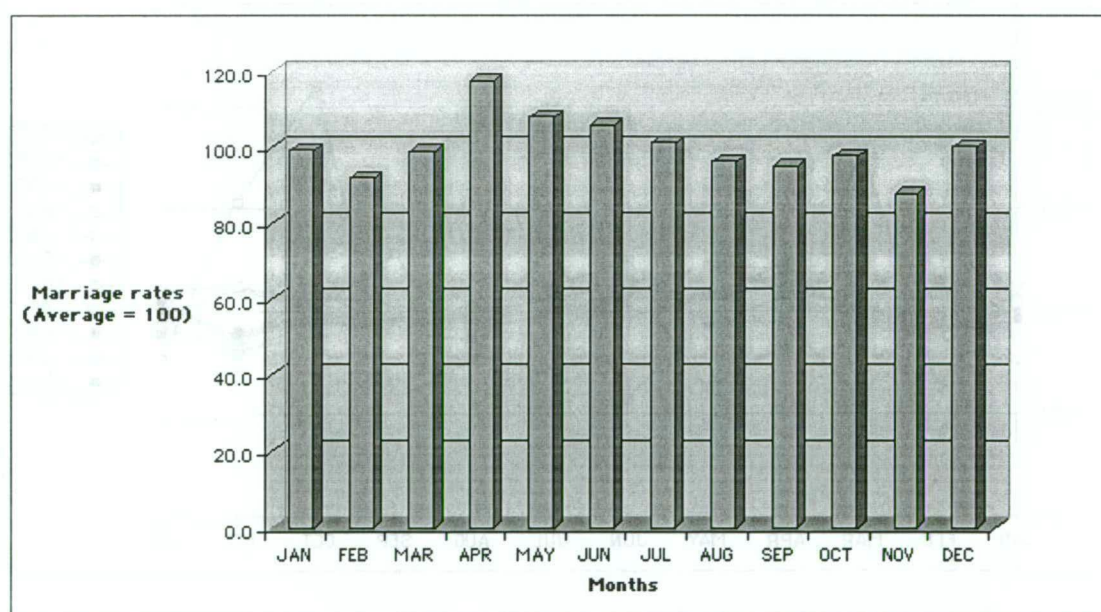


Figure 26.1 Seasonality of marriages in Tasmania, 1803-1899.

In old canon law (most adhered to by Catholics, followed a bit less by Anglicans and ignored by most other Protestants) marriage during Lent was not allowed, nor was it permitted during the twelve days of Christmas. So, in England in the period from 1640 to 1834 marriages during March and April were infrequent and the most popular months for marriages were October and November, after the harvest was

over, with May, after the planting, being the next most popular time.¹ Similar prohibitions applied in Belgium.²

European folklore of course has the maypole with its linkage to fertility rituals, and the naughty goings-on in the woods during the spring festival.³ In mid-summer people were just too busy to get married — though sexual activity was quite another matter, as Wrigley and Schofield point out. In antipodean Tasmania, the season of shearing, reaping and gathering ran from November to February, with the lowest rate of marriages being in November, some 12.2 percent below average. The other peak of agricultural activity was at the time of spring planting. For some properties this was also a time for shearing, though with risks of stock losses during inclement weather. Thus six of the seven consecutive months from August to March have marriage “rates” lower than 100, the exception being the secondary peak in December with a rate of 100.2. (In this context the mean number of marriages per month has been standardized to 100, adjusting for the different number of days in the month through the annual cycle). But what about the detail?

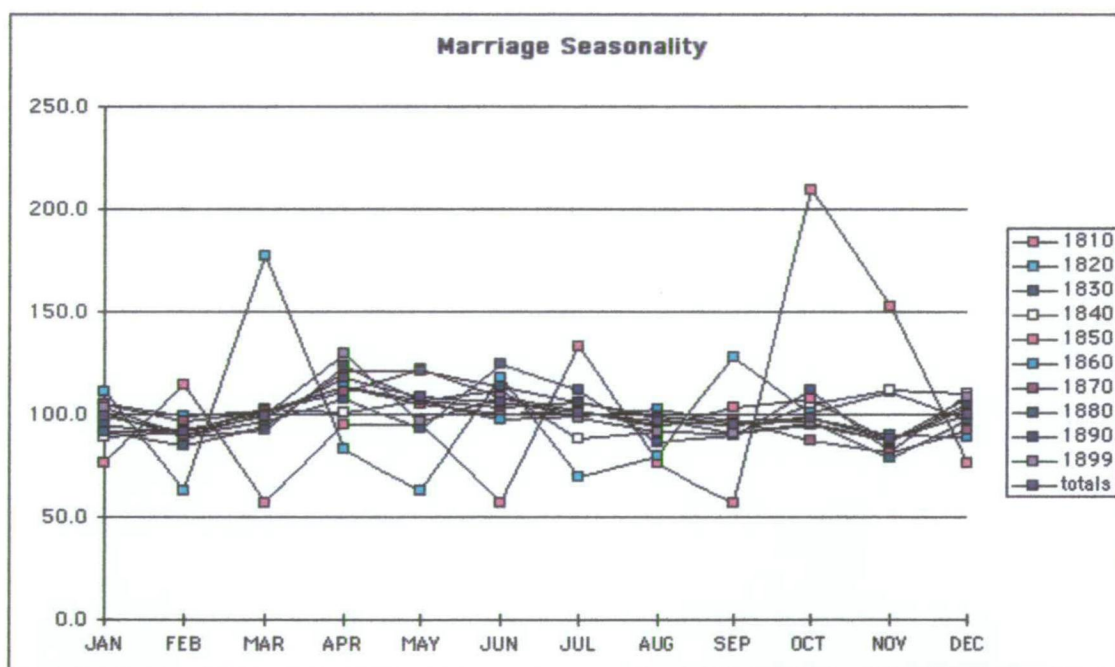


Figure 26.2 Seasonality of marriages in Tasmania, 1803-1899, by decade.

¹ A fuller discussion is given in chapter 8 of Wrigley, E.A. & R.S. Schofield, 1989. *The population history of England, 1541-1871: a reconstruction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

² Lesthaeghe, R., 1989. Marriage seasonality, moral control and reproduction in Belgium (1600-1900). IPD Working Paper 1989/4, Brussels, Belgium.

³ Frazer, (Sir) James, 1993. *The golden bough: a study in magic and religion*. London: Wordsworth, p.123.

This is demonstrated by Figure 26.2, above but since the data are plotted for each decade between 1803 and 1899, the detail obscures the general trend, which is better revealed in Figure 26.1. The most significant “noise” obscuring the general trends comes from the first two decades of settlement where numbers are just too few and are influenced by influxes of female convicts on the ships *Maria 1*, *Janus* and *Morley*. A closer view of December and January also reveals a very marked preference for celebration of marriages on Christmas Day and New Year’s Day, as demonstrated in Figure 26.3. These sorts of insights into behaviour can only come from a detailed analysis of the original records. It is unlikely, given the changed nature and greater availability of holidays and the more commercial nature of Christmas, that either would be preferred as strongly today.

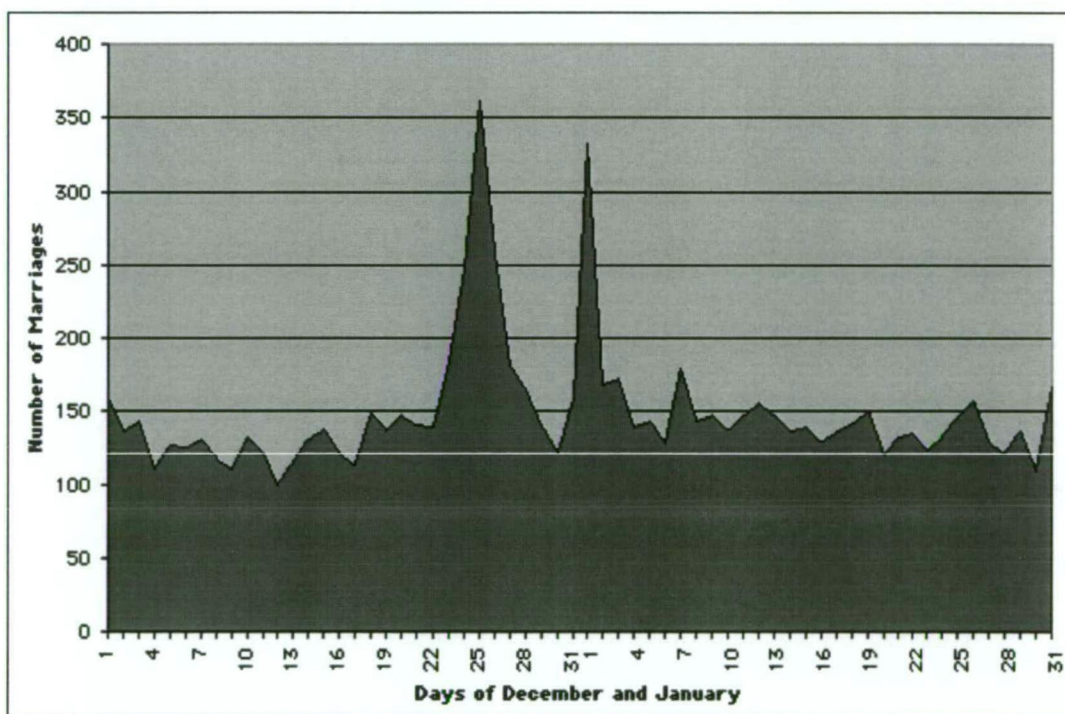


Figure 26.3 Christmas Day and New Year’s Day as preferred days for marriage in Tasmania, in the months of December and January, 1803-1899.

Peter Gunn⁴ performed an even fuller treatment of the influence of annual cycles of productivity and their influence on the temporal distribution of marriage. The question he addressed was: is the distribution of marriages throughout the year significantly different from uniform. Put another way, in terms of a null hypothesis, are these differences from uniform distribution merely random. I reworked his data using the χ^2 statistic as a test of goodness of fit between the number of marriages actually observed and the number we might expect on the basis of a null hypothesis

⁴ Gunn, P., 1992. Productivity cycles and the season of marriage: a critical test. *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 21: 217-243.

(H₀) of exactly equal distribution of marriages throughout the year, corrected of course for the varying number of days in each month. Gunn’s conclusions are very apposite to his data set.

A χ^2 test on my marriage data, derived from the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, for the period 1803-1899, with additional marriages supplied from the church registers of the local study area follows, testing that null hypothesis.

Table 26.1
 χ^2 test on the monthly distribution of marriages in Tasmania, 1803-1899.

Tasmania 1803-1899 Marriages	observed f _o	Days in month	expected f _e	(f _o -f _e) ² /f _e
JAN	4,617	31	4,727.4470	2.5804
FEB	4,257	28.25	4,308.0767	0.6056
MAR	4,596	31	4,727.4470	3.6549
APR	5,440	30	4,574.9487	163.5677
MAY	5,023	31	4,727.4470	18.4775
JUN	4,913	30	4,574.9487	24.9792
JUL	4,690	31	4,727.4470	0.2966
AUG	4,474	31	4,727.4470	13.5877
SEP	4,413	30	4,574.9487	5.7328
OCT	4,542	31	4,727.4470	7.2747
NOV	4,077	30	4,574.9487	54.1980
DEC	4,658	31	4,727.4470	1.0202
sums	55,700	365.25	55700	$\chi^2_{11}=295.9753$

Now according to the Table IV in Fisher and Yates,⁵ this is an extraordinarily significant result. The table for eleven degrees of freedom and the level of significance at $\alpha<0.001$ gave a $\chi^2_{11}>31.264$. In fact this χ^2_{11} , at 295.9753, so greatly exceeds 31.264 that I wrote a computer program, *Chisquareprobs*, using some algorithms I was aware of⁶ to calculate the actual significance level of any value of χ^2 for any number of degree of freedom. In this instance, $\chi^2_{11}=295.9753$ and $\alpha<0.0000001$. We can accordingly resoundingly reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the distribution of marriages throughout the year very significantly varies from even. The low in November is sufficient of itself to yield a significance value of $\alpha<7.999999994 \times 10^{-6}$. The high contribution of April must contribute vastly more!

⁵ Fisher, Ronald A. and Frank Yates, 1948. *Statistical tables for biological, agricultural and medical research*. 3rd edition. London & Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

⁶ Ibbotson, D., 1963. Algorithm 209 Gaussian integral. *Communications of the Association for Computing Machinery*, 6 (10): 616.

Hill, I.D. and M.C. Pike., 1967. Algorithm 299 Chi-squared integral. *Communications of the Association for Computing Machinery*, 10 (4): 243-244.

My reading of Ansley Coale's third monograph,⁷ in which cyclic fluctuations in fertility and other demographic variables were discussed, brought to mind the fact that we are dealing with circular distributions, for the cycle of the months of the year is indeed circular. According to Curray,⁸ χ^2 is *not* a reliable test for circular distributions, so this resounding rejection of H_0 should not *yet* be taken as adequate grounds for accepting H_1 : that some non-random factor is (or factors are) significantly influencing the distribution of marriages through the annual cycle.

26.2 Rayleigh's test

There may, fortunately, be a better way, and this is Rayleigh's test, devised by John William Strutt, the third Lord Rayleigh, eminent physicist and Nobel laureate.⁹ Some discussion of Rayleigh's test is warranted at this point, especially because it is not likely to be familiar to most historical geographers or demographers. It does not test for goodness of fit, but rather the opposite: it tests for the significance of any deviation from uniformity in a circular distribution. It was developed to test the level of uniformity of direction of incident light waves during Lord Rayleigh's studies on the symmetry of the scattering of light by atmospheric particles. This is, in essence, why the sky is blue.

Extension of the test to the geosciences followed much later. In geomorphology and sedimentology the test is used to ascertain the degree of uniformity of alignment of sedimentary particles in scenarios such as the slow movement under the influence of gravity, freezing and thawing moisture, of particles of a particular size on slopes with angles less than the angle of rest. The theory is that the greater the movement on a slope by particles of scree or talus, the more the particle alignments depart from randomness and tend to line up their long axes, usually parallel to the direction of movement. Lath and rod-shaped crystals within moving magmas tend to do the same. So in Rayleigh's test the resultant vector (the azimuth or direction of alignment that is a resultant of the alignment of *all* the particles, or in this instance preference in the temporal distribution of marriages or other life events for particular months) can be determined, together with the strength or *magnitude* of that preference, given absolutely by r , or relatively, as a percentage, expressed by L .

⁷ Coale, Ansley, 1972. *The growth and structure of human populations*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

⁸ Curray, J.R., 1956. The analysis of two-dimensional orientation data. *Journal of Geology*, 64: 117-131.

⁹ Durand, D. & Greenwood, J.A., 1958. Modification of the Rayleigh test of uniformity in analysis of two-dimensional orientation data. *Journal of Geology*, 66: 229-238.

α gives the likelihood of such an preference being due to chance or random factors and P is the percentage significance.

Therefore, let θ = the day number within the 365.25-day year for daily data, or the middle day of the month for data aggregated by month, corrected to a 360° distribution: where d = day number, $\theta = 360d/365.25$.

Let m be the frequency of the event (marriage, birth, death or whatever) per unit time (day or month, or as chosen).

Let n be the total number of events under observation.

α = the level of significance within the range $0 < \alpha < 1$ and P is the significance expressed as a percentage.

Thus

$$r = \sqrt{(\sum m \sin \theta)^2 + (\sum m \cos \theta)^2} = \text{magnitude of the resultant vector};$$

$$L = 100(r/n) = \text{percentage magnitude of the resultant vector};$$

$\alpha = e^{-(L^2 n)(10^{-4})}$ where $e=2.718281828459045...$, the base of natural logarithms; and

$$P = 100(1-\alpha).$$

I can think of no reason why the uniformity or otherwise of the distribution of life events through the calendar year and the like cannot be tested by this statistic, though it performs best with unimodal distributions. It has the advantage of being fairly easy to calculate, and the correction required to bring the number of days in the year (365.25) into conformity with the number of degrees in a circle (360) is trivial.

For the data given in Table 26.1 on the monthly distribution of marriages, the vector magnitude, $r = 810.0483$; the percentage magnitude, $L = 1.4543\%$; the significance level, $\alpha = 0.0008$; and the percentage significance, $P = 99.9992$, which is in strong agreement with the significance level of the χ^2 test. Both test results tell us the same answer: that the distribution of marriages through the year is very significantly non-uniform. Given the large numbers involved — all the marriages in the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* plus a few for which registration was missed — this is not surprising. One would expect that the difficulties in separating patterning from the random are going to increase as the investigation shifts into smaller districts and then even more when those smaller districts are partitioned into time-slices or cohorts. We will test this expectation in the paragraphs that follow.

So what about the marriages in the local study area? In the case of the 641 marriages observed at Hamilton before 1900, $\chi^2_{11} = 18.3431$ for which $0.05 < \alpha < 0.10$, (actually $\alpha = 0.074$) so the H_0 must be accepted. This is also true for Rayleigh's test for which $\alpha = 0.6253$ and $P = 37.4658\%$. The low significance level could well be due

to the fact that the Hamilton marriage data are polymodal. Since we also desire to look closely at the demographics of the municipalities adjoining the study area and for urban Hobart, it is worthwhile tabulating the results of the χ^2 test and Rayleigh's test for these on their respective marriage data.

Table 26.2 gives the results for both χ^2 and Rayleigh's test on marriage temporal distribution for the whole colony and for several local government areas: Hamilton, Bothwell, Oatlands, New Norfolk, and urban Hobart, together with the results.

For the whole colony and also for New Norfolk and Hobart, the non-uniformity of the distribution of marriages through the year is highly significant. In New Norfolk the preferred months are May and June, whereas for the whole colony they are April and May. There is a distinct avoidance of marriage in March in New Norfolk, one suspects because of the enormous demands of the hop and fruit harvests. In Hamilton, October is avoided, whereas in Bothwell and Oatlands the least favoured month is November, like the colony as a whole. On the other hand the peak months for marriages in Hamilton are April, May and June, whereas in Bothwell there are several peaks: March, June, August and October. Oatlands has peak frequency of marriages in February, April and May, July and September.

Table 26.2
Comparisons between χ^2 and Rayleigh's test for marriage data, 1803-1899

Month	COLONY	HAMI	BOTH	OATL	NNOR	HOBT
JAN	4,617	43	38	90	105	1,685
FEB	4,257	54	37	111	112	1,757
MAR	4,596	45	42	99	90	1,753
APR	5,440	62	34	109	117	1,963
MAY	5,023	70	25	108	136	1,846
JUN	4,913	62	40	94	158	1,755
JUL	4,690	55	31	118	126	1,722
AUG	4,474	60	55	90	105	1,747
SEP	4,413	53	34	112	98	1,719
OCT	4,542	38	48	104	102	1,802
NOV	4,077	49	30	76	109	1,656
DEC	4,658	50	40	79	104	1,811
Year	55,700	641	454	1,190	1,362	21,216
$\chi^2_{11} =$	295.9753	18.3431	18.2678	22.9253	36.3836	55.7300
$\alpha =$	<0.000001	0.074	0.0757	0.0182	0.0001	<0.00001
P =	99.999999	92.5960	92.4345	98.1813	99.9854	99.99999
Rayleigh's r =	1824.6429	48.0782	22.5828	42.3733	81.5158	458.6712
L =	3.2758	7.5005	4.9742	3.5608	5.9850	2.1619
$\alpha =$	1.0995×10^{-26}	0.0272	0.3252	0.2212	0.0076	4.9375×10^{-5}
P =	100.00	97.2842	67.4798	77.8829	99.2393	99.9951

At these levels, common sense still sees a cycle even in the smaller populations of Bothwell and Oatlands, but the H_0 has to be accepted due to convention that tells us these patterns are due to chance more than once in 20 times. Comparisons between the χ^2 results and Rayleigh's test for these few districts clearly point out that we may

need more closely to investigate the apparently strong influence of polymodality on Rayleigh's test. That polymodality is probably an expression of randomness, for one is hard pressed to discern the reasons behind peaks and troughs in the smaller data sets.

Having demonstrated that the smaller the geographical area the less structure we will find in the data and the greater the likelihood of randomness, let us examine whether, as anticipated, analysis of smaller time periods yields a similar increase in randomness. Figure 26.2 should warn us what to expect if the division is fine. The marriages in Hobart were divided into two: the cohorts of the period 1803-1855, loosely equivalent to the period of convict transportation in which 9,858 marriages took place, and the cohorts from 1856-1899 in which 11,358 marriages took place. The difference in the number of marriages between the two periods is not great, but the differences in degree of structure in the data are quite large.

For the 1803-1855 period in Hobart, $\chi^2_{11} = 17.4268$, $\alpha = 0.0959$ and $P = 90.4077$, which is typical of a marginally structured data set. Rayleigh's test results were $r = 202.2267$, $L = 2.0514$, $\alpha = 0.01258$ and P is a still significant 98.4211 percent, though quite a bit lower than for the 1803-1899 data set. The early decades of the capital and its environs were stressful. Immigration was sporadic and the native-born few, as we shall see in chapter 30. Arrival of potential female marriage partners at a time of serious sex-ratio imbalance meant that marriage was more opportunistic than driven by natural cycles. There are four peaks in marriage-frequency: March, May, October, with December being the biggest.

On the other hand, after 1856, the data for Hobart yield $\chi^2_{11} = 38.3029$, $\alpha = 0.00007$ and $P = 99.9931$, indicating a high level of structure in the data, whereas Rayleigh's test gave $r = 322.3842$, $L = 2.8384$, $\alpha = 0.0001$ and $P = 99.9894$ which is statistically very significant. One would expect that through time, Hobart would accommodate more and more to the drives of natural rhythms, and this seems to be the case from both the χ^2 and Rayleigh test results. Then again, although the strongest peak is in April, there are *four* other modes: February, July, October and December, which could affect the Rayleigh's test result adversely.

26.3 Seasonality of births

Is there a corresponding seasonality in births? There is. Peter Gunn addressed this question using a much more limited data set than mine: the urban population of

southern Tasmania.¹⁰ Earlier, R.J. Mitchell and colleagues M. Kosten and P.J. Ward had examined one of the municipalities in my case study area, Bothwell, together with its neighbour, Oatlands.¹¹ I have taken the analysis from 1803-1899 for both rural and urban communities and have found there is a ten percent swing on either side of average (correcting for the different number of days in the months of the year). The results are shown in Figure 26.4. Contrary to what one might expect, January has about 10 percent fewer births than average. Month by month the figure slowly rises until in May the average is reached. It continues rising to a maximum of 10 percent above average in September, and then starts to fall quickly back to the low figure of January. What might this tell us? It is telling us that sexual activity is at a maximum in high summer, to be followed nine months later by a peak of births in the early spring. It is the same in England, but six months offset.¹² So in births, even more so than in marriages, there is a strong annual cycle.

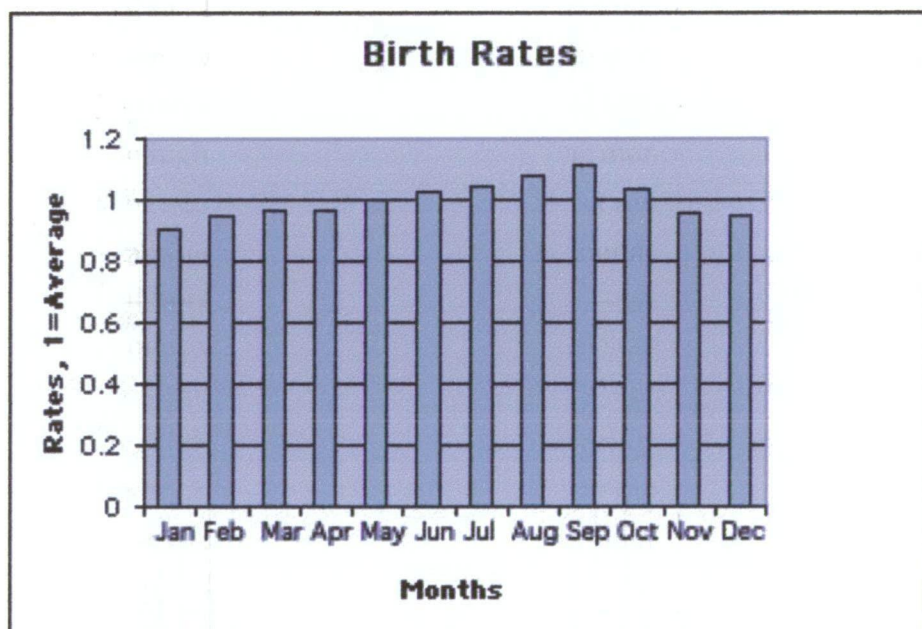


Figure 26.4 Variations in average number of births per month in Tasmania for the period 1803-1899

How much stronger? A great deal. As with marriages, both χ^2 and Rayleigh's tests were performed on the Tasmanian nineteenth century births data.

¹⁰ Gunn, Peter, 1990. The seasonality of births in nineteenth century urban Tasmania. *Human Biology*, 64: 51-65.

¹¹ Mitchell, R.J., M. Kosten and P.J. Ward, 1985. Social class and seasonality of birth in the Midlands of Tasmania during the nineteenth century. *Human Biology*, 57 (2): 213-228.

¹² Cowgill, U.M., 1966. Historical study of the season of birth in the City of York, England. *Nature*, 209 (5028): 1067-1070.

Cowgill, U.M., 1967. Life and death in the sixteenth century in the city of York. *Population Studies*, 21: 53-62.

χ^2_{11} =675.0580, for which the significance values according to *Chisquareprobs* are α =0.0000 and P=100% and Rayleigh's r =2891.1197, L =1.4016, α = 2.5175x10⁻¹⁸ and P is effectively =100 percent. Similar calculations were performed for the births as were performed for the marriages in the municipalities used in Table 26.2

Table 26.3
Comparisons between χ^2 and Rayleigh's test for birth data, 1803-1899

Month	COLONY	HAMI	BOTH	OATL	NNOR	HOBT
JAN	15,849	320	147	346	398	4,698
FEB	15,139	294	153	342	394	4,459
MAR	16,998	319	186	406	485	4,923
APR	16,440	350	173	382	415	4,767
MAY	17,428	350	151	413	432	5,085
JUN	17,343	323	184	405	450	5,027
JUL	18,270	331	192	433	500	5,053
AUG	18,883	381	182	422	504	5,172
SEP	18,803	357	185	460	466	5,064
OCT	18,167	375	167	422	491	5,060
NOV	16,276	313	178	389	430	4,412
DEC	16,670	332	144	424	425	4,845
Year	206,266	4,045	2,042	4,844	5,390	58,565
χ^2_{11}	675.058	16.6139	19.7445	26.0394	28.9560	59.9621
α	0.0000	0.1199	0.0491	0.0065	0.0024	0.0000
P	100.0000	88.0144	95.0914	99.3474	99.7605	100.0000
Rayleigh r=	5,667.3380	89.2432	54.3916	148.5798	154.5588	479.7769
L=	2.7476	2.2063	2.6636	3.0673	2.8675	0.8192
α =	2.36x10 ⁻⁶⁸	0.1396	0.2349	0.0105	0.0119	0.0196
P=	100.0000	86.0395	76.5148	98.9511	98.8109	98.0365

As expected, the small population districts of Hamilton and Bothwell gave the lowest results for both χ^2 and Rayleigh's test. There are however inconsistencies in the performance of the two tests that confirm the need for systematic examination of the influence of polymodality on Rayleigh's test. It certainly seems sensitive to the size of the data set. One suspects also that the landscape diversity of the Hamilton district, ranging as it does from the bleak Lake District high grassy plains to the much warmer and fertile valleys of Ouse and Ellendale to the heavily timbered country around Strickland and Black Bobs may contribute to its poorer performance on these tests for deviation from uniformity in both marriage and birth numbers through the annual cycle.

Now Mitchell, Kosten and Ward¹³ have clearly demonstrated that a great deal of sociologically useful data can be extracted from performing Box-Jenkins¹⁴ type time-series analyses on these sorts of data. Two tasks remain to be done before this can

¹³ Mitchell, R.J., M. Kosten and P.J. Ward, 1985. Social class and seasonality of birth in the Midlands of Tasmania during the Nineteenth Century. *Human Biology*, 57 (2): 213-228.

¹⁴ Box, G.E. and G.M. Jenkins, 1976. *Time series analysis*. San Francisco: Holden Day.

be performed profitably for the local study area. First the quality of the occupation data and residential location data must be improved. These fields are available for the persons for whom we have linked the parish register data to the civil data, but not for those extracted from the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* alone. Secondly, a great amount of progress has been made in time series analysis since Box and Jenkins' ground-breaking research.¹⁵ With these techniques I am not yet adequately familiar.

26.4 Seasonality of deaths

When we look at deaths, a different picture appears. Figure 26.5 shows there are two peaks to mortality experience: in high summer, January, February and March, deaths are 5.94 percent, 11.81 and 11.73 percent above average, falling to a low in June of 6.32 percent below average. In July there is another small hump 1.25 percent above average, then the figures fall to the yearly minimum in November of 7.44 percent below average.

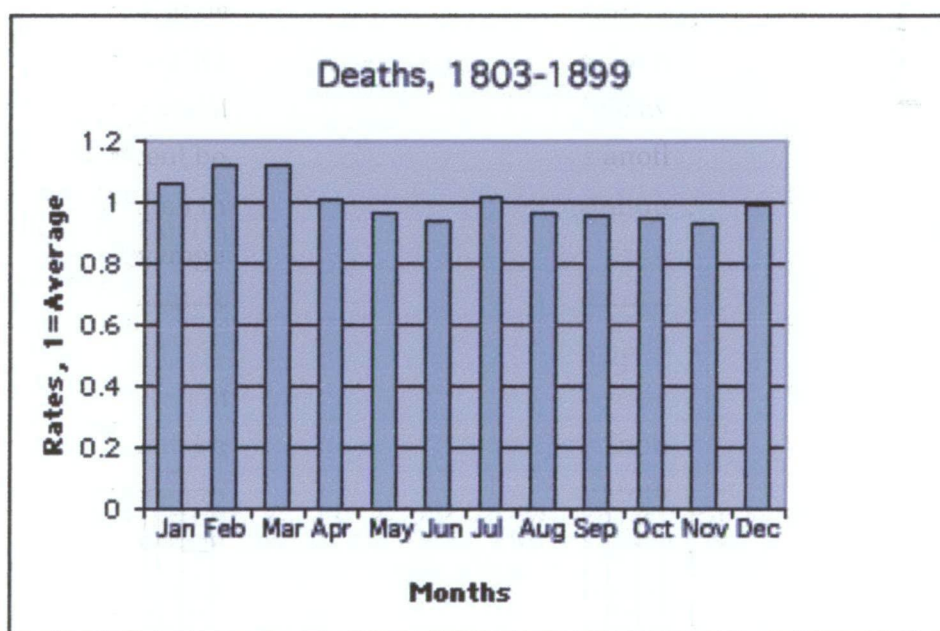


Figure 26.5 Monthly variation in death rate in Tasmania, 1803-1899.

First, we need to ask if these deviations from uniformity of mortality experience significant? It would be appropriate to perform the same statistical tests on the

¹⁵ For example, among many : Cryer, Jonathan D., 1986. *Time series analysis*. Boston: PWS-Kent.

Ostrom, G.W., 1990. *Time series analysis: regression techniques*. Beverley Hills: Sage.

Gourieroux, Christian, Alain Monfort and Giampiero M. Gallo, 1997, *Time series and dynamic models*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Gubbins, David, 2004. *Time series analysis and inverse theory for Geophysics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

death data as were performed on the marriage and birth data. For the results, see Table 26.4.

Table 26.4
Comparisons between χ^2 and Rayleigh's test for death data, 1803-1899

Month	COLONY	HAMI	BOTH	OATL	NNOR	HOBT
JAN	8,510	85	64	128	219	3,510
FEB	8,139	82	521	142	204	3,329
MAR	8,963	98	65	141	286	3,506
APR	7,793	90	70	147	275	2,939
MAY	7,731	85	51	129	229	3,053
JUN	7,281	93	36	120	241	2,896
JUL	8,220	72	68	128	268	3,413
AUG	7,820	84	61	153	273	3,139
SEP	7,437	61	53	131	270	3,011
OCT	7,580	84	63	132	236	3,028
NOV	7,157	80	49	124	211	2,783
DEC	7,917	83	64	119	214	3,210
Year	94,548	997	696	1,594	2,926	37,817
χ^2_{11}	371.2367	12.0342	16.4444	11.7705	34.4957	203.3856
alpha	0.0000	0.3608	0.1254	0.3808	0.0003	0.0000
P	100.00	63.9243	87.4561	61.9215	99.9693	100.00
Rayleigh r=	3752.0751	58.5081	29.8203	29.1112	88.0049	1412.2805
L=	3.9684	5.8684	4.2845	1.8263	3.0077	3.7345
α =	2.1585×10^{-65}	0.0323	0.2787	0.5876	0.0709	1.2432×10^{-23}
P=	100.00	96.7726	72.1310	41.2370	92.9130	100.00

Encouragingly, again χ^2 and Rayleigh's test on the same data set yield very comparable results, though Rayleigh's test seems to cope better with large numbers, and the data are significantly less polymodal than those for marriages and births because the midwinter mode is very minor and the midsummer mode is very marked. What is happening here? The midwinter hump is clearly related to extremes of cold, though rainfall may also be involved. Remember, in Tasmania, spring is the wettest season, not winter. The summer high mortality is a combination of work-related accidents and pathogen frequency: the bouts of gastroenteritis, typhoid, diphtheria, whooping cough, croup, etc. which were not brought under control until the 20th century. All this should be viewed against the background of episodic scarlet fever¹⁶ and measles, endemic tuberculosis and influenza and frequent cases of drowning, burning to death, and being thrown from horses and carts, and sporadic cases of dying of self-inflicted wounds. The picture obtained from an examination of the death data for the study area seems

¹⁶ McPherson, Kaye L., 1998. *Scarlet fever in nineteenth century Tasmania*. Unpublished BSc Hons. thesis, University of Tasmania.

qualitatively comparable with that revealed by Kippen’s study¹⁷ of the death registers for the whole of the island, and she rightly deplored the systemic vagueness of the nineteenth century cause of death data. Diagnostically vague terms like “inanition” and “debility”, or worse: “died by the visitation of God”, are all too frequent in occurrence. This picture is similar in generalities to, but different in detail from, those described for eighteenth and nineteenth century mainland Australia,¹⁸ Iceland¹⁹ and England.²⁰

26.5 Causes of deaths

In chapter 25 the parish of Kenmere was used because it was large enough to serve as an example of the success of widening the search for data on births and marriages beyond the civil registers, but small enough to avoid unwieldy description. Here on the other hand we will use the civil registers of death for both districts of the study area: Bothwell, and Hamilton and Ouse, in order to tabulate the causes of death, using the International Disease Classification, 10th Revision (IDC10),²¹ wherever possible. There are, however, a number of generalized causes of death in nineteenth century death certificates that are too vague for equation with the IDC10 codes.

Table 26.5 Causes of death in Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts, 1838-1899, where possible classified by IDC10 number, sorted by frequency of occurrence.

IDC 10 No.	International Disease Classification (IDC 10) Description	Bothwell or Hamilton registry terminology if different from IDC10	Bothwell Count	Hamilton count	Sum	Comment
R56	Convulsions, not elsewhere classified		47	73	120	
A16	Respiratory tuberculosis	Phthisis, consumption, haemorrhage of lungs	38	68	106	
		Natural causes, decay of nature, old age, decline	31	57	88	

¹⁷ Kippen, R., 2002b. *Death in Tasmania: using civil death registers to measure nineteenth-century cause-specific mortality*. Canberra, Australian National University: unpublished PhD thesis.

¹⁸ Lewis, Milton James, 2003. *The people’s health: public health in Australia, 1788-1950*. Canberra: A.N.U. Press.

¹⁹ Guttormsson, Loftur, 1992. Seasonal variation in infant mortality in Iceland in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A paper for the SSHA conference held in Chicago, 5-8 November 1992.

²⁰ Smith, Francis Barrymore, 1979. *The people’s health, 1830-1910*. London: Praeger.

Wohl, Anthony S., 1983. *Endangered lives: public health in Victorian Britain*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

²¹ United Nations, World Health Organization. Website: International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/icd10des.htm and www3.who.int/icd/vol1htm2003/fr-icd.htm accessed 3 April 2006.

IDC No.	International Disease Classification (IDC 10) Description	Bothwell or Hamilton registry terminology if different from IDC10	Bothwell Count	Hamilton count	Sum	Comment
E41	Nutritional marasmus	Infantile atrophy and marasmus	53	20	73	
A09	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	Dysentery and enteric fever; gastric fever	33	28	61	
J20	Acute bronchitis		22	36	58	
R54	Senility	Senile decay	27	27	54	
R09.1	Pleurisy	Hydrothorax and lung disease, water on the lung	41	9	50	
I50	Heart failure	Heart disease	4	44	48	
Y21	Drowning and submersion, undetermined intent	Accidentally drowned	13	35	48	
A36	Diphtheria	Sometimes referred to as violent diphtheria or malignant sore throat	12	27	39	1874, 1880-1883 and 1894 epidemics
A38	Scarlet fever	Scarlet fever and scarletina	23	14	37	1843, 1853 and 1876-7 epidemics
K38.9	Disease of the appendix, unspecified	Inflammation of the bowels and intestines; spasmodic pains in the abdomen	4	31	35	
R96	Other sudden death, cause unknown	Unspecified cause of death of infants and adults		35	35	
		Inflammation of the chest and lungs	2	31	33	
I12	Hypertensive renal disease	Anasarca, dropsy	19	12	31	
G31.1	Senile degeneration of brain, not elsewhere classified	Senile decay	27	2	29	
O72	Postpartum hemorrhage	Died in childbed	14	15	29	
X06	Exposure to ignition or melting of other clothing and apparel	Burns	16	13	29	
J11	Influenza, virus not identified		6	18	24	
O42	Premature rupture of membranes	Premature birth	9	15	24	
I64	Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	Apoplexy	9	13	22	
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites		5	16	21	
R96	Other sudden death, cause unknown	Died by the visitation of God	3	17	20	
V80.0	Rider or occupant injured by fall from or being thrown from animal or animal-drawn vehicle in non-collision accident	Fallen or thrown from horse; or thrown from a cart or dray	9	10	19	
J05	Acute obstructive laryngitis [croup] and epiglottitis	Croup, including quinsy with croup	6	11	17	
G72.3	Periodic paralysis	Paralysis and paralytic stroke	7	9	16	
X31	Exposure to excessive natural cold and rain	(Includes 4 cases of found dead in the bush)	9	6	15	
A39/A87	Meningococcal/viral meningitis	Meningitis, including brain fever; irritation of the brain	4	10	14	
F10	Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of alcohol	Heart disease related to intemperance including delirium tremens	13	1	14	
J18	Pneumonia, organism unspecified	Pneumonia and pleuro-pneumonia	7	7	14	
I11.0	Hypertensive heart disease with (congestive) heart failure	Dropsy of the heart, cardiac hypertrophy, fatty degeneration; gout of the heart	6	7	13	
K74	Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver	Inflammation of the liver	1	11	12	
R50.9	Fever, origin unspecified	Fever	6	5	11	
J45	Asthma		7	4	11	
W33	Rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge	Accidental death through gunshot wounds	3	8	11	

IDC 10 No.	International Disease Classification (IDC 10) Description	Bothwell or Hamilton registry terminology if different from IDC10	Bothwell Count	Hamilton count	Sum	Comment
L02	Cutaneous abscess, furuncle, and carbuncle	Abscess	6	4	10	
O85	Puerperal sepsis		5	5	10	
R17	Unspecified jaundice		8	2	10	
D00.2	Carcinoma of Stomach	Stomach cancer	4	5	9	
G40	Epilepsy		6	3	9	
G91	Hydrocephalus		3	6	9	
J18.0	Bronchopneumonia, unspecified	Including congestion of the lungs	1	8	9	
		Inflammation	1	7	8	
B05	Measles	(including a case of acute bronchitis and enlargement of the heart accompanied by measles)	5	3	8	
F10.0	Acute intoxication		7	1	8	
G04.2 ?	Bacterial meningoen­cephalitis and meningomyelitis, not elsewhere classified	Inflammation and congestion of the brain	2	6	8	
X78	Intentional self harm (suicide) by sharp object	Cutting own throat with a razor while of unsound mind	6	2	8	
		Ulceration of the throat and diarrhoea	7		7	
A37	Whooping cough		5	2	7	
I26	Pulmonary embolism	Pulmonary apoplexy	1	6	7	
K00	Disorders of tooth development and eruption	Teething	4	3	7	
K72	Hepatic failure, not elsewhere classified	Morbis cordis & hepatic congestion; hepatitis	4	3	7	
A01.0	Typhoid fever		1	5	6	
A75	Typhus fever		5	1	6	
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified		3	3	6	
I01	Rheumatic fever with heart involvement		2	4	6	
I08	Multiple valve diseases		2	4	6	
K65.9	Peritonitis, unspecified	Rupture of the bowels	2	4	6	
P37.5	Neonatal candidiasis	Thrush		6	6	
R55	Syncope and collapse	(Includes 1 case of "died of fright")	1	5	6	
V06	Pedestrian injured in collision with other non-motor vehicle	Crushed by a cart or dray	3	3	6	
A00.9	Cholera unspecified	Cholera infantum; English cholera (probably a kind of diarrhoea)		5	5	
A46	Erysipelas		2	3	5	
K40	Inguinal hernia		3	2	5	
N00	Acute glomerular disease	Bright's disease; acute chronic nephritis		5	5	
N35 and N40	Urethral stricture also Hyperplasia of prostate	Strangury, urethral stricture, urinary retention and coma	4	1	5	
N71	Inflammatory disease of uterus, except cervix	Disease of the uterus	3	2	5	
F98.1	Non-organic encopressus	Obstruction of the bowels	3	1	4	
W55	Bitten or struck by other animals	Kicked by a horse	3	1	4	
I61	Intracerebral haemorrhage	Cerebral haemorrhage, bursting of a blood vessel		4	4	
N18	chronic renal failure	Disease of the urinary organs; uralaemia	2	2	4	
P22	Asphyxiation of newborn	Infantile weakness and asphyxia, and overlaying		4	4	

IDC 10 No.	International Disease Classification (IDC 10) Description	Bothwell or Hamilton registry terminology if different from IDC10	Both- well Count	Hami- lton count	Sum	Comment
U01	Homicide	Murder	1	3	4	
		Cramp in the stomach, acute gastritis	2	1	3	
A17. 0	Tubercular meningitis			3	3	
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue		2	1	3	
K25	Gastric ulcer	Stomach ulcers	2	1	3	
N28	Other disorders of kidney and ureter, not elsewhere classified	Disease of stomach and kidneys	1	2	3	
N30	Cystitis		1	2	3	
R09.0	Asphyxia	Choking on ingestion of food	2	1	3	
W01	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping, and stumbling	Includes compressed fractured skull 2 cases resulting in abscesses	1	2	3	
W17	Fall from one level to another	Fall from a load of hay, compressed fracture of skull due to fall		3	3	
X12	Exposure to other hot liquids	Scalded		3	3	
Y14	Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments, and biological agents	Accidental poisoning	2	1	3	
Y73	Intentional self-harm by rifle, shotgun, etc.	Suicide by shooting		3	3	
		Effusion of the brain	2		2	
K59. 0	Constipation	Constipation; Constipation of the bowels	2		2	
		Violent cold and catarrh		2	2	
A35	Other tetanus	Lock-jaw	2		2	
A41. 1	Septicaemia due to anaerobes	Gangrene; Pyaemia and abscess in the joints		2	2	
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth		2		2	
C22. 0	Liver cell carcinoma	Cancer of the liver		2	2	
D46. 4	Refractora anaemia, unspecified	Asthenia and anaemia		2	2	
M12	Other specific arthropathies	Rheumatism	1	1	2	
O73	Retained placenta and membranes, without hemorrhage		2		2	
R50	Fever of unknown origin		2		2	
W79	Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction of respiratory tract	Includes a case of a pea stuck in the larynx	1	1	2	
X70	Intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation and suffocation	Suicide by hanging		2	2	
A15. 4	Tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes	Scrofula		1	1	
		Disease of the brain		1	1	
		Idiocy, aged 22	1		1	
		Weakness and crippled from birth aged 22	1		1	
W55	Bitten or struck by other animals	Bite from a boar pig; killed by a bullock	1	1	1	
	Pemphigus erythmatosis	Pemphigus		1	1	
W20	Struck by thrown, projected or falling object	Flattened by a falling barn door	1		1	
A06. 6	Amoebic brain abscess	Brain abscess		1	1	
A53	Other and unspecified syphilis		1		1	
B66.3	Fascioliasis	Sheep liver fluke; hydatids		1	1	
C0		Cancer of the face		1	1	

ICD 10 No.	International Disease Classification (ICD 10) Description	Bothwell or Hamilton registry terminology if different from ICD10	Bothwell Count	Hamilton count	Sum	Comment
C38.0	Malignant neoplasm of Heart	Cancer of the heart	1		1	
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	Strangury	1		1	
C91	Lymphoid leukemia	Leucocythemia	1		1	
D53.2	Scorbutic anemia	Scurvy	1		1	
E01.2	Iodine-deficiency-related (endemic) goitre	Goitre, causing asphyxiation		1	1	
E14	Unspecified diabetes mellitus	Diabetes		1	1	
G59.9	Disease of the spine, unspecified			1	1	
G82.2	Paraplegia, unspecified	Paraplegia		1	1	
I20	Angina pectoris		1		1	
I40	Acute myocarditis	Carditis	1		1	
I71.9	Aortic aneurysm of unspecified site, without mention of rupture	Aortic aneurysm		1	1	
J43	Emphysema			1	1	
J85	Abscess of lung and mediastinum	Abscess of lung		1	1	
K93.0	Tuberculosis of bowel			1	1	
M10.9	Gout, unspecified	Chronic gout		1	1	
M49.0	Tuberculosis of spine			1	1	
N13.2	Hydronephrosis with renal and ureteral calculous obstruction	Renal calculi (Lithia)	1		1	
N83.2	Other and unspecified ovarian cysts	Cystic ovarian tumour		1	1	
O15	Eclampsia		1		1	
T65	Toxic effect of other and unspecified substance	Self-poisoned while of unsound mind		1	1	
T65.1	Strychnine and its salts	Poisoned by strychnine while of unsound mind		1	1	
V84.4	Person injured while boarding or alighting from special agricultural vehicle	Accidentally killed by a reaping machine	1		1	
W10	Fall on or from stairs and steps	Fall down staircase		1	1	
W15	Fall from a cliff	Fractured skull in fall off a cliff		1	1	
W45	Foreign body or object entering through skin	Inflammation caused by wounds how received not known		1	1	
X20	Contact with venomous snakes and lizards	Snake bite		1	1	
T67.0	Sunstroke	Sunstroke		1	1	
X53	Lack of food	Starvation		1	1	
X71	Intentional self-harm by drowning and submersion	Drowned herself		1	1	
Y04	Assault (homicide) by bodily force	Broken neck while fighting	1		1	
Y45.0	Opioids and related analgesics	Ingestion of laudanum	1		1	
		Gunshot and bayonet wounds		1	1	Prisoner of the Crown

One has to ask whether or to what extent the differences between the two registration districts are real, or merely due to the diagnostic skills or reporting habits of the local physicians. I suspect the latter is the explanation for marked differences in incidence of inflammation of the bowels, chest and lungs, and we can see the influence of the Presbyterian Temperance movement in Bothwell on the high incidence of category F18. An analysis such as a colleague and I did on spatial

variations in ischaemic heart disease in Tasmania using modern data could not easily be performed on nineteenth century data because of diagnostic imprecision.²²

The diagnosis of “convulsions” heads the list, nearly all in children, and nearly all children were under the age of one. Mothers would swaddle up their febrile infants until they had convulsions from overheating. The symptoms of scarlet fever and measles were obvious enough to cause them to be accurately diagnosed and recorded, even though these diseases frequently had a convulsive response to their characteristic temperature spikes. Diarrhoea and marasmus, or general failure to thrive, were commonplace, especially in summer. The occasional cases of death in infants through teething, or in fancy nineteenth century medical talk: dentition, are interesting. Indeed the really shocking figures come from an examination of infant mortality — deaths within the first year of life. In the nineteenth century, 23.08 percent of recorded deaths in Tasmania were of infants. The experience in Hamilton (21.69 percent) and Bothwell (22.25 percent) were typical. See Table 26.5 for their neighbours. The seasonal patterns of this for all Tasmania are shown in Figure 26.6.

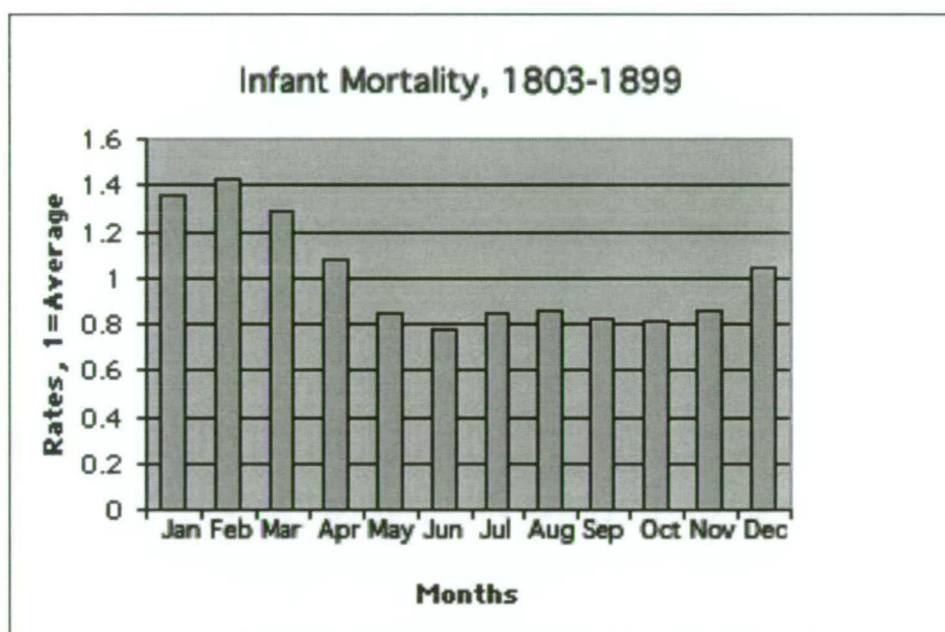


Figure 26.6 Monthly variation in infant mortality in Tasmania, 1803-1899, adjusted so the mean = 1.00.

The winter peak is scarcely noticeable: the merest blip, and still nearly 17 percent below the yearly average. Mothers kept their infants warm and out of the weather. It is the summer peak that is appalling. From December through to April the figures are above average, rising to 40 percent above average in February. This is

²² McGlashan, N.D. and Chick, N.K., 1974. Assessing spatial variations in mortality: ischaemic heart disease in Tasmania. *Australian Geographical Studies*, 12, 190-206.

mostly a consequence of the three Ds, diarrhoea, dysentery and dehydration under conditions of dubious hygiene, dirty water, contaminated milk and maternal ignorance.

In the nineteenth century, 23.08 percent of all recorded deaths were of children who died in infancy. This compares with 0.3 percent today. These are the average figures. In some years the infant mortality was up to 33 percent of all births as shown in Figure 26.7! Table 26.6 records the results for our study area and neighbours and emphasizes the much worse experience of urban Hobart.

Table 26.6 Infant deaths (1) as a percentage of all recorded deaths, (2) as a percentage of all recorded births, 1803-1899

	COLONY	HAMI	BOTH	OATL	NNOR	HOBT
(1)	23.08	21.69	22.25	24.06	20.19	21.11
(2)	10.57	5.09	7.58	7.92	9.45	15.18

Again and again the registers list cause of death as marasmus (starvation, in effect, though the term was applicable to debility and exhaustion in the young after experience of disease). A few cases are recorded like Ambrose Archy Harrington, boatman’s son, who died 4 March 1873 aged 6 months from “want of breast milk”. His mother, Mary, who lived at Kangaroo Point (modern Bellerive), lost seven out of twelve children under the age of one, all to preventable causes.²³ These days there would be intervention. But infant mortality varied through time:

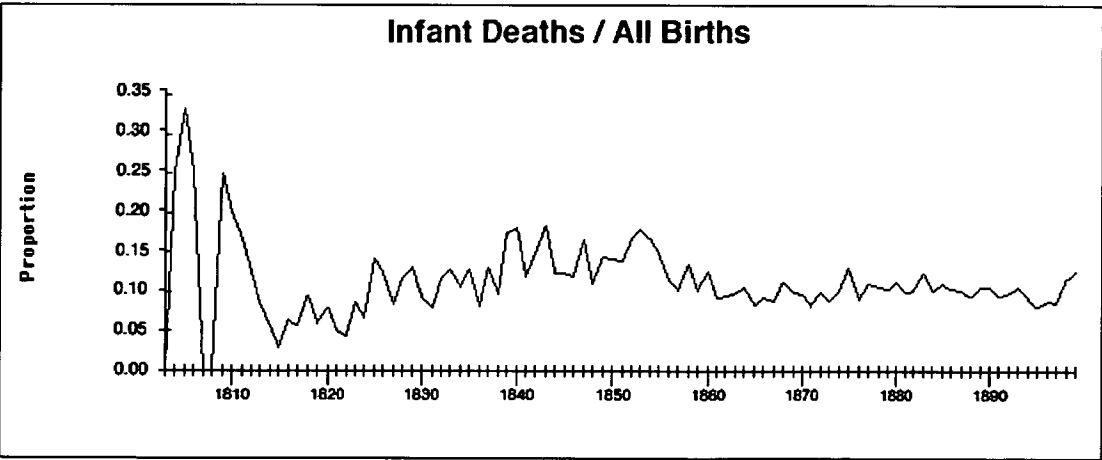


Figure 26.7 Annual variations in infant mortality, Tasmania, 1803-1899. Multiply the y axis scale by 100 to yield percentages, or by 1000 to yield standard modern death rates.

Figure 26.7 shows the erratic nature of small numbers until about 1815. This is followed by a gradual rise in infant mortality until about 1855 that was a consequence of deteriorating sanitary conditions, especially in urban areas. Perhaps

²³ RGD35/23 : CL55/0120; RGD35/35 : CL67/0075; RGD35/37 : CL69/0062; RGD35/38 : CL70/0058; RGD35/38 : CL70/0065; RGD35/41 : CL73/0054; RGD35/43 : CL75/0130. Another child died at age four. <RGD35/31 : CL63/0079>.

we can see the beginning of the “sanitary revolution” in the decline between 1855 and 1865.²⁴ After about 1865, infant mortality rates would not begin to decline again until the early decades of the twentieth century.

In addition to the burial registers of Hamilton and Bothwell, I have also analysed the burial register for Clarence Plains, the civil death registers and the headstones at St Matthew’s Rokeby that in its heyday included all the land from Rokeby to Kangaroo Point, northwards to Hollow Tree in the Bothwell municipality. This was done in order to test whether the mortality experience up-country was significantly different from that in a long-settled lowland area. This analysis warrants a fully developed paper.

I was struck by the ghastly ways in which people died, both in Clarence and up-country. Herbert Bone, labourer of Clarence, died 7 January 1873 aged 16 of traumatic tetanus. Teresa Victoria Islay Blyth, schoolmistress, died 8 April 1882 aged 36 of anaemia and exhaustion after giving birth to a child — in other words, she bled to death.²⁵ (Neither the birth nor the death of the child is registered). John Bramley, boatman aged 37, died 1 May 1853 of rupture of a blood vessel of the heart.²⁶ What stories lie behind the death of Margery Brown, gentleman’s wife, on 11 May 1871, aged 68 of general debility and anorexia?²⁷ And what of Emmeline Tollard, daughter, of Henry Tollard, farmer, of Kangaroo Point who died 3 July 1874 aged 19 of anaemia and amenorrhoea?²⁸ Today we would diagnose that as anorexia nervosa. Up-country, many deaths were related to occupational hazards: Harriet Agnes Theresa Blyth, aged 1 year 10 months, died from puncture wounds in the neck caused by the accidental fall of a pair of sheep shears, severing the carotid artery and jugular vein on 4 May 1875.²⁹ Edward Bowden, the founder of the family featured in chapter 23 died when the door of his barn came off its hinges and fell on him.³⁰ Young Francis Nicholas,³¹ second son of George and Margaret Nicholas of “Meadsfield” (chapter 19) and Henry Bales,³² founder of another dynasty of pastoralists were both killed while riding, as were so many others. Charles

²⁴ Lewis, Milton James, 2003. *The people’s health: public health in Australia, 1788-1950*. Canberra: A.N.U. Press. Especially chapter 3.

²⁵ RGD22/1: 0438.

²⁶ RGD22/1 : 75 and NS373/12 p14.

²⁷ RGD35/39 : CL71/0063.

²⁸ RGD35/42 : CL74/0092.

²⁹ RGD35/43 : BT75/0004, no headstone.

³⁰ RGD35/26 : BT58/0020, see also headstone: Bothwell Municipal G:Bo01/03206:1.

³¹ RGD35/28 : BT60/0359, see also headstone: Bothwell Municipal G:Bo01/02106:16.

³² RGD35/29 : BT61/0315, see also headstone, Bothwell Municipal G:Bo01/04403.

Octavius Parsons, whose descendants are still on the land, died at his property "Berriedale" due to spinal injuries received from falling from his gig on the Bothwell road.³³ And one is sorely pressed to account for the extraordinary number of deaths by drowning, especially in Hamilton.

When *all* the parish registers are transcribed and linked with the civil registration data there will be a wonderful resource for fine-scale analysis of Tasmania's demography, especially critical in the early decades of settlement. Some detailed attention has already been paid to the civil registers of death as a source for determining cause-specific mortality, by Rebecca Kippen, referred to above.

³³ RGD35/31 : BT63/0005, see also headstone, Bothwell Municipal G:Bo01/06206:1.

27. *Determining origins of the first cohort*

We proceed now from generalities to particulars about the demography of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse. To evaluate aspects of the spatial behaviour and demography of the families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts and their outliers, and changes in these through time, it was first necessary to determine which families resided in these districts in the earliest days of settlement. The records in the church registers discussed in chapters 7 and the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, discussed in chapter 8, were not discriminating enough as to locality in the first few decades to allow this. The records of the Deeds Office and of the Lands Titles Office, discussed in chapter 10 and used extensively in some chapters in Part 3, though locationally specific, are undigitized and far too unwieldy and sparse in family data to serve our purpose. To use them efficiently, one had to know beforehand which families resided in the case-study area.

27.1 Indexes to surveys of land grants

An additional class of records was needed, one with locationally specific data and containing names of settlers which could be linked with the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*. Indexes to grants of land and their survey for the years prior to the reforms of Governor George Arthur, found in record series LSD354 volumes 4 through 8 and LSD409 volumes 1 and 2 were found to be ideal. The target was the families within the newly created land districts of Abergavenny, Malmsbury, Fortescue, Guilford, Rochford, and Ouse, then called Sorell or Sorell Plains (present-day Hamilton and Ouse), of Murray (present-day Bothwell) and Amherst (River Clyde) in the period 1803 to 1824. In addition, the land districts of Sutherland and Argyle (the southern bank of the Derwent River, north and west of Macquarie Plains) were searched. This enabled the identification in the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* of the families that form the “mother-lode” of this study which, in the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*, are locationally identified only in the place of registration of the event. Up until 1839 this was mainly Hobart and Launceston or, less commonly, New Norfolk and Sorell, even though the families held land (and sometimes resided) up-country as the contemporary reports of the depredations of bushrangers and Tasmanian Aborigines indicate. Assisting me in the location of these settlers was the map compiled from the early survey charts by Anne McKay. This map also traces the

Curiously Edward Lord's "Lawrenny", the largest grant of all, is omitted from the map, though his notoriety is recorded in the Journals. (See quotation on page 183 herein).

Before listing the grantees, several caveats must be made. A complication exists which must be borne in mind in that some grantees did not take up their grants, or sold them. Chapter 10 related the development of the Deeds and Land Titles Offices, but before 1827 we have no records of those sales. Many grantees employed other persons, as has been related, as overseers, agents and managers. The second complication comes from those grantees, especially those with larger or diverse holdings, who also held land in other districts. They are designated in Tables 27.1-4 by an asterisk, "*". Some may have raised their families on their other holdings, frequently in the districts of New Norfolk, Green Ponds, Clarence, Richmond and Sorell or in the capital, Hobart, rather than on the properties listed below. This applied particularly to families such as the Lords, Bethunes and Gellibrands.

For many free settler grantees there is no record of them having had a family in Van Diemens Land, though many are known to have brought wife and children with them, and others immigrated separately to join husbands and fathers. These children appear in the records later at their own marriage. Many convicts under sentence, like Edward Bowden² of chapter 23, and emancipists applied for government assistance for wives and children to be brought out to join them,³ and many had no further issue born (or recorded) in Van Diemens Land. Such children born outside the colony also do not appear in the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* until they themselves married and had children. I have not identified any convicts or emancipists who held land in the 1803-1820 marriage cohort, but there would undoubtedly have been shepherds and stock-keepers working on Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse holdings, living in bark huts and possibly raising families at the same time as Commissioner John Thomas Bigge was holding his investigation into the administration of the colony.⁴ Several of the landowners in the first marriage cohort gave testimony.⁵

It is only with this second generation that one can begin to make a confident attempt at family reconstitution. For many there is the problem that it is not the

² GO26/3 p154 and GO33/72 p769.

³ Mesecke, Coralie, 2001. *Convict applications to bring out families to Van Diemen's Land (also NSW, VIC & WA) Index, 1827-1873*. Hobart: Tasmanian Family History Society Inc, Hobart Branch.

⁴ *HRA* III, 3:215-508.

grantee but his namesake son whose family has been reconstituted, and where such is the case the name of the grantee is followed by a bullet, “•” in Tables 27.12 to 27.4 in an attempt to avoid potential confusion. For this reason, no attempt has been made to compare the demography of first, second, third, etc. generation families. Rather, after the initial settlement period of 1803-1820, comparison is made between five-year-wide marriage cohorts. These cohorts: 1821-1825, 1826-1830, etc., for Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse are of those couples for whom a marriage record has been found or, in the absence of a marriage record, the record of at least one child born in those districts.

For many of the grantees, especially those that had formerly been convicts, the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index* only records the deaths of some of them. The names of those grantees for whom a family has been reconstituted are underlined in Tables 27.1-4. Furthermore, many in the Argyle civil parish, like their fellows in the New Norfolk and Macquarie land districts, were former Norfolk Islanders, or emancipists granted small allotments which, in the economy of the day, were little more than subsistence holdings. Many such properties, and the other up-country holdings of those who held land elsewhere, were little more than speculative investments, and soon changed hands and often. On the other hand, where a property came to be known by a particular name which has retained prominence over the years, this is listed in the column headed **Note**. Also annotated in Tables 27.1-4 are the locations outside the study sample area where some grantees in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts held their principal acreage.

27.2 Grantees in Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse. 1803-1832

Table 27.1
Land Grants, District of Bothwell, 1803-1832

Grantee	Acreage	Location	Reference	Note
ALEXANDER, William	300	Murray	LSD354/4 p156	
<u>ALLCOCK, Thomas</u>	100	Murray	LSD354/5 p37	
<u>AXFORD, Thomas</u>	500	Murray	LSD409/1 p60	
BARR, Robert	600	Murray	LSD354/5 p144	
BARR, Robert	400	Murray	LSD354/8 p135	
BARR, Robert	1,000	Murray	LSD409/1 p78	
<u>BISDEE, John*</u>	700	Murray	LSD354/5 p150	Green Ponds
BRODIE, David	1,200	Murray	LSD409/1 p6	
BRODIE, J. S.	8,00	Murray	LSD409/1 p120	
EVANS, John S.	1,000	Murray	LSD354/8 p219	
EVANS, William	500	Murray	LSD354/8 p21	
EVANS, William Melville	2,000	Murray	LSD354/8 p220	
<u>FLUDE, Thomas</u>	300	Murray	LSD354/5 p208	

⁵ Including Thomas Allen Lascelles, Richard Pitt, George Read, George Salter, James Scott and William Rayner.

Grantee	Acreage	Location	Reference	Note
GARDINER, William	30	Murray	LSD354/7 p139	
GOURLAY, Thomas	700	Murray	LSD409/1 p52	
HOOD, Samuel	800	Murray	LSD354/8 p147	
HYLAND, Edward	200	Murray	LSD354/5 p67	
<u>IBBOTT, John</u>	1,500	Murray	LSD409/1 p44	
<u>McDOWALL, Archibald*</u>	400	Murray	LSD409/1 p118	
McNEILLY, Samuel	2,000	Murray	LSD409/1 p90	
McNEILLY, Samuel	150	Murray	LSD409/1 p140	
<u>OGILVIE, James*</u>	1,000	Murray	LSD354/5 p22	
PATON, William	1,000	Murray	LSD354/8 p41	
<u>REID, Alexander*</u>	600	Murray	LSD354/8 p16	"Ratho"
<u>ROBERTSON, James*</u>	1,000	Murray	LSD354/5 p175	
<u>ROSS, Hugh</u>	1,000	Murray	LSD409/1 p7	
ROWCROFT, Charles	2,000	Murray	LSD354/5 p179	"Norwood"
ROWCROFT, Horace	1,000	Murray	LSD354/5 p193	
<u>RUSSELL, Phillip</u>	500	Murray	LSD354/5 p219	
<u>SCOTT, James*</u>	500	Murray	LSD354/8 p17	
<u>SCOTT, James*</u>	500	Murray	LSD354/8 p123	
<u>SCOTT, James*</u>	1,200	Murray	LSD409/1 p58	
<u>SHERWIN, John</u>	800	Murray	LSD354/8 p15	"Sherwood"
TAYLOR, Peter	400	Murray	LSD354/5 p106	
THOMPSON, John	200	Murray	LSD354/5 p335	
<u>WOOD, Patrick</u>	2,000	Murray	LSD354/5p21	"Dennistoun"
<u>WOOD, Patrick</u>	2,000	Murray	LSD354/8 p110	"Dennistoun"

* = also granted lands elsewhere

Table 27.2
Land Grants, District of River Clyde, 1803-1832

Grantee	Acreage	Location	Reference	Note
ALLARDYCE, William	700	Amherst	LSD354/5 p334	"Blair"
<u>BUSCOMBE, James Kestell*</u>	100	Amherst	LSD409/1 p30	
<u>CLARK, William John Turner*</u>	2,000	Amherst	LSD409/1 p116	"Norton Mandeville"
DANVERS, George Butler	300	Amherst	LSD354/5 p88	
EDDINGTON, Eliza	500	Amherst	LSD409/1 p27	
<u>ELLIOTT, Nathan</u>	500	Amherst	LSD409/1 p79	
<u>FARQUHARSON, Mary</u>	1,000	Amherst	LSD409/1 p68	
<u>GARRETT, James</u>	800	Amherst	LSD409/2 p41	
GUY, Andrew	320	Amherst	LSD409/2 p10	
<u>HOWELLS, Humphrey</u>	600	Amherst	LSD409/1 p100	
HUDSON, William	2,000	Amherst	LSD409/1 p89	
KELLY, James	200	Amherst	LSD354/5 p353	
<u>LEMPRIERE, Thomas I</u>	1,000	Amherst	LSD354/5 p272	
<u>McDOWALL, Archibald*</u>	500	Amherst	LSD409/1 p100	
McRA, Thomas	500	Amherst	LSD409/1 p129	
<u>NICHOLAS, Edward</u>	1,000	Amherst	LSD354/5 p180	"Nant"
<u>NICHOLAS, Edward</u>	1,000	Amherst	LSD409/1 p117	"Nant"
<u>PATERSON, Miles</u>	2,000	Amherst	LSD354/5 p287	"Hunterston"
PATTERSON, William*	500	Amherst	LSD409/1 p49	"Hunterston"
<u>PIPER, George</u>	80	Amherst	LSD354/7 p27	
PITT, Richard	300	Clyde River	LSD409/1 p59	
RASE, David	500	Amherst	LSD354/5 p123	
<u>REID, Alexander*</u>	1,400	Amherst	LSD354/5 p26	"Ratho"
ROBERTS, Joseph	60	Amherst	LSD409/1 p29	
<u>ROSS, James</u>	1,000	Amherst	LSD354/5 p346	
<u>SCOTT, James*</u>	300	Amherst	LSD354/8 p2	
SMITH, Andrew*	300	Amherst	LSD409/1 p51	
SMITH, Maurice	1,300	Amherst	LSD354/5 p215	
SMITH, Sarah	1,500	Amherst	LSD354/5 p301	
WARE, Jeremiah*	300	Amherst	LSD409/1 p110	
WILSON, John	700	Amherst	LSD354/5 p352	

* = also granted lands elsewhere

Table 27.3
Land Grants, Districts of Ouse and Hamilton, 1803-1832

Grantee	Acreage	Location	Reference	Note
<u>ABBOTT, Charles</u>	700	Sorell	LSD409/1 p59	
<u>ARTHUR, Charles</u>	2,000	Abergavenny	LSD409/2 p4	
AUSTIN, James	100	Sorell	LSD354/8 p47	
AUSTIN, James	500	Ouse River	LSD409/1 p56	
AUSTIN, James	600	Sorell	LSD409/1 p116	
BELL, Frederick	2,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p69	
<u>BETHUNE, Walter Angus</u>	800	Sorell	LSD354/5 p381	"Dunrobin"
<u>BETHUNE, Walter Angus</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p102	
BETHUNE, Robert	2,000	Sorell	LSD354/5 p251	
<u>BIRD, Samuel</u>	200	Sorell	LSD354/5 p341	
<u>BROOKS, George</u>	500	Sorell	LSD409/1 p61	
BROWNING, James	100	River Ouse	LSD409/1 p52	
BRYANT, James*	800	Sorell	LSD409/1 p36	
BURNS, Elizabeth	1,500	Sorell Plains	LSD354/4 p148	
<u>BURNS, Jacobina</u>	500	Sorell	LSD354/8 p150	"Ellangowan"
<u>BURNS, Jacobina</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p126	"Ellangowan"
<u>CARTWRIGHT, George</u>	500	Sorell	LSD354/5 p383	
<u>CLARK, James</u>	800	Sorell	LSD409/1 p56	
CLARKE, James	200	Sorell	LSD409/2 p1	
DAVIS, Oscar*	200	Sorell	LSD409/1 p105	
<u>DIXON, George*</u>	100	Sorell Plains	LSD354/4 p157	
<u>DIXON, George*</u>	400	Guilford	LSD409/2 p27	
DIXON, Robert	100	Sorell Plains	LSD354/4 p159	
EDGEWORTH, Newcomen	200	Sorell	LSD354/5 p313	
ESPIE, Robert*	2,000	Ouse	LSD354/8 p148	Green Ponds
<u>EVANS, James*</u>	640	Sorell	LSD409/1 p108	
EVANS, Robert	100	Ouse	LSD354/7 p268	
<u>GARRETT, Hannah</u>	80	Sorell	LSD354/6 p111	
<u>GARRETT, Hannah</u>	80	Sorell	LSD354/7 p98	
GARRETT, Thomas	300	Sorell	LSD409/1 p33	
GROVES, Robert	100	Sorell	LSD354/8 p48	
<u>HAYES, John</u>	500	Sorell	LSD354/5 p255	
HAYES, Thomas	60	Sorell	LSD354/6 p110	
HAYES, Thomas	60	Sorell	LSD354/7 p97	
JAMIESON, David*	500	Sorell	LSD354/5 p384	
JAMIESON, David*	1,060	Sorell	LSD409/1 p100	
JAMIESON, David*	500	Sorell	LSD409/2 p15	
<u>KERR, David</u>	2,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p20	
LANGLOW, Frederick	2,200	Sorell	LSD354/5 p25	"Langloh"
<u>LASCELLES, Thomas Allen*</u>	700	Sorell	LSD354/4 p154	
<u>LASCELLES, Thomas Allen*</u>	500	Sorell	LSD354/5 p134	
<u>LASCELLES, Thomas Allen*</u>	500	Sorell	LSD354/5 p135	
<u>LORD, Edward*</u>	7,000	Sorell Plains	LSD354/4 p127	"Lawrenny"
<u>LORD, Edward*</u>	3,000	Sorell Plains	LSD354/4 p138	"Lawrenny"
LUTTRELL, Edward	800	Sorell	LSD354/5 p168	
MacCANLEY, James	200	Sorell Plains	LSD354/4 p153	
MacPHERSON, Alex	2,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p3	
<u>MARZETTI, Thomas Fred^{ck}</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p12	"Cawood"
<u>MARZETTI, Thomas Fred^{ck}</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p103	"Cawood"
<u>MARZETTI, Thomas Fred^{ck}</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p103	"Cawood"
<u>McRAE, Duncan</u>	1,920	Abergavenny	LSD409/2 p37	"Selma"
McRAE, Hector	1,280	Fortescue	LSD409/2 p36	
MILLS, Philip*	500	River Ouse	LSD409/1 p55	
<u>NICHOLAS, Edward*</u>	500	Malmsbury	LSD409/2 p11	"Meadsfield"
<u>NICHOLAS, George</u>	200	Ouse	LSD409/1 p47	
<u>NICHOLAS, Henric</u>	200	Ouse	LSD409/1 p47	
<u>OGILVIE, James*</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD354/5 p382	
<u>PARSONS, Charles Octavius</u>	1,560	Sorell	LSD409/2 p14	

Grantee	Acreage	Location	Reference	Note
<u>PARSONS, Charles Octavius</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/2 p40	
<u>PATTERSON, Kathryn</u>	500	Malmsbury	LSD409/1 p143	
<u>RAMUS, H.</u>	2,560	Sorell	LSD409/1 p85	
<u>RAYNER, William Jr. •</u>	140	Sorell	LSD354/5 p249	
<u>READ, George Frederick</u>	830	Sorell	LSD354/8 p173	
<u>RISELY, John •</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD354/5 p8	
<u>SALTER, George •</u>	300	Sorell	LSD409/1 p32	
<u>SEALE, Charles</u>	600	Sorell	LSD354/8 p151	
<u>SALTER, George* •</u>	400	Sorell	LSD354/5 p205	
<u>SHARLAND, John Frederick*</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p23	
<u>SHARLAND, John Frederick*</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p93	
<u>SHARLAND, John Frederick*</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p117	
<u>SHARLAND, William Stanley*</u>	560	Abergavenny	LSD409/2 p34	
<u>SHARLAND, William Stanley*</u>	400	Sorell	LSD409/1 p23	
<u>SHARLAND, William Stanley*</u>	600	Sorell	LSD409/1 p92	
<u>SHARLAND, William Stanley*</u>	1,000	Sorell	LSD409/1 p106	
<u>SHARLAND, William Stanley*</u>	-	Sorell	LSD409/1 p106	
<u>SHERWIN, John Jr.</u>	500	Abergavenny	LSD409/2 p23	"Sherwood"
<u>SHONE, Thomas*</u>	200	River Ouse	LSD409/1 p52	
<u>SMITH, Andrew*</u>	200	Abergavenny	LSD409/1 p143	
<u>SORELL, (Gov.) William</u>	1,005	Hamilton	LSD409/2 p19	
<u>SPODE, Josiah*</u>	860	Hamilton	LSD409/2 p43	
<u>SPEED, William J.</u>	600	Sorell	LSD354/4 p155	
<u>TAYLOR, Daniel</u>	2,000	Sorell	LSD354/8 p128	
<u>TEDDER, James</u>	170	Sorell	LSD354/5 p191	
<u>TOD, John</u>	1,000	Fortescue	LSD409/2 p25	
<u>TRENHOLM, John</u>	500	Sorell	LSD354/8 p153	
<u>TRIFFITT, James*</u>	60	Sorell	LSD354/4 p188	
<u>TRIFFITT, James*</u>	800	Sorell	LSD409/2 p30	
<u>TRIFFITT, James*</u>	500	Sorell	LSD409/2 p14	
<u>TRIFFITT, James*</u>	100	Sorell	LSD409/1 p55	
<u>TRIFFITT, James Jr*</u>	500	Sorell	LSD409/1 p11	
<u>TRIFFITT, James Sr.</u>	100	Sorell Plains	LSD354/5 p38	
<u>TRIFFITT, James Sr.</u>	500	Sorell	LSD409/1 p14	
<u>TRIFFITT, James Sr.</u>	500	Sorell	LSD409/1 p55	
<u>TRIFFITT, Thomas*</u>	60	Sorell	LSD354/4 p195	
<u>TRIFFITT, Thomas*</u>	-	Sorell?	LSD409/1 p103	
<u>TRIFFITT, Thomas*</u>	500	Ouse	LSD409/1 p104	"Green Hills"
<u>TURNER, William Sackville</u>	1000	-	LSD409/2 p4	
<u>TURNER, William Sackville</u>	1000	Hamilton	LSD409/2 p19	
<u>UMPHELBY, E.W.</u>	640	Abergavenny	LSD409/2 p34	
<u>WESTLEY, William</u>	300	Sorell	LSD409/1 p37	
<u>WILSON, William Borradaile*</u>	247	Hamilton	LSD409/2 p19	
<u>YOUNG, John*</u>	700	Sorell	LSD409/1 p13	"Hunter's Hill"
<u>YOUNG, John*</u>	500	Sorell	LSD409/1 p119	

* = also granted lands elsewhere

Table 27.4
Land Grants, District of Argyle (Ellendale), 1803-1832

Grantee	Acreage	Location	Reference	Note
<u>BERGEN, John</u>	40	Argyle	LSD354/6 p48	
<u>BLACKWELL, John</u>	300	Argyle	LSD354/4 p47	
<u>BLUNDELL, John</u>	50	Argyle	LSD354/6 p44	
<u>BLYTH, William</u>	180	Argyle	LSD354/3 p139	
<u>BRINDLEY, James*</u>	100	Argyle	LSD409/1 p149	
<u>CHAPMAN, Isaac</u>	200	Argyle	LSD409/1 p5	
<u>CONE, Henry</u>	30	Argyle	LSD354/2 p88	
<u>COBB, Francis</u>	50	Argyle	LSD354/2 p188	
<u>CONNOLLY, Charles*</u>	50	Argyle	LSD354/3 p190	

Grantee	Acreage	Location	Reference	Note
<u>DAKERS, John</u>	35	Argyle	LSD354/2 p193	
<u>DOWSING, James</u>	30	Argyle	LSD354/2 p186	
<u>EMMETT, Henry*</u>	220	Argyle	LSD354/4 p41	
<u>GUNNING, George Weston*</u>	44	Argyle	LSD354/2 p206	
<u>HATHAWAY, Henry*</u>	30	Argyle	LSD354/3 p74	
<u>HUNT, Thomas M</u>	35	Argyle	LSD354/2 p89	
<u>JILLET, Robert</u>	140	Argyle	LSD354/3 p83	
<u>KENWORTH, John</u>	40	Argyle	LSD409/1 p148	
<u>MANSFIELD, Michael*</u>	30	Argyle	LSD354/2 p192	
<u>McGUIRE, George M.</u>	65	Argyle	LSD354/2 p189	
<u>McKAY, John</u>	40	Argyle	LSD409/1 p41	
<u>MILES, James</u>	30	Argyle	LSD354/2 p187	
<u>MILWOOD, Eliza Ann</u>	40	Argyle	LSD409/1 p83	
<u>MITCHELL, William</u>	103	Argyle	LSD354/2 p93	
<u>MORTIMER, Noah</u>	170	Argyle	LSD354/2 p91	
<u>NICHOLS, William*</u>	100	Argyle	LSD354/2 p194	
<u>OVERELL, James</u>	100	Argyle	LSD354/4 p158	
<u>PATERSON, William*</u>	75	Argyle	LSD354/2 p191	
<u>PLYER, Samuel</u>	35	Argyle	LSD354/3 p72	
<u>PRESTON, Thomas R.*</u>	54	Argyle	LSD354/2 p195	
<u>RAYNER, George</u>	300	Argyle	LSD409/1 p142	
<u>PRIEST, Thomas*</u>	42	Argyle	LSD354/2 p220	
<u>READING, Andrew*</u>	25	Argyle	LSD354/2 p55	
<u>RISBY, Edward</u>	30	Argyle	LSD354/3 p73	
<u>ROBINSON, Charles*</u>	500	Argyle	LSD354/5 p378	
<u>SCOTT, James*</u>	30	Argyle	LSD354/7 p135	
<u>SCOTT, James*</u>	270	Argyle	LSD354/8 p129	
<u>SPONSFORD, Zachariah*</u>	30	Argyle	LSD354/2 p92	
<u>THOMPSON, William*</u>	110	Argyle	LSD354/3 p71	
<u>WHITEHEAD, Andrew*</u>	105	Argyle	LSD354/3 p76	
<u>WHITEHEAD, Martha</u>	65	Argyle	LSD354/2 p190	
<u>WILLIAMS, Thomas*</u>	50	Argyle	LSD354/3 p191	

* = also granted lands elsewhere

Of the families grantees listed in Table 27.1, 47 percent have been reconstituted. Of the Clyde River grantees, the figure is 40 percent, while 62 percent of the Hamilton and Ouse founding families and 60 percent of the families from the land districts of Sutherland and Argyle were successfully reconstituted. The differing rates of successful reconstitution between what were to become the districts of Hamilton and Ouse and the Bothwell district have yet to be accounted for.

27.3 Definitions

In the discussion of the sociological, demographic and spatial characteristics of these families which occurs during the next several chapters, certain terms are used in specific ways to designate the origins of persons appearing in the tables in the appendices and in the Families database on the CD-ROM. It is appropriate to define them here. The caveats associated with these definitions must always be borne in mind in the discussions of the statistical treatment of the data.

CONV (Convict): The persons so named have been identified as having been convicted and transported and the name of the ship (or ships) inserted in the "ship" field in the *Families* database. It includes some convicts sentenced in New South Wales and transported to Van Diemens Land. In instances where there are more persons than one of this name, several ships and their dates of arrival may be listed. In many instances the date of the arrival of ships and the age of persons at marriage has permitted one ship out of several to be selected as being the most likely. Conversely, where the forenames and surnames are especially common, and thus lack discriminating power, the term **CONV AMBI**, often abbreviated to **CONAM** in the tables, is used, meaning the person so designated is likely to have been a convict, but was just as likely to have been a free person. The edge between these two classes of individuals is inevitably fuzzy, particularly during the period of large-scale convict transportation.

FREE is used to designate those persons known to have arrived free, either from the United Kingdom, or from an identified or unidentified Australian colony, from New Zealand or elsewhere. **FREE NI** specifies those born on Norfolk Island prior to its closure and the transfer of its people to Van Diemens Land in 1807-1813.⁶

AMBI is used to designate those persons, likely to have been born in the colony and usually bearing common forenames and surnames, who can be identified in the *Births* database, within an appropriate time frame, but for whom it is not possible to differentiate between persons of the same names.

UNKN designates those males, of name unknown who fathered illegitimate children. All other individuals in the *Families* database who were connected with the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts are designated by a four-letter abbreviation of the name of the district in the colony where the registration of their birth occurred. Not uncommonly, births were registered in more than one district. Table 27.5 lists the registration districts that were in use in nineteenth century Tasmania.

Note also that the codes that follow are also the key to the maps in chapter 31 are reflect the administrative boundaries as they were in 1898. There were of course numerous boundary changes both before and after that data as districts were partitioned or amalgamated to reflect population shifts and the need to serve regions more effectively.

⁶ Schaffer, Irene and Thelma McKay, 1992. *Exiled! three times over: profiles of Norfolk Islanders exiled to Van Diemen's Land, 1807-13*. Hobart: St David's Park Publishing.

Table 27.5
Letter codes for Civil Registration Districts used in the period 1839-1899

Code	District	Remarks
BEAC	Beaconsfield	The lands of the West Tamar, including the gold-mining town of Beaconsfield
BOTH	Bothwell	Including the districts of Bothwell and Clyde, Montacute, Hollow Tree and outlying settlements
BRIG	Brighton	Included Old Beach, Brighton, Pontville and Broadmarsh
BRUN	Bruny Island	Earlier incorporated in the Kingborough district
BURN	Burnie	Formerly known as Emu Bay
CAMP	Campbell Town	The districts of Campbell Town, Kirklands, Cleveland, and outliers
CLAR	Clarence	Kangaroo Pt (Bellerive) & Clarence (Rokeby)
DELO	Deloraine	The farming districts of Deloraine, Mole Creek and outliers
DEVO	Devonport	Later name for the districts at the mouth of the Mersey River, originally known as Torquay
EMUB	Emu Bay	Earlier designation of the Burnie district including large tracts owned by the Van Diemens Land Co.
ESPE	Esperance	The districts of Dover, Southport, Geeveston and outliers
EVAN	Evandale	Formerly known as the Morven district
FING	Fingal	Included the districts of Fingal, St Marys and Avoca
FRAN	Franklin	The orcharding and timber-getting districts of the west bank of the Huon River
GEOR	George Town	The districts of the northern parts of the eastern shore of the Tamar River
GLAM	Glamorgan	The settlements around Great Oyster Bay, including Swansea, Cranbrook and outliers
GORD	Gordon	The southern parts of the western shore of D'Entrcasteaux Channel
GREE	Green Ponds	The district centred on the town of Kempton
HAMI	Hamilton	Including the districts of Hamilton, Ouse, Ellendale, Osterley, Strickland and Victoria Valley
HOBT	Hobart	Included the present-day metropolitan districts of Hobart and Glenorchy and suburbs
HORT	Horton	Earlier name for the Circular Head district
HUON	Victoria-Huon	The old name for the district and township of Huonville
KING	Kingborough	The Kingston, Blackmans Bay and Margate districts then included Bruny Island and the Channel districts of Gordon and Middleton
LAUN	Launceston	Early records included the districts of Launceston, Evandale, White Hills and St Leonards
LEFR	Lefroy	Earlier name for the district including the mining towns of Lefroy and Lisle, extracted from George Town in the 1870s
LONG	Longford	Incorporating Norfolk Plains and surrounding districts, including Longford, Bishopsbourne, Perth and Cressy
LYEL	Lyell	Earlier designation for the Queenstown mining district, including Gormanston

Code	District	Remarks
MERS	Mersey	Earlier name for Formby and Torquay (now Devonport) and Latrobe and later incorporated part of Port Frederick
MORV	Morven	Earlier name for the Evandale district, including Nile and Deddington
NNOR	New Norfolk	Included the settlements of New Norfolk, Lachlan, Back River (now Magra), Plenty, Macquarie Plains, Bushy Park, Uxbridge and outliers
OATL	Oatlands	At this time also including Ross and Mt Seymour
PORT	Portland	The mining and pastoral districts of the colony's north-east
PTCY	Port Cygnet	The coastal fishing and orcharding settlements of southern D'Entrecasteaux Channel and Port Cygnet
PTFR	Port Frederick	Early designation of the districts at the mouths of the Forth and Leven Rivers
PTSO	Port Sorell	The original settlements of the Mersey and Rubicon rivers, including New Ground (Latrobe), Northdown and Mersey Vale
RALP	Ralphs Bay	Included the districts of Ralphs Bay, Sandford and South Arm
RICH	Richmond	Richmond, Campania and Jerusalem (Colebrook)
RING	Ringarooma	Included the Scottsdale district
SHEF	Sheffield	The farming and timber-getting districts around Mt Roland and the upper Mersey and Forth rivers
SORE	Sorell	The farming districts of Sorell, Orielson, Forcett and Bream Creek
SPRI	Spring Bay	The districts of the central East Coast, including Buckland
STRA	Strahan	The fishing settlement and port-gateway to the West Coast mining settlements
SWAN	Swanport	A precursor of the Glamorgan registration district
TSMN	Tasman	Tasman Peninsula, including Port Arthur
ULVE	Ulverstone	Formerly known as the Leven district, originally including Penguin
WARA	Waratah	The West Coast tin mining district
WATE	Waterloo Point	A precursor of the Glamorgan registration district
WEST	Westbury	The farming districts of Westbury, Hagley, Hadspen, Frankford, and outliers
ZEEH	Zeehan	The West Coast silver lead and zinc mining area
Additional codes		
GERM	Germany	Used for those few cases where a German birth has been proven; counted among the FREE
NSW	New South Wales	Used in those few cases where a New South Wales birth has been proven; counted among the FREE
NZ	New Zealand	Used for those few cases where a New Zealand birth has been proven; counted among the FREE
SCOT	Scotland	Used for those few cases where a Scottish birth has been proven; counted among the FREE
SOLD	Soldier	Used where the marriage record specifies his regiment; counted among the FREE

Code	District	Remarks
UNKN	Unknown	Used for unknown father of illegitimate child
VIC	Victoria	Used in those few cases where a Victorian birth has been proven; counted among the FREE
Note: The 20 th century municipal jurisdictions of Flinders Island (Furneaux group) and King Island, Glenorchy, Gormanston, Kentish, Lilydale, Penguin, Ross, St Leonards, Wynyard are designations outside the time frame of this study.		

27.4 Cohort data for Nineteenth Century Tasmania

Those persons who will be subject to spatial behaviour analysis are those who initially settled in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse areas and their outliers, and changes in these through time, together with those families that had a life event (birth, death or marriage) in these districts. By way of introduction to these data, it is appropriate to tabulate the annual birth, death and marriage and convict data, compiled from official statistics for the period 1803-1900 for the whole island of Tasmania. These data are organized into cohorts in order to facilitate comparison with the data on the families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts and their outliers derived by family reconstitution techniques that have been similarly organized. The cautions raised in Part 1 of this thesis regarding the reliability or otherwise of the documents from which these statistics are derived should always be kept in mind. The official lists of convict arrivals are those who came to Tasmania directly, but some additional persons who were transferred from New South Wales and Norfolk Island in the period 1803-1825 and subsequently are included, in italics.

Table 27.6 Cohort data for Nineteenth Century Tasmanian life events, compiled from official statistics

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	RGD Events	Cumulative	Convict arrivals	
						Males (direct) (+NSW)	Females (direct) (+NSW)
1803	2	16	2	20	20	299	
1804	6	31	5	42	62		
1805	14	6	3	23	85		
1806	7	3	1	11	96		
1807	12	5	4	21	117		
1808	17	13	20	50	167		
1809	39	13	10	62	229		
1810	46	11	19	76	305		
1811	83	17	32	132	437		
1812	41	21	27	89	526	+278	
1813	40	13	13	66	592	+4	
1814	93	25	31	149	741	+32	+62
1815	57	21	29	107	848	+74	+5

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	RGD Events	Cumulative	Convict arrivals	
						Males (direct) (+NSW)	Females (direct) (+NSW)
1816	56	24	52	132	980	+132	+81
1817	71	36	19	126	1,106	+454	+58
1818	85	53	32	170	1,276	565	+151
1819	131	55	72	258	1,534	312	
1820	190	101	85	376	1,910	1,348	50
1803-1820	990	464	456	1,910		3,529	407
1821	226	87	75	388	388	1,023	
1822	201	92	75	368	756	770	45
1823	183	135	101	419	1,175	923	117
1824	177	132	79	388	1,563	672	50
1825	217	197	85	499	2,062	686	135
1820-1825	1,004	643	415	2,062		4,074	347
1826	284	276	113	673	673	503	99
1827	319	250	110	679	1,352	843	210
1828	309	250	120	679	2,031	1,009	169
1829	301	260	166	727	2,758	923	179
1830	460	270	163	893	3,651	1,921	230
1826-1830	1,673	1,306	672	3,651		5,199	887
1831	422	282	114	818	818	1,879	335
1832	489	302	291	1,082	1,900	1,235	146
1833	455	379	257	1,091	2,991	2,333	331
1834	714	557	370	1,641	4,632	1,367	151
1835	730	525	356	1,611	6,243	1,942	299
1831-1835	2,810	2,045	1,388	6,243		8,756	1,262
1836	684	489	302	1,475	1,475	1,907	315
1837	754	455	379	1,588	3,063	1,406	113
1838	717	714	557	1,988	5,051	1,928	282
1839	773	730	525	2,028	7,079	1,126	301
1840	404	501	457	1,362	8,441	1,084	183
1836-1840	3,332	2,889	2,220	8,441		7,451	1,194
1841	738	484	407	1,629	1,629	2,659	803
1842	1,101	577	1,103	2,781	4,410	1,643	678
1843	1,348	1,140	608	3,096	7,506	3,928	654
1844	1,551	786	845	3,182	10,688	2,244	641
1845	1,506	747	358	2,611	13,299	2,068	607
1841-1845	6,244	3,734	3,321	13,299		12,542	3,383
1846	1,567	736	669	2,972	2,972	860	333
1847	1,531	953	847	3,819	6,791	175	616
1848	1,653	773	799	4,618	11,409	737	811
1849	1,766	1,013	734	5,352	16,761	969	867
1850	2,025	1,070	923	6,275	23,036	2,040	825
1846-1850	8,542	4,545	3,972	23,036		4,781	3,452
1851	2,081	1,107	993	4,181	4,181	1,441	659
1852	2,114	1,449	1,213	4,776	8,957	1,750	796
1853	2,233	2,017	1,479	5,729	14,686	1,069	383
1854	2,603	1,926	1,343	5,872	20,558	0	0
1855	2,948	1,692	1,257	5,897	26,455	0	0
1851-1855	11,979	8,191	6,285	26,455		4,260	1,838
1856	2,956	1,335	933	5,224	5,224		
1857	3,246	1,418	897	5,561	10,785		
1858	3,138	1,462	779	5,379	16,164		
1859	3,244	1,410	706	5,360	21,524		

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	RGD Events	Cumulative	Convict arrivals	
						Males (direct (+NSW)	Females (direct (+NSW)
1860	3,238	1,749	689	5,676	27,200		
1856-1860	15,822	7,374	4,004	27,200		0	0
1861	3,207	1,477	717	5,401	5,401		
1862	3,149	1,362	636	5,147	10,548		
1863	2,998	1,418	698	5,114	15,662		
1864	3,031	1,433	698	5,162	20,824		
1865	3,069	1,263	591	4,923	25,747		
1861-1865	15,454	6,953	3,340	25,747		0	0
1866	2,805	1,327	571	4,703	4,703		
1867	2,971	1,418	597	4,986	9,689		
1868	2,990	1,464	654	5,108	14,797		
1869	2,859	1,335	651	4,845	19,642		
1870	3,054	1,404	670	5,128	24,770		
1866-1870	14,679	6,948	3,143	24,770		0	0
1871	3,053	1,355	598	5,006	5,006		
1872	3,010	1,411	632	5,053	10,059		
1873	3,048	1,504	659	5,211	15,270		
1874	3,097	1,689	712	5,498	20,768		
1875	3,105	2,078	689	5,872	26,640		
1871-1875	15,313	8,037	3,290	26,640		0	0
1876	3,149	1,730	746	5,625	5,625		
1877	3,211	2,038	831	6,080	11,705		
1878	3,502	1,700	866	6,068	17,773		
1879	3,564	1,688	804	6,056	23,829		
1880	3,739	1,832	840	6,411	30,240		
1876-1880	17,165	8,988	4,087	30,240			
1881	3,918	1,735	856	6,509	6,509		
1882	4,043	1,906	969	6,918	13,427		
1883	4,259	2,122	1,120	7,501	20,928		
1884	4,578	1,990	1,003	7,571	28,499		
1885	4,637	2,036	1,054	7,727	36,226		
1881-1885	21,435	9,789	5,002	36,226		0	0
1886	4,627	1,976	985	7,588	7,588		
1887	4,736	2,161	939	7,836	15,424		
1888	4,777	2,036	951	7,764	23,188		
1889	4,747	2,098	967	7,812	31,000		
1890	4,813	2,118	954	7,885	38,885		
1886-1890	23,700	10,389	4,796	38,885		0	0
1891	4,971	2,234	988	8,193	8,193		
1892	4,965	2,069	995	8,029	16,222		
1893	5,216	2,071	848	8,135	24,357		
1894	4,852	1,938	847	7,637	31,994		
1895	4,790	1,811	846	7,447	39,441		
1891-1895	24,794	10,123	4,524	39,441		0	0
1896	4,603	1,901	964	7,468	7,468		
1897	4,684	1,947	1,052	7,683	15,151		
1898	4,580	2,357	1,097	8,034	23,185		
1899	4,674	2,204	1,147	8,025	31,210		
1900	4,864	1,903	1,332	8,099	39,309		
1896-1900	23,405	10,312	5,592	39,309		0	0
1803-1900	194,681	95,466	54,016	351,533		53,592	12,770

28. The marriage cohorts

28.1 Some crude correlations for marriage data

It is worthwhile asking some simple statistical questions of nineteenth century data from the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse areas, and useful to examine some ways they might be compared with the data for the colony. The first issue considered is: How do the variations in the number of marriages through time in the case study area compare with the colony as a whole, and can the case study area data be considered to be a predictor for variability in number of marriages through time for the colony? Conversely, can we expect variations in number of marriages through time in the colony to be a predictor of the local variability? In this comparison we need to bear in mind that we do not have data for all the marriages in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts for the 1896-1900 cohort. Therefore the figures for all demographic parameters for the study area cohort for 1896-1900 is an underestimate. Despite that fault in the data, a correlation between the two data sets on marriages is very instructive.

Table 28.1
A comparison between the number of marriages in the study area (Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse) and the number of marriages in whole colony.

Cohort years	Study area	Whole colony
1803-1820	26	456
1820-1825	26	415
1826-1830	21	672
1831-1835	29	1,388
1836-1840	107	2,220
1841-1845	146	3,321
1846-1850	196	3,972
1851-1855	276	6,285
1856-1860	216	4,004
1861-1865	177	3,340
1866-1870	158	3,143
1871-1875	193	3,290
1876-1880	183	4,087
1881-1885	205	5,002
1886-1890	134	4,796
1891-1895	124	4,524
1896-1899	118	4,449
Totals	2,335	55,360

Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation for the data for the $n=17$ cohorts is $r = 0.8225$ with a standard error of 0.055. With $n-2$ or 15 degrees of freedom, this coefficient has a significance level of $\alpha < 0.001$ or in other words we

can use one data set as a predictor of the other with >99.99% confidence.¹ The regression equations are:

Local marriages = 20.5272 + 0.0351 x Colony marriages, and

Colony marriages = 679.8932 + 19.2500 x Local-area marriages.

These data are shown in Figure 28.1, where the local area numbers are plotted with diamonds and the colonial figures are plotted with squares, with a polynomial regression line in addition to the least squares line.

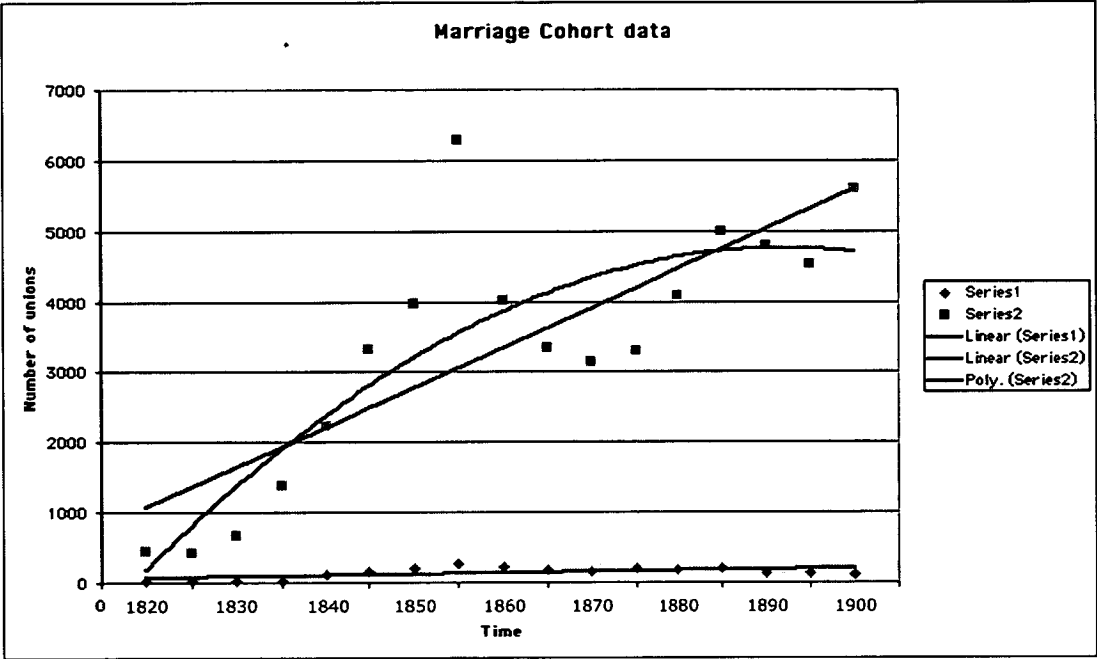


Figure 28.1 Marriage Cohort data for 1803-1899:
Diamonds (Series 1): Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse; with least squares line of best fit and Squares (Series 2): Tasmania, with both least squares and polynomial lines of best fit.

It is immediately obvious that the points plotted for colony and for local cohort data form parallel waves. These waves, though different in amplitude when plotted on the same scale, are essentially moving synchronously, except for the 1896-1900 cohort for which the local data are deficient for the 1896-1900 cohort. These waves deviate from the least squares lines of best fit *negatively* (1) from 1803 to about 1838, (2) from 1863 to 1883 and (3) again after 1886. There are two intervening periods of *positive* deviation: (4) the enormous spike in the number of marriages from about 1841 to 1859 and (5) the much smaller one for the short period from about 1883 to 1886.

¹ Fisher, Ronald A. and Frank Yates, 1948. *Statistical tables for biological, agricultural and*

28.2 Temporal variations in nuptiality

When the same data are converted to z scores, as shown in Table 28.2 the differences in the scale of the two data sets vanishes and intrinsic differences in the performance of the local data viz-à-viz the colony data are emphasized.

Table 28.2
Z scores of the number of marriages in whole colony and for the number of marriages in the study area (Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse).

Cohort years	Whole colony	Study area	Difference
1803-1820	-1.614	-1.467	+0.147
1820-1825	-1.637	-1.467	+0.170
1826-1830	-1.492	-1.532	-0.040
1831-1835	-1.089	-1.427	-0.338
1836-1840	-0.621	-0.400	+0.221
1841-1845	-0.002	0.114	+0.116
1846-1850	0.365	0.772	+0.407
1851-1855	1.666	1.826	+0.160
1856-1860	0.383	1.036	+0.653
1861-1865	0.009	0.522	+0.513
1866-1870	-0.102	0.272	+0.374
1871-1875	-0.019	0.733	+0.752
1876-1880	0.429	0.601	+0.172
1881-1885	0.944	0.891	-0.053
1886-1890	0.828	-0.044	-0.764
1891-1895	0.675	-0.176	-0.499
1896-1900	1.276	-0.255	-1.021
Totals	0.0	0.0	+1.646

Until 1830, the study area has (in relative terms) higher numbers of marriages than the colony as a whole, and a much larger proportion of the colonial total population than it would ever be again. For the most part these are of bachelor immigrants. (Much more detailed discussion of the origins of the marriage partners will follow in chapter 31). This excess is repeated during the period from about 1840 to 1880, after which the combination of the 1890s agricultural depression and the incompleteness of the local data set for the 1895-1900 marriage cohort act together to lower the study area performance. The deviations need some further explanation.

(1) The period of initial colonization, dominantly by convicts with a much smaller number of free settlers, was characterized by a strong imbalance in the sex ratio. My examination of the 1811-1821 colonial musters described in chapter 6 and Irene Schaffer's tabulations of these musters and lists confirms this.² Among the

medical research. 3rd edition. London & Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, p46.

² Schaffer, Irene (ed.), 1991. *Land musters, stock returns and lists: Van Diemens Land, 1803-1822*. Hobart: St. David's Park Publishing.

convicts arriving directly from the United Kingdom, given in Table 27.6 females accounted for only 19 percent of the total from 1803-1853. The dearth of female marriage partners was sorely felt,³ and meant that although the population increased, the number of marriages did not increase at the same rate. Furthermore, there was a very significant and very well documented increase in the number of free immigrants in the early 1830s, a substantial proportion of whom settled on the Clyde.⁴

(2) There was a significant increase in the number of female transportees, commencing about 1841 that soon after resulted in a rapid increase in the number of marriages being contracted. There is also a significant component in the latter increase due to free arrivals, who were part of the "Great Emigration" which was not restricted to New South Wales,⁵ but reliable data are not available to investigate that component further for the colony as a whole. We will return to the topic of origins of marriage partners later in chapter 31.

The question of marriages of those convicts who applied for permission was addressed in section 11.8. One can extend this analysis to all female convicts arriving. If one performs Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation between number of female convicts arriving and the number of marriages performed for the 34-year period 1818 and 1853 it yields $r = 0.735$ with a standard error of 0.056. With 32 degrees of freedom, and $\alpha < 0.001$, we can conclude that the number of female convicts arriving can be regarded as a predictor of number of marriages occurring in Tasmania for that time period with $P > 99.99\%$ confidence. Even more revealing are the correlations between number of female convicts arriving and marriages in *subsequent* years, shown in Table 28.3.

Table 28.3
Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation (r) between number of female convicts arriving and marriages in the same and *subsequent* years, together with the standard error of the correlation coefficient (σ_r)

Same year	+1 year	+2 years	+3 years	+4 years	+5 years	+6 years	+7 years
r	0.7350	0.8063	0.7376	0.8305	0.7810	0.8103	0.7793
σ_r	0.0558	0.0424	0.0553	0.0376	0.0473	0.0416	0.0476

In Table 28.3, all correlation coefficients are significant at the $P=99.9\%$ level. It also shows strong peaks in the marriages occurring three and five years after the

³ HRA III, 3: 10, 37, 278; 4:527.
⁴ Brown, Peter L., ed., 1941. *Clyde Company Papers*. Melbourne: Oxford University Press. 7 volumes.

convicted female's arrival, which demonstrates the consequences of the regulations of the Convict Department and reinforces the conclusions reached in section 9.8.

There may have been unconscious or perhaps even conscious recognition of the need to allow the many shepherds, ploughmen, and other agricultural labourers (of dominantly convict origin as we shall see) in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse areas to take wives. It was largely on the basis of their labours that the success or failure of the free settlers' enterprises depended. Since those "on offer" were mostly also convicts, it was they who formed the bulk of the brides.

(3) After the cessation of transportation in 1853, the number of marriages contracted falls off year by year over the next decade. If we use the cohort data of Table 28.1 (which introduces a kind of smoothing) rather than the annual data of Table 29.6, this falling off persists until the late 1860s. This reduction is a response not only to the cessation of transportation, but also to the agrarian depression of the 1860s which itself was mainly a response to the rapid reduction in the number of convicts still under sentence and thus available as bonded servants. It is also a response to the significant numbers of Irish indentured servants, both males and especially of females, mainly from Munster. The frequency of Irish surnames, which caused most of the problems in record linkage for the *Convict Applications for Permission to Marry*, given in Table 9.1, rapidly increase in the cohort data presented in Appendix 2 after 1845, particularly among free arrivals, a response to the horrors of the Great Famine.⁶ At the peak of the Irish diaspora many Irish settled in England,⁷ America⁸ and Canada⁹ at the same time as thousands arrived in Van Diemens Land by transportation or assisted emigration.¹⁰ Female Irish assisted

⁵ McDonald, John & Eric Richards, 1997. The Great Emigration of 1841: Recruitment for New South Wales in British emigration fields. *Population Studies*, 51: 337-355.

⁶ Fitzpatrick, David, 1980. The disappearance of the Irish agricultural labourer, 1841-1912. *Irish Economic and Social History*, 7: 66-92.

Kennedy, Liam 1991. Population change in Ireland after the Great Famine, 1851-1911: towards an economic-demographic model. Paper for a conference held in Cambridge, 8-10 July 1995.

⁷ Davis, Graham, 1989. "Little Irelands": Irish migration and settlement in mid-Victorian England. Paper presented at the Social History conference held at Oxford Polytechnic, 4-6 January, 1989.

⁸ McCaffrey, Lawrence John, 1976. *The Irish diaspora in America*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

⁹ Mannion, John J., 1974. *Irish settlement in Eastern Canada: a study of cultural transfer and adaptation*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

O'Driscoll, Robert & Lorna Reynolds (eds.), 1988. *The untold story: the Irish in Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

¹⁰ Williams, John P. (edited by Richard P. Davis), 1994. *Ordered to the island: Irish convicts and Van Diemens Land*. Sydney: Crossing Press.

immigration peaked in the early 1850s, and was a response to the population loss to Victoria and the consequential shortage of labour.

(4) The number of marriages contracted increased after the 1860s depression abated, reaching a peak of 1,120 in 1883, a level not reached again until 1899. We may see this increase as a response not only to the improving economic conditions after the discovery of tin at Mt Bischoff,¹¹ but also as a response to the increasing number of free-born children reaching marriageable age which was itself a response to the spike in the number of marriages contracted a generation before. The strength of the local economies of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse areas was such that, in relative terms, the local study area continued to outperform the colony in terms of nuptiality.

(5) The decline in the number of marriages after the secondary peak just described, is both a response to the economic depression of the 1890s and to the dip in the number of marriages and of children born a generation before, and both are related. It may be that the lesser performance of the study area, relative to the colony, is due to the greater effect of the depression here than elsewhere. It certainly is a response to the inadequacies of the data for the last local cohort, which lacks figures for 1900.

It is now necessary to turn in detail to the changes through time in the origins of the families of the study area.

28.3 “Make me a match”

It has been possible to determine the origin of grooms and brides for the over 2,300 marriages occurring in the study area for the period 1803-1900. Origin is expressed in the following discussion in terms of the headings listed in column 1 of Table 29.5. The full data set for all couples and their children is given in Appendix 2. In summary form, the absolute data for the origins follow here: for grooms in Table 28.4, and for brides in Table 28.5. It is important to note that these two tables becomes more detailed through time partly because of the spread of population but also due to the continuing subdivision of registration districts.

Davis, Richard Perceval, 2005. *Irish traces on Tasmanian history, 1803-2004*. Sandy Bay: Sassafras Books.

¹¹ Haygarth, Nicholas Paul, 2004. *Baron Bischoff: Philosopher Smith and the birth of Tasmanian mining*. Perth (Tasmania): the author.

Table 28.4 The origins of grooms, Bothwell, Hamilton & Ouse, 1803-1900

Cohort	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Totals
From	1803	1821	1826	1831	1836	1841	1846	1851	1856	1861	1866	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896	
To	-1820	-1825	-1830	-1835	-1840	-1845	-1850	-1855	-1860	-1865	-1870	-1875	-1880	-1885	-1890	-1895	-1900	
No.	26	26	21	29	107	146	196	276	216	175	158	193	183	205	134	123	118	2332
CONV	8	0	5	10	62	76	119	157	48	36	12	5	7	0	0	1		546
CONAM			2	1	5	9	33	39	45	41	27	25	20	3	0			250
FREE	18	26	14	18	36	52	30	65	92	60	60	59	51	49	35	25	24	714
AMBI					1	4	2	2		0		13	8	21	7	8	4	70
BEAC																		0
BOTH									3	6	9	20	22	28	17	17	10	132
BRIG											3	1	1	9	4	3	1	22
BRUN																		0
BURN																		0
CAMP									1	1	1	2		2	4		5	16
CLAR												1	1	1	1			4
DELO																		0
DEVO																		0
EMUB																		0
ESPE																		0
EVAN																		0
FING												1			1			2
FRAN																		0
GEOR																		0
GLAM													1					1
GORD												1		1				2
GREE								1			2				1	2		6
HAMI							3	1	5	13	21	19	40	44	35	31	38	250
HOBT				3	5	6	5	7	7	10	21	13	18	12	8	5		120
HORT												1						1
HUON																		0
KING																		0
LAUN									1		5	3	1	1	3			14
LEFR																		0
LONG										1	1	3	2	3	1	2		13
LYEL																		0
MERS																		0
MORV												1						1
NNOR							3	1	6	6	3	12	8	5	4	5	9	62
OATL										2		2		5	2	3	3	17
PORT																		0
PTCY														2				2
PTFR																		0
PTSO														1			1	2
RALP																		0
RICH											1	2	3	2	1	1	2	12
RING																		0
SHEF																		0
SORE								1	4		2			2	1		1	11
SPRI											1		1	2		2	2	8
STRA																		0
SWAN																		0
TSMN									1					1				2
ULVE																		0
WARA																		0
WATE																		0
WEST													1		1			2
ZEEH																		0
UNKN								4	1	1		1	3	5	4	15	12	46
GERM																	1	1
NSW									2	1								3
NZ																		0
SCOT																		0
SOLD																		0
VIC																		0
Colonials-0	0	0	0	0	3	5	12	9	28	36	59	90	94	127	88	74	77	702
Totals	26	26	21	29	107	146	196	276	216	175	158	193	183	205	134	123	118	2332

Table 28.5 The origins of brides, Bothwell, Hamilton & Ouse, 1803-1900

Cohort	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Totals
From	1803	1821	1826	1831	1836	1841	1846	1851	1856	1861	1866	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896	
To	-1820	-1825	-1830	-1835	-1840	-1845	-1850	-1855	-1860	-1865	-1870	-1875	-1880	-1885	-1890	-1895	-1900	
No.	26	26	21	29	107	146	196	276	216	175	158	193	183	205	134	123	118	2332
CONV	3	1	1	6	62	65	110	166	38	22	5	6	2	0	0			487
CONAM					5	3	7	8	19	13	7	7	2	1	1			73
FREE	21	18	18	21	36	58	42	75	102	85	66	62	52	53	19	25	16	769
AMBI	2	7	2	1	1	7	12	3	4	4		10	24	27	11	9	6	130
BEAC																		0
BOTH							2	3	12	7	16	24	22	20	19	15	17	157
BRIG										1	7	4	2	8	3	3		28
BRUN																		0
BURN																		0
CAMP								1			1			3	4	2	2	13
CLAR							1		1				1	1			1	5
DELO													2	1	1	1		5
DEVO																		0
EMUB																	1	1
ESPE																		0
EVAN															1			1
FING																		0
FRAN															1			1
GEOR															1			1
GLAM												1		1	1			3
GORD																		0
GREE							2		2	1				2		3	2	12
HAMI					1	2	5	11	18	21	33	43	46	48	43	53		324
HOBT				1	2	11	10	8	13	19	19	23	16	19	5	5	9	160
HORT												1						1
HUON																		0
KING														1			1	2
LAUN					1		1		3	1	5	3	2	3	1	2		22
LEFR																		0
LONG								1		1				1	1	1		5
LYEL																		0
MERS																		0
MORV									1	1		1					1	4
NNOR					1	6	5	6	1	4	6	9	8	9	3	2		60
OATL									1	3	8	6	4	4	4	3		33
PORT																		0
PTCY														2				2
PTFR																		0
PTSO																		0
RALP														2				2
RICH											1	3		1	3	4		12
RING																		0
SHEF																		0
SORE								1										1
SPRI											3					1	2	6
STRA																		0
SWAN																		0
TSMN																1		1
ULVE																	1	1
WARA																		0
WATE																		0
WEST												1		1	1	1		4
ZEEH																		0
UNKN									4									4
GERM																	1	1
NSW																		0
NZ																		0
SCOT																		0
SOLD																		0
VIC																		0
Colonials	0	0	0	1	3	13	25	24	49	51	80	108	103	124	103	89	95	868
Totals	26	26	21	29	107	146	196	276	216	175	158	193	183	205	134	123	118	2332

What is immediately apparent from these tables is how profoundly the composition of the population marrying changed through time. These changes are even clearer when expressed graphically in Figures 28.2 through 28.5.

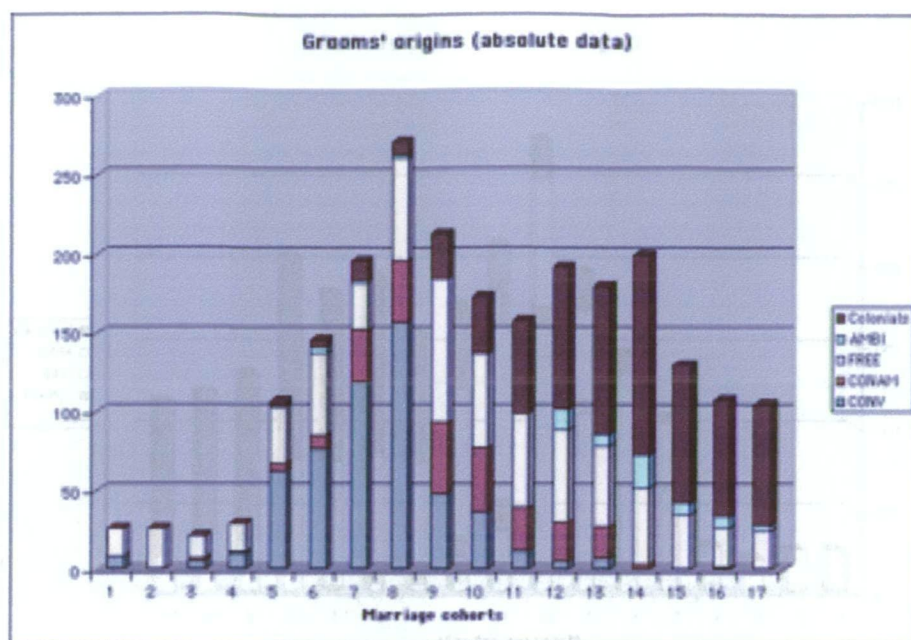


Figure 28.2 Size and composition of the marriage cohorts for Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, 1803-1900, for grooms. Key follows Figure 28.3.

Until 1835 very few of the grooms were convicts. Free settlers altogether outnumber those who were or had been convicted. It is with the fifth marriage cohort, 1835-1840 that there is a four-fold increase in the number of marriages in the study area, and the increase in marriages of emancipists altogether outweigh those of free settlers, a situation which continued until after the cessation of convict transportation in 1853. This delay is in marked contrast to the experience of the first 40 years of new South Wales.¹² The ninth marriage cohort, 1856-1860, reverses the proportions of free arrivals and convicted among the grooms, and includes a significant number of grooms who had been born in the colony. After this, the proportion of free arrivals remains relatively constant until the 15th cohort, 1886-1890, when in-migration of free males declined. Colonial-born grooms also declined in number, but were greater proportionally. The 1880s was a period of assisted immigration, but most free arrivals gravitated rapidly to the cities, not to Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse. The strong peak in marriages in the 1880s is partly comprised of the marriages of children who were brought to Tasmania in the assistance schemes of the 1850s. The Scots, who came in large numbers to the valley of the Clyde, to Oatlands and Campbell Town, often came in family groups.

¹² Robinson, Portia, 1985. *The hatch and brood of time. A study of the first generation of native-born white Australians 1788-1828, Vol. 1.* Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

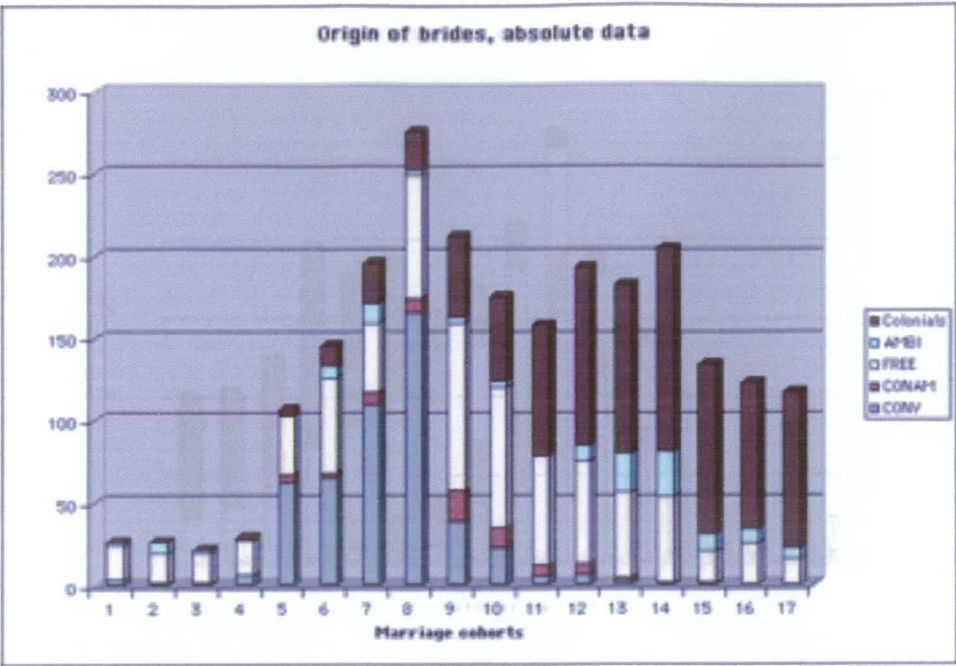


Figure 28.3 Size and composition of the marriage cohorts for Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, 1803-1900, for brides: Colonial= colonial born, birthplace known; AMBI= colonial born, birthplace not known; FREE= free arrival; CONAM= probably convict, but may be free; CONV= convict arrival, ship known.

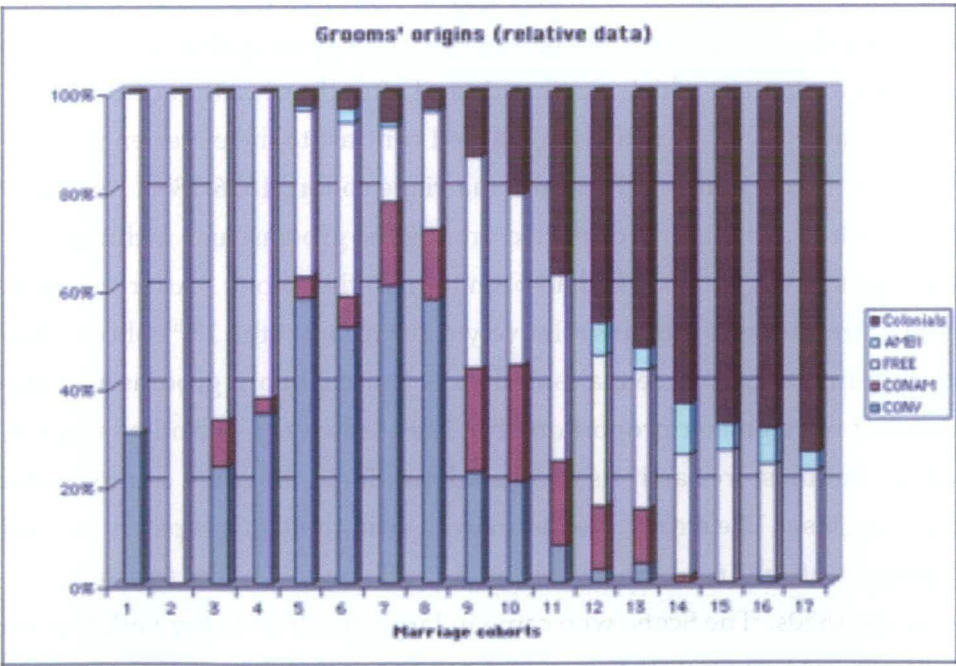


Figure 28.4 Relative composition of the marriage cohorts for Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, 1803-1900, for grooms. Key follows Figure 28.5.

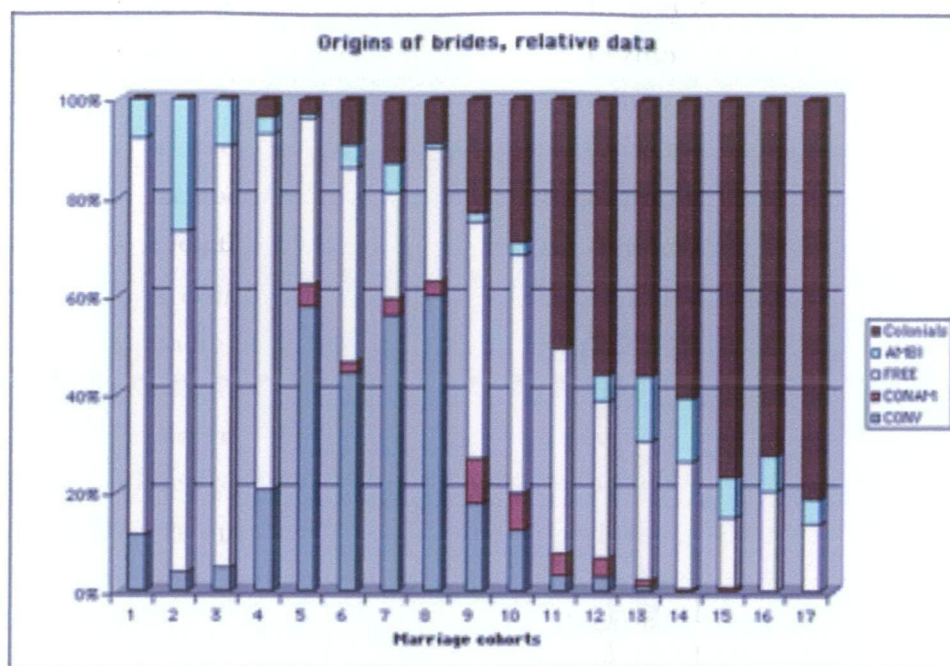


Figure 28.5 Relative composition of the marriage cohorts for Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, 1803-1900, for brides. : Colonials= colonial born, birthplace known; AMBI= colonial born, birthplace not known; FREE= free arrival; CONAM= probably convict, but may be free; CONV= convict arrival, ship known.

For the brides, shown in Figure 28.3, the first four cohort are altogether dominated by free-arrival women, and the numbers were very low. The rapid increase on arrival of female convicts stands out in the fifth cohort, 1836-1840, but the numbers of convict women remains very similar in the sixth, whereas for the grooms, convict numbers increased. Grooms and brides experienced fairly similar proportions after 1866. There is a significant difference in the numbers of free arriving males and females in the 1851-1855 and 1856-1860 marriage cohorts due to the concerted efforts to recruit female immigrants as indentured servants, a topic presently being investigated by Kevin Green.

At first glance it would appear that the proportions of the different classes of persons: (Tasmanian born where the birthplace is known; colonial born but of uncertain place; free arrivals; probable convicts and certain convicts) move in parallel through the sequence of cohorts. Closer examination of these graphs, however, shows there are subtle differences in proportions of brides and grooms in these classes *within* cohorts as well as very obvious differences *between* cohorts. It is worth while questioning whether these subtle differences are significant. This is a case where a classic goodness of fit test like χ^2 can be applied. To do this we erected a null hypothesis: H_0 , that is we expected that any differences in numbers of colonials, convicts, *et al.* grooms and brides were due only to random fluctuations. Those instances where, in the one cohort, there were zero cases in the same category

for *both* grooms and brides were removed from the table. The expected frequency, f_e , in any one category was the mean of the number of grooms and the number of brides. Where this expected frequency was found to be <5 , adjacent classes were combined to avoid having to apply Yates' correction.¹³ By this means the number of classes was reduced from 74 to 57, meaning that we have 56 degrees of freedom. Calculation of χ^2 by the usual formula, $\chi^2 = \sum (f_o - f_e)^2 / f_e$, yielded a χ^2 value of 93.0443.

After consulting numerous tables for significance levels of χ^2 and finding none with 56 degrees of freedom, and to avoid hand calculation of the extrapolations suggested by Fisher and Yates,¹⁴ the purpose-written computer program, *Chisquareprobs*, mentioned in chapter 26 was used to calculate the exact significance level. For $\chi^2_{56} = 93.0443$, $\alpha = 0.001374$. There is only one chance in 727.802 or $(1/\alpha)$ that H_0 is valid. We can reject H_0 with $P=99.8626\%$ certainty since $P=100(1-\alpha)$ and must therefore accept H_1 (that any differences in numbers of colonials, convicts, *et al.* grooms and brides within cohorts were due to non-random causes).

28.4 Contrasts between convict era and post-transportation origins

Simple pie graph of the proportions of the different components: convict, likely to be convict, free arrivals, ambiguous, unknown and colonial-born, as defined in chapter 30, show that the marriage data are clearly divisible into two major time periods of contrasting character: the period of convict transportation, 1803-1853 and the period after transportation, 1854-1900. The cohort data for grooms for the period 1803 to 1855 and for 1856 to 1900 are given in Figure 28.6 demonstrate the contrast.

¹³ Fisher, Ronald A. and Frank Yates, 1948. *Statistical tables for biological, agricultural and medical research*. 3rd edition. London & Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, p2.

¹⁴ Fisher, Ronald A. and Frank Yates, 1948, p33.

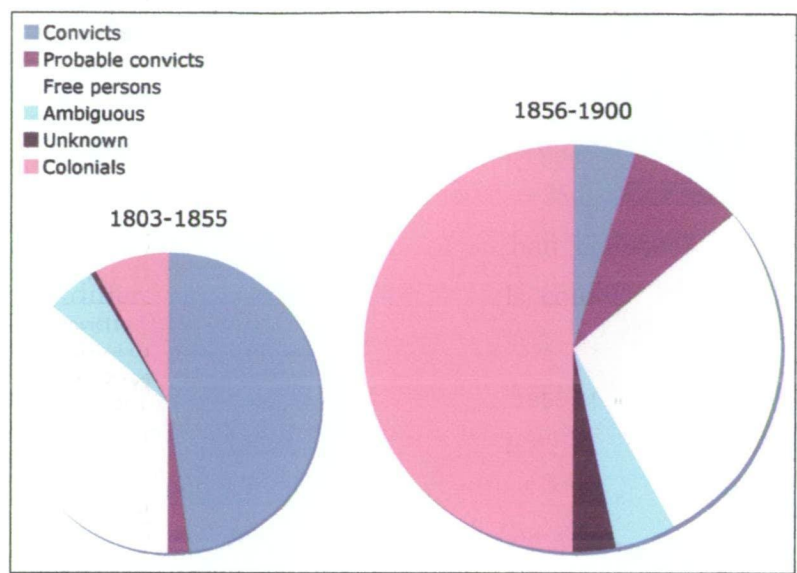


Figure 28.6 Origins of grooms, comparing 1803-1855 with 1856-1900.

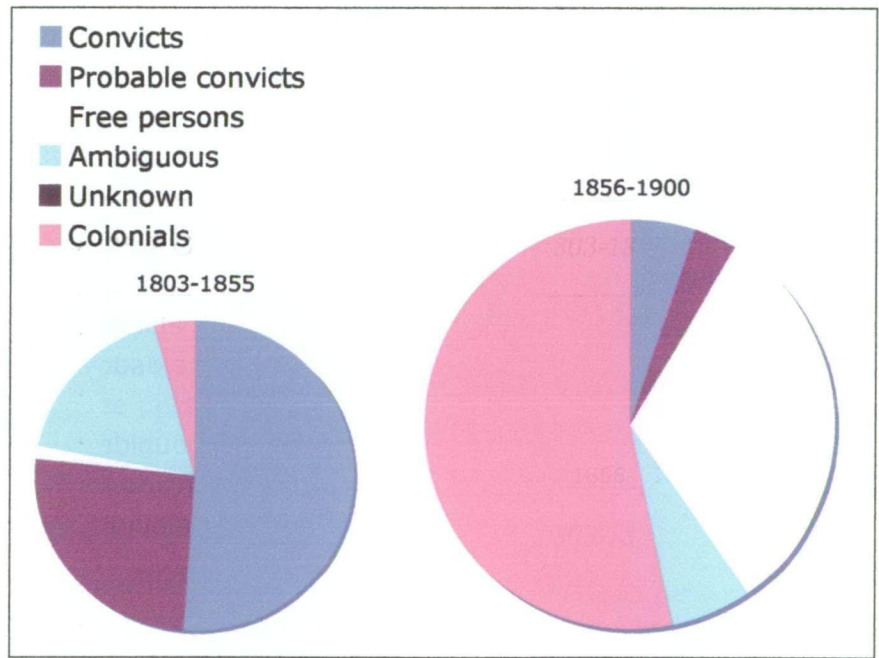


Figure 28.7 Origins of brides, comparing 1803-1855 with 1856-1900.

With this visual justification, it was thought worthwhile applying the χ^2 test to each part of the data: the 8 cohorts from 1803 to 1855 and the nine from 1856-1900, with the null hypothesis, H_0 , being the same as before.

For the period 1803-1855, after removing null classes and combining adjacent classes to avoid any $f_e < 5$, there remained 24 classes, and consequently 23 degrees of freedom. For the eight convict period cohorts, $\chi^2_{23} = 35.8618$, and $\alpha = 0.0426$. With $\alpha < 0.05$ we must reject H_0 because we have more than 95% likelihood (actually 95.7388%) of the differences in numbers of colonials, convicts, *et al.* grooms and

brides for the convict transportation period being significant and not due to random fluctuations.

For the nine post-transportation period cohorts, 1855-1900, there were fewer null classes requiring deletion, and fewer combinations of adjacent classes to avoid any $f_e < 5$. 33 classes resulted, and thus we have 32 degrees of freedom. Calculations yielded $\chi^2_{32} = 57.1824$, and $\alpha = 0.0040$. The H_0 in this case can be rejected with 99.5966% confidence: an even higher degree of certainty that non-random causes of differences in the number of brides and grooms in the categories operate in the post-transportation period than in the transportation period. We need to search for causes of difference.

29. Structure of the cohort data

We have established that the marriage data for Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families can be relied upon as a suitable predictor of the marriages in Tasmania as a whole. It is now appropriate to look more closely at the 17 individual marriage cohorts, and discover what they can tell us about internal migration and fertility in Tasmania — at least as revealed by the behaviour of the local study area families. The first cohort, 1803-1829 is in many ways atypical, being comprised of the very first pioneers of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts, some of whom had no residential connection at all. However, because it is numerically small it can readily be used as an example of the methodology followed for analysing all 17 cohorts, most of which are very much larger. The first cohort data are given in Table 29.1 through 29.7. Accompanying each table is an explanation of how it has been derived. After the discussion of the 1803-1820 cohort tables, the demographic data derived from the 17 cohort tables are treated in historical context. The collected cohort tables themselves are given in Appendix 2 on the CD-ROM.

29.1 Format of the cohort tables

Table 29.1
Families in the 1803-1820 Bothwell-Hamilton-Ouse Marriage Cohort

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Year/Folio	Groom	Status	Bride	Status	Loc 1 Ch1	Loc2 Ch2	Loc3 Ch3				Totals
1	1820/0369	Blackwell	FREE	Flintham	FREE	HOB T	4					4
1	1820/0419	Bromley	FREE	Greennow	FREE	HOB T	1	NNOR	3	HAMI	1	5
1	1819/0313	Butcher	FREE	Spires	FREE	HOB T	5					5
1	1816/00469	Cohen	FREE	Mary	AMBI	HOB T	3					3
1	1819/0300	Connolly	FREE	Watts	FREE	HOB T	1					1
1	1811/0065	Dacres	FREE	Cockerill	FREE	HOB T	0					0
1	1817/0253	Davis	CONV	Forbes	FREE	HOB T	2	NNOR	5			7
1	1820/0384	Elliott	FREE	Mackellar	FREE	HOB T	0					0
1	1803/0002	Garrett	CONV	Harvey	FREE	HOB T	0					0
1	1820/0377	Gunning	FREE	Harris	FREE	HOB T	0					0
1	1812/0103	Jillett	CONV	Bradshaw	CONV NI	HOB T	6	NNOR	4			10
1	1820/0390	Lascelles	FREE	Carty	AMBI	HOB T	1	NNOR	4			5
1	1808/0024	Lord	FREE	Risley	CONV	HOB T	4	NSW	1	HOB T	3	8
1	1805/0009	Mansfield	FREE NI	Chilvers	FREE	HOB T	5					5
1	1814/0140	Nichols	FREE	Kimberley	FREE	HOB T	6	CLAR	4			10
1	1818/0273	Paterson	FREE	O'Brian	FREE	HOB T	3	SORE	2			5
1	1815/0168	Rayner	FREE	Cullen	FREE NI	HOB T	6	NNOR	1			7
1	1819/0322	Rayner	FREE	Pyers	FREE NI	HOB T	1	NNOR	2	HAMI	7	10
1	1810/00096	Risby	CONV NI	Gibson	FREE	NORF	5	HOB T	1			6
1	1820/0421	Shone	CONV	Westlake	FREE NI	HOB T	3					3
1	1820/0380	Sponsford	FREE	Loftus	FREE NI	HOB T	0					0
1	1815/0189	Triffett	FREE NI	Scattergood	FREE NI	HOB T	5	NNOR	1			6
1	1815/0192	Triffett	FREE NI	Barnes	FREE NI	HOB T	4	NNOR	6			10
1	1813/0133	Watson	CONV	Williams	FREE NI	HOB T	14					14
1	1811/0068	Whitehead	CONV	Quinn	FREE	HOB T	2					2
1	1808/0021	Williams	CONV	Reardon	FREE NI	HOB T	10					10
26							91		34		11	136

In Table 29.1, and the remaining 16 cohorts, given in Appendix 2:

Column 1 is just for *counting* the number of families in the cohort, in this case 26.

Column 2 identifies the family by means of the *folio number*, usually of the marriage. This number consists of a year part and a folio part, given as a four or five digit number. Where the folio part has four digits it indicates that a record of the marriage has been found in the records of the Archives Office of Tasmania in Series RGD36. (For unions after 1838, the many volumes in RGD37 are used. See Table 10.2). Where the folio part has five digits, a marriage record has not been found. Instead the year and folio number of the record of the first child born to the family in Tasmania (or, more properly, Van Diemens Land for the time period prior to 1856) is used to identify the family. In the case of the cohorts before 1840, most data are from the transcripts of baptisms found in Archives Office in Series RGD32. For cohorts after 1838 the many volumes of Series RGD33 are used, in addition to many parish registers. We can say, for the five-digit cases, either that the union began in Tasmania and was never formally recorded, the marriage was recorded but the record has not survived, or else that the couple began their union elsewhere before migrating to Tasmania. Folio numbers in later cohorts that contain an "x" as the first digit in the folio part refer to marriages (or births of first child found in parish registers of Hamilton and Ouse), copies of which were *not* forwarded to the Registrar General.

Column 3 gives the surname of the groom or husband.

Column 4 gives the groom's status: free, convict, etc., or locally born, using the terms defined in Table 27.5.

Column 5 gives the surname of the bride or wife.

Column 6 gives the bride's status: free, convict, etc., or locally born, using the terms defined in Table 27.5.

Column 7 gives the four-letter code for location of the commencement of the union as determined by the place of marriage or, in its absence, the place of birth of the first child recorded in Tasmania. See Table 27.5 for an explanation of these four-letter location codes. In this earliest cohort, determined from the lands survey data discussed in chapter 27, this location is always Hobart but, for later cohorts, many other locations are found for the commencement of the union.

Column 8 gives the number of children for which a record can be found in the location given in column 7. If there are no data in any further columns except the last (totals) column then the family is considered, for the purposes of this investigation, not to have moved. This assumption of course may be proven invalid when children for the couple are sought in the records of other colonies, an investigation beyond the scope of this thesis.

Columns 9 and 10 and subsequent pairs of columns give the location and number of children recorded for each successive change of location of the family. Again it must be stressed that the location refers to the place of registration of the event, which may, or may not, be where the birth or baptism actually took place.

Totals, the last column, records the total number of children known to have been born to that union since its first recorded appearance in Tasmania.

The last row in the table records the total number of families in the cohort, the total number of children born at the first location and at the second and subsequent locations, and finally the total number of children born to the whole cohort.

In all cases there is a caveat applying to the word "number". It refers to the number determined from the records available. The true value of these numbers is very unlikely to be *less* than the figures given, but the true value could very well be *more*, due to under-reporting. This must be borne in mind.

From Table 29.1 and its equivalents for the other sixteen cohorts in Appendix 2, a great deal of useful information can be deduced on the origins of the brides and grooms. We can determine the locations where children were born, infer migration of families, evaluate variations in family size, and differential fertility between different "classes" of persons. These are briefly discussed in turn.

29.2 Origins of grooms and brides matrices

From columns four and six of Table 29.1 we can produce summaries of the origins of the couples, first in terms of absolute numbers (Table 29.2) and also in relative terms as percentages (Table 29.3). In these two tables, the numbers of brides occupy the *columns* except the last, and the numbers of grooms the *rows* except the last. The last column gives the totals for grooms and the last row the totals for brides.

Table 29.2
1803-1820 marriage cohort: origins (absolute)

	CONV	CONAM	FREE	AMBI	HAMI	HOBT	NNOR	Grooms
CONV	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	8
CONAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREE	1	0	15	2	0	0	0	18
AMBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOBT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brides	2	0	22	2	0	0	0	26

Table 29.3
1803-1820 marriage cohort: origins (relative)

	CONV	CONAM	FREE	AMBI	HAMI	HOBT	NNOR	Grooms
CONV	3.85	0.00	26.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.77
CONAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FREE	3.85	0.00	57.69	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.23
AMBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAMI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HOBT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NNOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brides	7.69	0.00	84.62	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

29.3 The births and migration matrices

A births and migration matrix has been derived from the data in each basic cohort table. That for the first cohort is given below. The remaining tables are given in Appendix 3.

Table 29.4
1803-1820 marriage cohort births and population movement

Families=26	BOTH	CLAR	HAMI	HOBT	NNOR	NSW	SORE	sums	Gain/loss	
BOTH	0							0	0	BOTH
CLAR		4						4	6	CLAR
HAMI			8					8	6	HAMI
HOBT		6		90	26	4	3	129	-29	HOBT
NNOR			6		26			32	20	NNOR
NSW				10		6		16	-6	NSW
SORE							2	2	-2	SORE
sums	0	10	14	100	52	10	5	191	-5	
mobility	0	2.5	1.75	1.11	2	1.67	2.5	11.5	140	1.92
	BOTH	CLAR	HAMI	HOBT	NNOR	NSW	SORE	sums	Children:	136

What follows is more concerned with design than data, since for the first cohort the latter are almost insignificant. The matrix is divided into two non-symmetric triangles by its diagonal, in which the cells are shaded and the values given in bold-face type. The first (top left) value, 26 is the number of families in the cohort. The last (bottom right) value, 136, is the number of children born to the 26 families. The second value in the diagonal and the next six values down it are the 0 children registered in Bothwell, 4 in Clarence, 8 in Hamilton, 90 in Hobart, 26 in New Norfolk, 6 in New South Wales and 2 in Sorell.

To calculate the number of children moving, inspect Table 29.1. As an example, marriage 1814/0140 of William Melmer Nichols, a free man who held land in the local study area, and Hannah Kimberley, also free, married at St David’s, Hobart. The union resulted in six children registered in Hobart, and another four registered in Clarence, making a total of ten children. We infer that the six children registered in Hobart moved to Clarence. The convention in the matrix is “moved from ROW

to COLUMN". So 26 children registered in Hobart moved to New Norfolk who, added to the 26 children born in New Norfolk, gives the sum for the NNOR column of 52. Taking the HOBART row, 90 children of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families were registered in Hobart, but 6 moved to Clarence, 26 to New Norfolk, 4 to New South Wales and 3 to Sorell, making a total for the row of 129.

The difference between the sum of the Hobart column and the Hobart row is 100-129 or -29, tabulated in the **gain/loss** column. Thus Hobart "lost" 29 children to other settlements. The position on the diagonal where the sums row intersects the sums column contains a value which is the sum of all children, born and moving, in this instance 191.

The ratio of this sum and the number of children born (191/136) is 1.404 which is the **mobility index** for the cohort. **Mobility**, the last row of the matrix containing values, is the ratio between the sums of the columns and the sums of the rows, and expresses the mobility of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families to and/or from each settlement. So Hamilton, where 8 children were born and to which 6 children moved has a mobility of $(8+6)/8$, or 1.75. The **mean mobility** of the cohort is given in the last value of the mobility row. It is the mean of the non-zero mobility values of each settlement.

Right at the outset we must state the obvious potential fallacies inherent in the assumptions underlying these calculations for the earliest cohorts. The places are places of registration (baptism until 1838), not necessarily the places of birth. The tabulations for mobility are of the children, not of parents and children. This was done because whole family may not actually have moved from the first location to the second (or subsequent) locations. The mother of the child(ren) registered or baptized may have moved to the location of her mother's settlement (or another location!) for the birth, and the other children remained with the father. After the birth she and the child may have returned. We have no way of knowing. Especially in large families, by the time the younger children were born, the elder could have been in employment elsewhere, married, or deceased. We have tabulated what we can, in the absence of anything better. Thus the indices are to be regarded as indicative rather than definitive, and although much can be inferred from them, they will certainly not be "the last word". Further refinements in the record linkage process will no doubt fine-tune the figures, but it is unlikely that that the conclusions to be drawn from these future refinements will entirely invalidate the inferences drawn from them in this thesis.

There are also caveats with respect to at least the last three cohorts. For these we may trust the marriage data up until 1899, but we must hold increasing doubts

about the births, migration and fertility data the closer we get to 1900. The data for all births, especially those occurring in Bothwell up to 1920 are not yet to hand.

29.4 Fertility data

Also derivable from the cohort tables are estimates of family size and fertility. For the latter we can differentiate between the fertility experience of convict mothers, free-arrival mothers and Tasmanian-born, which begins to address a question raised in the introduction. Family size data for the first cohort are tabulated in Table 29.5.

Table 29.5
1803-1820 marriage cohort: number of children born

Family size	number of families	children
16	0	0
15	0	0
14	1	14
13	0	0
12	0	0
11	0	0
10	5	50
9	0	0
8	1	8
7	2	14
6	2	12
5	5	25
4	1	4
3	2	6
2	1	2
1	1	1
0	5	0
sum	26	136

The family with fourteen children was that of Richard Watson, convict on the ship Ann that arrived in Sydney 1 January 1810, and Hannah Williams, born to convict parents Rachael Huddy and Isaac Williams on Norfolk Island. Hannah left Norfolk Island with her mother and five siblings on the City of Edinburgh for Hobart Town on 3 September 1808.¹ Richard Watson arrived in Van Diemens Land in March 1810 on the Union. Their descendants married into a great many other pioneer and later families. We encountered their youngest and ne’er-do-well son, Billy (William Henry), the “public house loafer”, in chapter 12 on contemporary narrative and community reconstitution. The reconstituted family is given with dozens of others in the appendices on the CD-ROM.

¹ Schaffer, Irene and Thelma McKay, 1992. *Exiled! three times over: profiles of Norfolk Islanders exiled to Van Diemen’s Land, 1807-13*. Hobart: St David’s Park, pp. 53 and 226.

Table 29.6 tabulates the number of children born to the different types of unions. These unions were given in Table 29.2 (marriage cohort origins (absolute)). Of the 26 families in the cohort, it appears from the evidence to hand that five were childless. Childless families are conspicuous among the convict period cohorts, and one can only expect that when large-scale data New South Wales and Victoria are brought into the project, children may yet be found for some of these families.

Table 29.6
1803-1820 marriage cohort: number of children born by parents' origin

	CONV	CONAM	FREE	AMBI	HAMI	HOBT	NNOR	Sums
CONV	10	0	42	0	0	0	0	52
CONAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREE	8	0	68	8	0	0	0	84
AMBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOBT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sums	18	0	110	8	0	0	0	136

The data in Tables 29.2 and 29.6 can be manipulated to produce data on the fertility of the women in these unions. It is conventional in studies of fertility to ignore the fertility of males, though it could easily be calculated from the data by adding another column. Data for the children of the grooms again occupy the rows, and for the brides the columns. For example, ten children were born to unions of convict men and convict women; eight children were born to unions of free men and convict women, and 68 to unions both parties being free (including one or both born on Norfolk Island).

Female fertility is tabulated in Table 29.7, where the same conventions apply.

Table 29.7
1803-1820 marriage cohort: fertility by parents' origin

	CONV	CONAM	FREE	AMBI	HAMI	HOBT	NNOR	Sums
CONV	10.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00
CONAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FREE	8.00	0.00	4.53	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.53
AMBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAMI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HOBT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NNOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sums	18.00	0.00	10.53	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.53
Means	9.00	0.00	5.24	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.23

For the 1803-1820 marriage cohort, the mean fertility was 5.23 children per union. In this instance the mean fertility of convict women, calculated as 9.00, exceeds the mean fertility of free-arrival women which was 5.24. As can be seen

from Table 29.1, most of the free-arrival women were Norfolk Islanders, themselves the daughters of convicts of the First and Second Fleets. Many more of the menfolk from Norfolk Island settled in the New Norfolk and Clarence Plains districts, with which the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families frequently had connection as will be seen in the data of the later cohorts.

The real usefulness of this series of tables only becomes apparent when the data from successive cohorts are tabulated so that we can get a sense of changes through time. These changes were quite dramatic, as one would expect from the changes in marriage data discussed in the previous chapter. Because the marriage data clearly indicated profound differences between pre and post cessation of transportation experience, this same division is followed in the cross-cohort comparison tables, which, coincidentally allows easier formatting of the tables on the page than had they not been divided.

30. Cross-cohort comparisons

30.1 Fertility parameters for colonial Tasmania

Tables 30.1 and 30.2 give the number of children known to have been born to each of the over 2300 families in the districts of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse and their outliers. From the time of settlement until the mid to late 1850s, the average number of children born to families increased, only to taper off towards the end of the century. Note, however, that we cannot be certain of the completed family size for the last three or four marriage cohorts because many families, especially towards 1899, had not completed their childbearing, so the figures for these cohorts are minima.

Table 30.1
Completed family size, Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse for the period 1803-1855

Number of children In family	1803 -1820	1821 -1825	1826 -1830	1831 -1835	1836 -1840	1841 -1845	1846 -1850	1851 -1855
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
12	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
11	0	1	0	1	2	0	5	4
10	5	1	0	2	0	7	2	9
9	0	0	1	2	1	7	5	3
8	1	2	1	3	4	3	11	6
7	2	1	1	2	5	5	7	12
6	2	1	1	4	4	6	7	16
5	5	2	2	1	3	8	6	21
4	1	2	4	3	8	4	6	18
3	2	0	3	3	5	15	13	30
2	1	6	3	2	17	21	35	25
1	1	6	2	3	19	23	29	60
0	5	4	3	1	39	45	45	64
Number of families in cohort	26	26	21	29	107	146	171	276
Number of children on record	136	86	73	168	237	418	491	866
Mean family size= Children/families	5.23	3.31	3.48	5.79	2.21	2.86	2.87	3.14

It is also obvious that these tables are not telling us anything about those families that entered observation with children born elsewhere, especially in Britain. To identify such was a major purpose of the five volumes of my *Van Diemens Land Heritage* project, described in chapter 11. I cannot be sure that the lineages presented in those volumes are either a representative or large enough sample, so although some Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families are found in them, to avoid bias, data on them have *not* been included in these tables that follow, which tabulate only persons identified in the civil and church registers.

As well, especially after 1836, it is apparent that many families are not only leaving the district, but leaving the colony. Those that moved to other districts and had children that entered into the colonial record have been identified and included,

but many have faded completely from the colonial historical record, or never entered it.

Table 30.2
Completed family size, Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse for the period 1856-1899

Number of children in family	1856 -1860	1861 -1865	1866 -1870	1871 -1875	1876 -1880	1881* -1885	1886* -1890	1891* -1895	1896* -1899
16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
14	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
13	2	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
12	4	3	4	2	1	1	3	1	1
11	4	9	4	7	4	2	0	0	1
10	3	6	8	7	7	4	2	1	2
9	5	8	5	9	7	19	1	1	0
8	5	6	10	10	13	15	6	1	0
7	17	3	5	20	18	20	5	4	1
6	11	13	11	12	14	20	9	7	3
5	14	15	13	12	11	15	16	8	3
4	20	8	7	4	10	14	25	18	6
3	17	9	16	10	16	8	11	17	5
2	28	14	18	24	12	16	13	23	26
1	48	50	38	63	50	64	33	29	46
0	35	28	16	11	14	7	9	13	23
Number of families in cohort	216	175	158	193	183	205	134	123	118
Number of children on record	767	667	654	788	801	876*	487*	347*	234*
Mean family size= Children/families	3.55	3.81	4.14	4.08	4.38	4.27*	3.63*	2.82*	1.98*

* minimum figures: childbearing period not completed

It appears, from the data in Table 30.2, that our local study area was going through the fertility transition. Such a conclusion is altogether premature, as the data for the very period under discussion are incomplete.

Table 30.3 gives fertility parameters for the convict period cohorts, and Table 30.4 for the cohorts after Van Diemens Land put off its convict garb and paraded before the world as Tasmania. Note that for Table 30.4 the same caveat about uncompleted child-bearing given above for Table 30.2 also applies. Reliable and complete local data for the early twentieth century are unavailable, so fertility calculations for unions in at least the last three or four cohorts are thus invalid.

Table 30.3
Uncorrected fertility parameters for the convict period, 1803-1855

Cohorts	1803 -1820	1821 -1825	1826 -1830	1831 -1835	1836 -1840	1841 -1845	1846 -1850	1851 -1855
Number of families in cohort	26	26	21	29	107	146	171	276
Number of children on record	136	86	73	168	237	418	491	866
Number of proved illegitimate births	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
% of births proven to be illegitimate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46
Convict fertility	9.00	0.00	4.00	6.17	1.33	1.91	2.12	2.80
Convict/ambiguous fertility	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.14	2.50
Free Arrival fertility	5.24	3.61	4.21	5.81	3.12	3.60	3.21	3.57
Ambiguous fertility	0.00	3.00	1.50	6.00	1.64	2.00	0.67	1.00
Colonial born fertility	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.13	5.00	3.72	4.63
Mean family size	5.23	3.31	3.48	5.79	2.21	2.86	2.87	3.14
Number of apparently childless unions	5	4	3	1	39	45	67	64
Percentage apparently childless families	19.23	15.39	14.29	3.45	36.45	30.82	34.18	23.19
Fertility of unions known to have children	6.48	3.91	4.06	6.00	3.49	4.14	4.72	4.08

Table 30.4
Uncorrected fertility parameters for the post-convict period, 1856-1899

Cohorts	1856 -1860	1861 -1865	1866 -1870	1871 -1875	1876 -1880	1881 -1885	1886 -1890	1891 -1895	1896 -1900
Number of families in cohort	216	175	158	193	183	205*	134*	123*	118*
Number of children on record	767	667	654	788	801	876*	487*	347*	234*
Number of proved illegitimate births	1	1	0	1	2	5*	4*	15*	12*
% of births proven to be illegitimate	0.13	0.15	0.00	0.13	0.25	0.57*	0.82*	4.32*	5.13*
Convict fertility	3.18	3.77	1.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Convict/ambiguous fertility	0.00	3.31	1.43	2.17	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Free Arrival fertility	3.59	3.85	3.48	3.55	4.15	3.26	4.32	incomplete data	
Ambiguous fertility	3.25	2.00	0.00	3.30	2.38	2.70	2.55	incomplete data	
Colonial born fertility	5.24	4.04	5.11	4.64	5.09	5.07	3.66	incomplete data	
Mean family size	3.55	3.81	4.14	4.08	4.38	4.27	3.63	incomplete data	
Number of apparently childless unions	35	28	16	11	14	7	9	13	23
Percentage apparently childless families	16.2	15.82	10.13	5.70	7.65	3.42	6.72	10.48	19.49
Fertility of unions known to have children	4.24	4.54	4.61	4.34	4.74	4.42*	3.90*	3.15*	2.46*

* indicates incomplete data

Not only do Tables 30.3 and 30.4 show changes in time in fertility *per se*, but they strongly hint at variations in population stability, and the cyclic changes in the economy to be discussed below.

There is very little literature on convict fertility apart from the tables in Portia Robinson's *The hatch and brood of time*¹. Section 9.4 of this thesis addressed the question of convicthood as contraceptive, using data from the applications of convicted persons for permission to marry. We concluded that many unions with convicted women were childless. However, chapters 28 and 29 clearly showed that it was the spike in numbers of female convicts arriving in Van Diemens Land that produced a corresponding spike in the number of marriages. Tables 30.3 and 30.4 show there was also a corresponding increase in the numbers of children born. Does this observation invalidate the hypothesis that marriage with a female convict was likely to reduce the number of children born to the union, other things being equal? Many such women had deprived childhoods, especially those from the urban slums. Many had been married and had borne children before their convictions and transportation. If one accurately reads "between the lines" of the many formulaic comments about the "loose" behaviour and "dissipation" of convicts and the "lower classes" of free settlers we might well find a cause of lower fecundity due to high rates of venereal disease.

One suspects that the sample for the local study area shown in Table 30.3 is too small to draw valid conclusions from, but an attempt was made. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to predict the percentage of childless families from the percentage of convict brides in the 17 cohorts. It yielded $r=0.7376$, with 15 degrees of freedom, and the significance level was very high, with $\alpha<0.001$ and

¹ Robinson, Portia, 1985. *The hatch and brood of time. A study of the first generation of native-born white Australians 1788-1828*, Vol. 1. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

$P > 99.9\%$. We do *not* know, however what proportion of these apparently childless couples remained in Tasmania and were indeed childless, and how many migrated elsewhere and had children. The significant coefficient may simply be an artefact of that ignorance. Extension of data-mining to the records of Victoria and New South Wales may settle the argument, but their records, as found in the *Australian Vital Records Index*, are less able to permit accurate identification than the *Tasmanian Pioneers Index*. Such an investigation is beyond the scope of this present thesis, though it will be pursued at a later date.

A less satisfying result accrued from comparing convict fertility (or more properly, average number of children born to convict brides) as given in Tables 30.3 and 30.4 with the percentage of the brides in the cohort who were convicts. Pearson's $r = 0.2067$, for which $\alpha > 0.1$ for the 17 cohorts (15 degrees of freedom), a non-significant coefficient which indicates we cannot predict convict fertility just from the number of convict brides with any reliability. When the correlation coefficient was calculated for only the pre-1855 cohorts, $r = -0.3244$ which, with 6 degrees of freedom, is not significant, but nevertheless indicates an inverse relationship.

From the data derived from family reconstitution — for the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families at least — we cannot reliably conclude that convicthood reduced fertility. Recourse may in future be had to the (as yet undigitized) customs and police records to identify those who left as these records identify the ship of *arrival* for those departing. The names of persons can then be matched with the convict indents for the ship named to distinguish free passengers and crew from convict transportees. As we saw in the chapter 9, on convict applications for permission to marry, the additional nominal data on ship of arrival is enormously helpful in differentiating between persons of the same name. Even the customs and police records may not prove the hypothesis one way or the other, as the departures records are incompletely preserved, and one is therefore likely to encounter problems of non-representativeness in such a sample. Furthermore, although official vigilance to detect “bolters” among the émigrés was high in the 1850s, by the 1860s, the field in the form to record ship of arrival was infrequently filled in, as Kellaway found for those who departed for the Otago gold fields.² Perhaps a better answer, though one even more fraught with the increased problems of nominal ambiguity because of the greater populations of those colonies, lies in extending the

² Kellaway, R.G., 1999. Tasmania and the Otago Gold Rush 1861-1865. *Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Papers and Proceedings* ,46 (4): 213-229.

record linkage process to identify the emigrating emancipists and “bolters” in the records of persons arriving in Victoria and New South Wales.

The decline through time in the percentage of families that were apparently childless may indeed represent the greater relative fertility of the increasing number of native-born women in the cohorts after 1846. Further investigation is required.

30.2 Unrecorded marriage ratios

We have examined some of the reasons why a marriage might go unrecorded in chapters 9 and 11. We saw how marriages went unrecorded during transitions between recording systems, and changes in clergy. Two of the unexamined causes are internal migration and immigration of free settlers, mostly from the United Kingdom. The Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts have already proven to be very successful predictors of marriages for the whole island in the nineteenth century. For that reason we will use changes in the ratio of the number of unrecorded marriages to the total number of unions, expressed as a percentage for each marriage cohort in the study region as a predictor for the levels of immigration. There ought to be a high correlation between high levels of unrecorded marriages and high proportions of persons believed to have been born (and presumably married) elsewhere. Changes in the percentage of unrecorded marriages are tabulated in Tables 30.5 and 30.6:

Table 30.5
Unrecorded marriages for the convict period, 1803-1855

Cohorts	1803 -1820	1821 -1825	1826 -1830	1831 -1835	1836 -1840	1841 -1845	1846 -1850	1851 -1855
Nuptiality Parameters								
Total number of families	26	26	21	29	107	146	196	276
Families with marriage records	24	15	16	23	79	90	163	219
Families without marriage record	2	11	5	6	28	56	33	57
Percentage unrecorded marriages	7.69	42.31	23.81	20.69	26.17	38.36	16.84	20.65

Table 30.6
Unrecorded marriages for the post-convict period, 1856-1899

Cohorts	1856 -1860	1861 -1865	1866 -1870	1871 -1875	1876 -1880	1881 -1885	1886 -1890	1891 -1895	1896 -1900
Nuptiality Parameters									
Total number of families	216	177	158	193	183	205	134	124	118
Families with marriage records	130	115	103	124	111	129	86	87	88
Families without marriage records	86	62	55	69	72	77	48	37	30
Percentage unrecorded marriages	39.81	35.03	34.81	35.75	39.34	37.38	35.82	29.84	25.42

Pearson’s product moment coefficient of correlation was calculated to test for a relationship between the percentage of unrecorded marriages and the percentage of grooms and brides who were convicts, free arrivals, and colonial born. Results are

given in Table 30.7. Correlation coefficients were not calculated for CONAM (presumed to be convict, but doubtful). Nor were they calculated for AMBI (presumed to be colonial born but unable to be assigned to a registration district). These omissions were because the level of certainty about these figures is intrinsically low.

Table 30.7
Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation
for unrecorded marriages, 1803-1900 cohorts

	Convict Grooms	Convict Brides	Free arrival Grooms	Free arrival Brides	Colonial Grooms	Colonial Brides
r=	0.0354	-0.3758	-0.0851	-0.3132	-0.5422	0.3691
d.f.	15	15	15	15	15	15
α =	unrelated	>0.1	unrelated	>0.1	0.01< α <0.05	>0.1

The only significant relationship was the inverse one between the number of colonial-born grooms and the number of unrecorded marriages. For this, $0.01 < \alpha < 0.05$ and P , the percentage significance, is thus greater than 95.0%. This is itself interesting: indicating that as the proportion of colonial-born grooms in the cohorts increase, so the proportion of unrecorded marriages decreases, and that the likelihood of this being due to chance is between 1 and 5 percent.

Since we found quite different proportions of marriage population components before and after the cessation of convict transportation, the calculations were repeated for the same cohort groups as in Tables 30.3 and 30.4. See Tables 30.8 and 30.9 for the results.

Table 30.8
Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation
for unrecorded marriages, 1803-1855 cohorts

	Convict Grooms	Convict Brides	Free arrival Grooms	Free arrival Brides	Colonial Grooms	Colonial Brides
r=	-0.3616	-0.0911	0.2316	-0.1309	-0.0733	-0.0435
d.f.	6	6	6	6	6	6
α =	>0.1	unrelated	>0.1	unrelated	>0.1	unrelated

Table 30.9
Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation
for unrecorded marriages, 1856-1900 cohorts

	Convict Grooms	Convict Brides	Free arrival Grooms	Free arrival Brides	Colonial Grooms	Colonial Brides
r=	0.4080	0.4200	0.6930	0.5733	-0.4946	-0.5200
d.f.	7	7	7	7	7	7
α =	>0.1	>0.1	0.01< α <0.05	0.05< α <0.1	>0.1	>0.1

None of the coefficients for the convict period reached a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$, so none of the population components could be regarded as a reliable

predictor of the number of unrecorded marriages for the cohorts before 1855. In other words, the problems of record keeping or the lack thereof, were systemic, and not biased towards any social group. However in the period after cessation of convict transportation, as hypothesized, it is the free-arrival families, unions commenced prior to their arrival in Tasmania that significantly contribute towards the number of unions for which no marriage record could be found in the Tasmanian records. For the brides, P is marginally less than 95%, but for the grooms $P>95\%$. It would seem that the level of free arrivals does indeed contribute to the percentage of unrecorded marriages, and most especially after 1855.

We can also perform Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation for unrecorded marriages as predicted by the mean mobility figures and mobility ratios of the individual settlements which contributed to the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse populations, (defined in section 30.3) for the whole study period (1803-1900) and also for periods before and after cessation of convict transportation. These parameters are indicators of the degree to which families that resided at one time in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts moved about the island, or in other words the internal component of migration. Tables 30.10 and 30.11 tabulate these mobility parameters together with percentage of unrecorded marriages for the cohorts before and after cessation of convict transportation.

Table 30.10
Unrecorded marriages, mean mobility between settlements and mobility ratios for the convict period, 1803-1855

Cohorts	1803 -1820	1821 -1825	1826 -1830	1831 -1835	1836 -1840	1841 -1845	1846 -1850	1851 -1855
Percentage unrecorded marriages	7.69	42.31	23.81	20.69	26.17	38.36	16.84	20.65
Mean mobility between settlements	1.90	3.93	2.52	1.72	1.89	2.39	2.64	2.62
Mobility ratios	1.40	1.50	1.63	1.48	1.53	1.42	1.39	1.59

Table 30.11
Unrecorded marriages, mean mobility between settlements and mobility ratios for the post-convict period, 1856-1899

Cohorts	1856 -1860	1861 -1865	1866 -1870	1871 -1875	1876 -1880	1881 -1885	1886 -1890	1891 -1895	1896 -1900
Percentage unrecorded marriages	39.81	35.03	34.81	35.75	39.34	37.38	35.82	29.84	25.42
Mean mobility between settlements	1.59	1.53	1.53	2.88	2.49	2.49	1.95	1.91	1.21
Mobility ratios	1.59	1.51	1.37	1.59	1.42	1.53	1.41	1.26	1.03

For the whole time period, 1803-1900, the 17 cohorts yield both mean mobility between settlements figures and mobility ratios but neither correlates significantly with percentage of unrecorded marriages. ($r=0.2261$ and $r=0.1520$, respectively, with 15 degrees of freedom. In both cases $\alpha>0.1$). Mean mobility between

settlements correlates with percentage of unrecorded marriages at the α just less than the 0.05 level ($r=0.6294$ with 6 degrees of freedom) for the 1803-1855 marriage cohorts. This is just above the critical $P=95\%$ level and can be regarded as significant, though only marginally.

For the cohorts after 1855, there is no significant correlation between percentages of unrecorded marriages and (1) free brides; (2) convict grooms; (3) convict brides; (4) colonial-born grooms and (5) colonial-born brides. For these five cases, coefficients of 0.5733; 0.4080; 0.4200; -0.4950 and -0.5200 resulted, all with 7 degrees of freedom and significance levels of $0.05 < \alpha < 0.1$. For colonial-born grooms and brides, there is a tendency for the level of unrecorded marriages to decrease as the proportion of native-born brides and grooms increased, but not to a statistically significant degree, because, as one would expect there is greater likelihood, other things being equal, of the native-born Tasmanians having their marriage recorded in Tasmania.

30.3 Significant correlations with migration

However, significant correlations do exist between three parameters derived from the post-1855 cohort data. These are (1) the ratio between number of children changing place of residence between settlements and the number of children born; (2) the proportion of the grooms who were free arrivals; and (3) the percentage of marriages that were unrecorded. It is rather more difficult to deduce what these statistics might mean than to calculate them. They appear in Table 30.10, with correlation coefficients in the top triangle of the matrix and significance levels in the bottom triangle. In all cases there were 7 degrees of freedom. The first correlation listed above should be disregarded as the two variables are not independent because, of course, those changing place of residence in Tasmania include those born in Tasmania!

Table 30.12
Significant correlations for the post-1855 marriage cohorts

	Mobility ratio	% Free-arrival grooms	percentage of marriages (unrecorded)
Mobility ratio	xxx	$r=0.7113$	$r=0.8779$
% Free-arrival grooms	$0.01 < \alpha < 0.05$	xxx	$r=0.6930$
% of marriages (unrecorded)	$\alpha < 0.001$	$0.01 < \alpha < 0.05$	xxx

There is a significant relationship between the two migration components: (1) high levels in-migration of families commenced elsewhere, and (2) high values of the mobility ratio, that is the ratio between number of children moving and the number of children born. This is used as a surrogate for levels of internal migration within the colony. Both seem to contribute to an under-recording of marriages. The first component is obvious and easy to explain: in-migration. For the second component, we can hypothesize that, after 1855, and most especially in the late 1880s and 1890s, many local-born husbands from highly mobile families were disinclined to undertake unions regularized by the conventions of church or state and took a more casual attitude to mating and fatherhood.

30.4 Illegitimacy

This conclusion about the prevalence of *de facto* unions is reinforced, especially for the period after 1870, by an examination of the number of “unknown” fathers, or in other words in the number of illegitimate children, recorded as born to women in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts in the marriage cohort tables of Appendix 2. Such children were sometimes referred to as “spinster’s child”, especially in the parish records.

One has, at present, no sure way of determining the level of bastardy that went unrecorded. The nineteenth century registrations of 156 deaths in Bothwell of children under the age of 1 were examined to identify illegitimate children whose births were never registered. Only two were securely identified as unrecorded ex-nuptial births. Though Emmeline Lomon’s birth was not registered, she is more correctly identified as Emmeline Lemon, and her parents, James and Matilda Lemon née Reid had married 4 years before.³ Ellen Sims,⁴ was the daughter of transient Henry Sims, and Emma Jones⁵ was the daughter of the transient Owen McGlone Jones. Edward Stanley Counter⁶ was the son of Henry and Emily Counter for whom no marriage record has been found, but they had other children later in the district. An unnamed male infant⁷ was the son of transients Patrick and Celia Thurley. Henry William Done⁸ was the infant son of transients George Guife (or more properly Guise, if my palaeography is adequate) Done and his wife Sarah

³ Death record: RGD35/17 : BT50/0044; parents’ marriage: RGD37/05 : 1846/0533

⁴ Death record: RGD35/23 : BT55/0116.

⁵ Death record: RGD35/26 : BT58/0010.

⁶ Death record: RGD35/26 : BT58/0018.

⁷ Death record: RGD35/26 : BT58/0019.

⁸ Death record: RGD35/26 : BT58/0002.

Ann. There is more likelihood that Lavinia Bradshaw,⁹ daughter of John and Elizabeth may have been illegitimate. Her parents' marriage record has not been located, but the Bradshaw extended family flourished in the area. Neither has that of John Bradshaw (maybe even the same man!) and Bridget, whose daughter, Mary,¹⁰ was buried fifteen days later. Only the unnamed child who died in 1875, daughter¹¹ of Ellen Brimfield née Hales, seems to be illegitimate. Ellen Brimfield lived variously in Bothwell, Green Ponds and Hobart, but Ellen's husband, John, the reputed father of her seven legitimate children, died aged 38 in Hobart in 1873. Another ex-nuptial child, Lily¹² was born to Ellen in Hobart in 1876. There is another definite illegitimate child's death in Bothwell,¹³ for the surname on the death certificate is that of the mother. However the father's full name is recorded also, and there is no record of marriage. The families of the parents, James Swindell and Eliza Smith, had been resident in the Bothwell district for years.

Similar comparisons have been performed for Hamilton. Indeed, the greater number of illegitimate births for the last decade of the nineteenth century were due to conceptions by unmarried women in the Hamilton municipality, and a study of the surnames of these girls indicates that the majority of them were living up-country in the valleys of the Ouse and Kenmere rivers and Black Bobs rivulet, and they were the daughters of farm labourers, and small-time farmers on rental properties.

We need to search for reasons why there should be a significant correlation between cohort mobility ratios (ratios between number of children moving and the number of children born) and percentage of grooms who were free arrivals. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, as Figure 10.2 indicates, land available for settlement was increasingly challenging.

Land suitable for agriculture within the study sample municipalities had almost all been alienated from the Crown before 1884. Land suitable for extensive pastoralism had also mostly been taken up, principally as leasehold land, rather than freehold purchases, even the land that, in the winter, was described as fit for neither man nor beast, was being used very profitably for summer pasture. The owners and lessees of these extensive "Lake Country" properties included the landed gentry of the Green Ponds, Oatlands and Brighton municipalities as well as the great landowners of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse.

⁹ Death record: RGD35/28 : BT60/0353

¹⁰ Death record: RGD35/28 : BT60/0354

¹¹ Death record: RGD35/43 : BT75/0003.

¹² Birth record: RGD33/11 : 1876/02167.

¹³ Death record: RGD35/46 : BT78/0003

Through time, in order to find land at a price they could afford, new arrivals as well as the younger sons of earlier settlers had to purchase or lease in areas not already taken up: areas of progressively higher altitude, steeper slope angles, higher precipitation, and to undertake the clearance of heavier timber prior to undertaking farming activities.

Who were those who moved? To answer that we need to look closely at the cohort matrices which tabulate the number of children born to couples who had connection to Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse and their outliers, either by their own birth, or the birth of at least one of their children. These are given in Appendix 2, and from them are extracted the cohort migration data given in the next chapter.

31. Internal migration

In section 29.3 we touched briefly upon two measures of migration: the migration ratio (the ratio between the number of children moving and the number born for each marriage cohort) and mean mobility (the mean of the non-zero mobility values of each settlement, averaged out for each cohort). These, it should be noted, are restricted to families that at one time resided in the local study area, and are uncorrected for deaths, which, in any case, were seriously under-recorded in Tasmania. Migration ratios are discussed in section 31.1

The laborious processes of family reconstitution were not actually used by Holderness though he suggested them as a possible approach to researching migration.¹ His suggestions have been taken up in this analysis of Tasmanian families and have yielded a wealth of data. The tables, cohort by cohort and family by family, are gathered together in Appendix 2. From these tables we can learn much about changes in the geographical location of families through time and these changes are mapped and discussed section 31.3.

Holderness did, however, make good use of nominal lists of surnames from the rural parishes of Yorkshire for the period 1777-1822. This technique has been also been applied to Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, with results that are discussed in section 31.2. In addition, it has been possible to apply a simple accounting process to the families who lived in the district at any time in the nineteenth century. This yielded, for the various districts of Tasmania to which families from the mountain valleys of the local study area moved, or from which they moved to Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, data on nett losses or gains. These are gathered together in Table 31.1.

31.1 Gains and losses through families moving

Before discussing the data in Appendix 2 in any significant detail it would be well to give a generalized picture of the movement of the nineteenth century families of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse and their outliers by tabulating the gains and losses for the civil registration districts involved. These are shown for the convict period cohorts in Table 31.1, and for the post-convict transportation period in Table 31.2. Reference needs to be made back to Table 8.1 (Years of establishment of registration districts in Tasmania during the period covered by the *Tasmanian*

¹ Holderness, B.A., 1969. Personal mobility in some rural parishes of Yorkshire, 1777-1822. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 42: 444-454.

Pioneers Index), as the number of registration districts increased through time. The districts before 1838 are a reconstruction of the 1838 pattern.

Table 31.1
Local gains and losses due to local study area families moving, 1803-1855

Cohorts	1803 -1820	1821 -1825	1826 -1830	1831 -1835	1836 -1840	1841 -1845	1846 -1850	1851 -1855	Gains losses
AVOC						-1			-1
BEAC									0
BOTH			8	2	0	-18	-13	-1	-22
BRIG			1		2	8		-4	7
CAMP					2		2	4	8
CLAR	6				-2		2	4	10
DELO							-2	13	11
EMUB									0
ESPE									0
EVAN									0
FING								-3	-3
FRAN								1	1
GEOR									0
GLAM								-4	-4
GORD									0
GREE			-2	-2	-1			16	11
HAMI	6	9	14	14	0	-14	6	-13	22
HOBT	-29	-11	-9	-18	-16	-16	-3	11	-91
HORT								2	2
HUON						4			4
KING									0
LAUN			-1	-1	2	1	3	3	7
LONG					2		-1	3	4
LYEL									0
MERS									0
MORV								-2	-2
NNOR	20	-8	-8	3	7	22	7	-13	30
OATL			-2	-1	-2	7	-6	-16	-20
PORT									0
PTCY			1	3					4
PTFR									0
PTSO									0
RICH					5	9	-1	-5	8
RING								11	11
SORE	3		-2		5			-2	4
SOUT									0
SPRI						2		-3	-1
STRA									0
TSMN		10				-4		1	7
ULVE									0
WARA									0
WEST							7	-2	5
ZEEH									0
ENG							-1		-1
NSW	-6				-4				-10
NZ									0
VIC					4			-1	3

These figures tabulate not the actual number of children moving, but the difference between the number of children arriving into and the number of children moving from the particular registration district. In every instance the families concerned have been identified as having had a life event in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts and their outliers. We assume that the parents moved with the children, though this may not always have been the case. Many fathers would move as well, hopefully in a temporary migration to seek work. The census schedules for the last three censuses of the nineteenth century have tables giving

data on absent husbands. There would have been numerous instances, undetectable through the present suite of techniques and data sources, of younger children temporarily staying with relatives while the mother moved to her parents' dwelling, or to that of a female sibling, or even to Hobart to a lying-in hospital if a difficult birth was anticipated.

Table 31.2
Local gains and losses due to local study area families moving, 1856-1899

Cohorts	1856 -1860	1861 -1865	1866 -1870	1871 -1875	1876 -1880	1881 -1885	1886 -1890	1891 -1895	1896 -1899	Gains losses
AVOC										0
BEAC			5		2			-1		6
BOTH	-15	-30	-9	7	-33	2	12	-6	-2	-74
BRIG	-9	-9	-4	0	4	-7	3	-3		-25
CAMP	-7	0	-2	2	-1	-3	-1	1		-11
CLAR	-7	6	-1			-2				-4
DELO	3		1		2		-2	-1		3
EMUB	-1			4		-2				1
ESPE	3		-2		-2					-1
EVAN							1			1
FING	0	-8	-4	12		-3				-3
FRAN	-4			0	-1	-3		-1		-9
GEOR		4		0	-1					3
GLAM	-1	-3	8	0	-2	4				6
GORD	-2		15			-2	-1			10
GREE	10	-2	-13	0	-7	-11	2	1	2	-18
HAMI	-11	-6	-11	-42	-15	20	-2	15	1	-51
HOBT	31	35	-4	19	3	-20	-8	-10	-1	45
HORT	0									0
HUON	-11		-2				-1	3		-11
KING	-2	9		11						18
LAUN	-1		12	5	5	-10	-2	-2		7
LONG	-1	-1		-3	4	-3	1	-3		-6
LYEL						5		10		15
MERS	0				4		4	-3		5
MORV	5	9		4						18
NNOR	-3	-4	2	3	23	-7	-6	4	-1	11
OATL	14	-7	-11	-1	1	3	-4	-6	1	-10
PORT		10		-2						8
PTCY	4		-1					-1		2
PTFR					2	8				10
PTSO	-1									-1
RICH	1	-1	3	-10	4	8				5
RING				6	10	11		2		29
SORE	-6	-1	-1		-2	6				-4
SOUT						5				5
SPRI	10	-1	2	5	1	1				18
STRA				8		-3	-1	-1		3
TSMN			7			-2				5
ULVE					-1					-1
WARA						5	-1			4
WEST	0		10	3						13
ZEEH							8	2		10
ENG										0
NSW										0
NZ	-1									-1
VIC										0

Then again, a grandmother or aunt, or even oldest daughter may have looked after the younger children in the family home when the mother moved to have the new baby. Should the infant be registered in a place other than the home district to which the mother returned, then all the children would be assumed, *wrongly*, to have moved to where the new baby was registered. Likewise, these figures do not include the number of children born in a district *after* the move. Such children

would be counted in the gains and losses in another district should they move after their birth and a further birth is recorded in the new place of settlement. These caveats must be borne in mind in interpreting the figures in Tables 31.1 and 31.2.

It will be further apparent that problems of interpretation of these data will arise because they are derived from marriage cohorts. This introduces an inevitable blurring of temporal precision. In this form, we cannot define precisely, from the data as tabulated above, *when* the migrations took place, except to say that they took place during the period between the year of marriage (within the five-year span of the cohort's establishment) and the end of the couple's child-bearing years. And that lack of precision is further inflated for the last three or four cohorts, for which full data on completed child-bearing are unavailable. There are equivalent problems arising in the earliest cohorts because of the small numbers of families involved and the potential for a single large family to give an inflated picture of migration simply because of its size. Temporal precision could be obtained by reference back to the raw data and the tables in Appendix 2.

These caveats aside, the data set can do what no other has yet been able to do: show the movement to and from the valleys of the Central Highlands. While that data set is here analyzed "in bulk" by way of marriage cohorts that span from marriage to the end of child-bearing, roughly twenty to twenty-five years for a cohort, they could be approached in many different ways, such as movement within intercensal periods, and from the names themselves could be tied to very specific places. Data for the earlier cohorts, certainly for those before 1860, are the only data to hand to provide such internal migration data before the crude tabulations from the census of 1871 became available.

Table 30.1 indicates the degree to which, during the convict transportation era, Hobart contributed to the population of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts. Except for the last (1851-1855) cohort, all the others indicate that Hobart lost children to the study area because families moved up-country after the birth of their earlier children. This exception might be explained by the comment of Peter Bolger on Hobart's "golden decade" that husbands, leaving for the Victorian goldfields, "parked" their families in Hobart until their return.² Many others, that this table

² Bolger, Peter, 1973. *Hobart Town*. Canberra: Australian National University Press.

cannot capture but that Appendix 2 does capture, left Hobart immediately after marriage, and even more families went up-country after their arrival in the colony with children, for many of whom we have no data.

Oatlands also contributed for five out of six cohorts during the convict period. Oatlands was settled before Bothwell,³ and there long continued (and still continues) a close connection between that community and Bothwell. The Anglican parishes, for example, have recently been amalgamated. The Scots connection between the settlements of Oatlands, Campbell Town, Bothwell and Hamilton has often been commented on.⁴

Hamilton and Ouse had a nett increase during the convict period, but lost families in the mid 1840s and again during the period of the Victorian gold-rush, not only to the gold diggings in Victoria but to neighbouring registration districts. It is intriguing that, in contrast, in the convict period, Bothwell itself lost more children than it gained, with the greatest loss during the convict period being during the severe economic depression of complex causation of the mid 1840s.⁵ As I wrote in the context of the failure, in 1844, of the banking firm of Archers, Gilles & Co., which was mortgagee for many properties, including some in the local study area:

“The government of Van Diemens Land was, to all intents and purposes, bankrupt. The probation system required far more money to administer than the assignment system. Heretofore the money had come from the sale of land (land grants for gratis had ceased by 1832). With interest rates escalating, who could afford to buy land from the government?”⁶

Indeed, in the opinion of one of the great banking magnate of the 1840s, Charles Swanston, “all kinds of property are unsaleable ... land and stock are not worth half the value they were three years ago.”⁷

³ Weeding, J.S., 1980. *A history of the Lower Midlands*. 3rd. ed. Launceston: Mary Fisher.

⁴ For example, Ellis, Shauna (ed.), 2001. *Bothwell revisited, a history: Foundation, Federation and the Millennium*. Bothwell: Bothwell Historical Society, pp. 4, 7, 35.

⁵ Ginswick, Jules, 1956. The Tasmanian trade cycle: the turning point of the forties. *Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Papers and Proceedings*. 5 (3): 53-65.

⁶ Chick, Neil, 1991. *The Archers of Van Diemens Land: a history of pioneer pastoral families*. Hobart: Pedigree Press. Quotation (corrected) from p. 123.

⁷ Townsley, W.A., 1991. *Tasmania: from colony to statehood, 1803-1945*. Hobart: St David's Park. Quotation from p. 70.

A more complex picture emerges from a study of Table 31.2 however, which corresponds to the tabulations provided by intercensal migration estimates, and confirmed by the slopes of the later age-sex pyramids. Bothwell continued to be a nett loser of families, especially during the rather longer depression of the mid 1860s and the major bust after 1891. In the depression of the 1860s, sheep numbers declined because of the ravages of scab disease and the increasing plague of rabbits, cattle numbers declined, acreages sown to wheat and barley fell and there were declines in external trade and a succession of deficit budgets.⁸ This depression of the 1890s is not apparent from the data in the table but can be recovered from the data in Appendix 2, cross-checked with the birth registration data. The loss of 33 children (and no doubt parents also) though tabulated for the 1876-1880 marriage cohort actually took place further along the family life cycle. Note the ten moving to Lyell in the 1891-1895 cohort, despite the effects of the collapse of the Van Diemens Land Bank upon the mining industry. That collapse had less effect on the Clyde and Ouse valleys except for the calling in of mortgages on rural properties by the banks.

Hamilton also was a nett loser of families for much of the post-convict period, with only three of nine marriage cohorts registering a gain. Hamilton and Bothwell were joined as losers of families from the study area by Brighton and Campbell Town, Fingal and Franklin, Green Ponds and Victoria-Huon, Longford, Oatlands and Sorell, to which registration districts, at an earlier time, families involved with the study area had moved.

Whereas, for the convict period, Hobart was a heavy supplier of families to the up-country settlements, during the post-convict transportation period it regularly gained immigrants from up-country. And Hobart was not the only receiver of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families. Most notably among the late 1860s marriage cohort there was a movement to the Channel districts of Gordon and Kingborough. This was also a two-way movement, because the Davie family, so prominent in the maintenance of the quality of the sheep at "Tor Hill" and the Lake country pastoral runs operated by the Nicholas and Brock families, was derived from those districts, and went on, in the twentieth century, to be essential to the running of "Cleveland",

⁸ Townsley, W.A., 1991. *Tasmania: from colony to statehood, 1803-1945*. Hobart: St David's Park. Discussion on pp. 99-102..

“Lawrenny” and “Marlborough”, and significant landowners in their own rights at “Guildford”, after the break-up of George Clarence Nicholas’ enormous holdings in January 1947. (See chapters 22 and 24).

New Norfolk also had closer ties with Hamilton and Ouse than did Bothwell, largely because of the difficulties of the 30 km road between Hamilton and Bothwell, until the last few decades of the nineteenth century, and the greater population size of the central place of the Derwent Valley. A study of Tables 31.1 and 31.2 and of Appendix 2 indicates that when economic conditions for agriculture and pastoralism were difficult, not only did many families emigrate to the mainland or New Zealand, but they moved off the land to Hobart and New Norfolk, and then moved back to Hamilton, Ouse or their outliers when conditions improved. This is visible in the original records of those families which, at the birth of children in boom times, registered the occupation of the father as “farmer” because he was farming leased land, were frequently forced to move when the enterprise failed, and his occupation became “labourer” on the birth of children during times of economic depression. Some were able to resume their leases, and the more able purchased their own land.

“... the 1890s were among the most difficult years for agriculture the colony of Tasmania had ever experienced. Although Bothwell lies at the heart of one of the best rural districts in the island, it lacked transport. The nearest railhead was the little railway to Apsley, which had been constructed between 30 October 1888 and 23 April 1891. The line never paid for itself.”⁹

There is another obvious conclusion we can gain from the data in Table 31.2 and that is the spread of families from the local study area into the older established properties of Spring Bay on the East Coast. Also included in receiving families from the local study area were Morven, east of, and Westbury, west of, the Longford and Cressy districts that had long and close connections with Bothwell. In addition many families among the later marriage cohorts moved to the newly opening districts of Scottsdale, Ringarooma, Port Sorell, and to the mining districts of Waratah, Zeehan and Lyell. These movements were principally among the families of men who had been agricultural labourers on the great pastoral properties of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse, but also included men who had failed on the land in the 1890s agricultural

⁹ Chick, Neil, 1991. *The Archers of Van Diemens Land: a history of pioneer pastoral families*. Hobart: Pedigree Press. 500pp. Quotation from p. 217.

crash, and took advantage of the new opportunities in mining on the West and Northeast coasts.

31.2 Migration ratios

The overall and overriding impression of the migration data, especially from the sequence of cohort migration ratios in Figure 31.1 is that movement was continuous: that with migration ratios fluctuating around 1.5, there was a constant flux of families in and out of and back again to Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse. In Figure 31.1, the highest mobility was for the 1831 to 1836 marriage cohort. This represents the initial wave of settlement into the valleys of the Central Highlands of Tasmania. The high mobility just at the end of the convict period and the first decades of the post convict period (1851-1861) is apparent, as is the peak for the 1871-1876 marriage cohort. The lack of completed family data for the last three cohorts is immediately obvious from Figure 31.1.

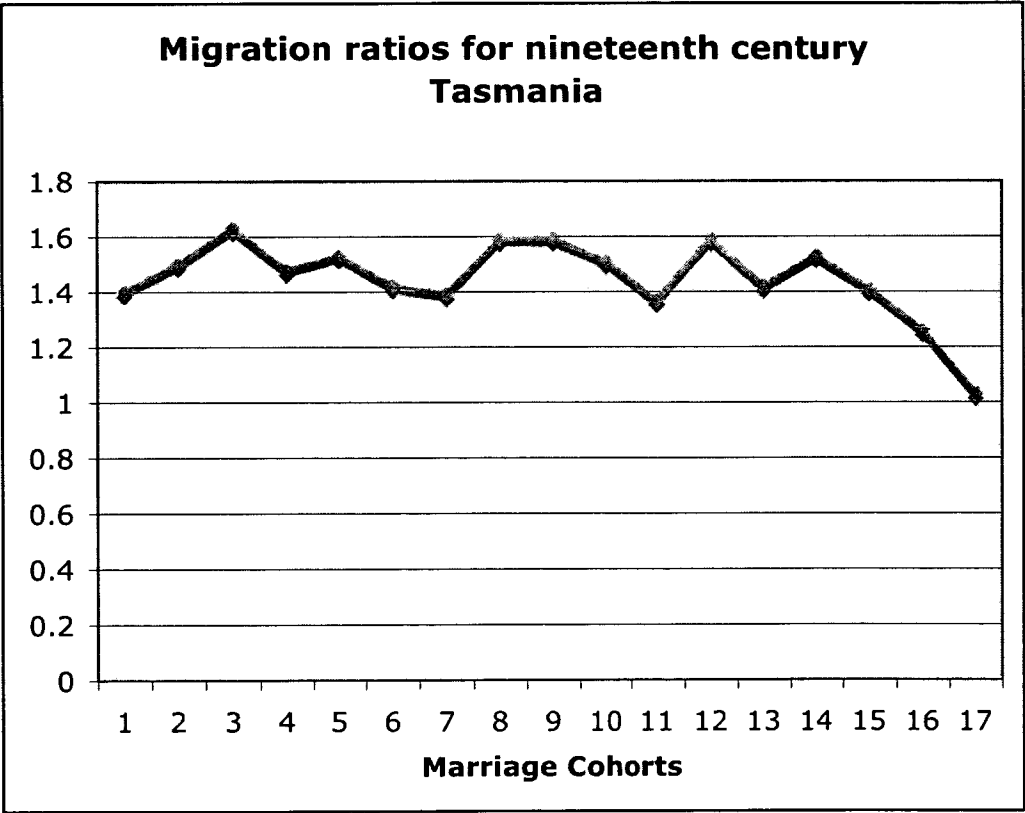


Figure 31.1 Migration ratios (ratio between number of children moving and the number of children born) for Bothwell, Hamilton & Ouse, 1803-1899.

In the absence of any surviving individual census returns, any attempt to gain demographic data from examining the civil and ecclesiastical registers solely of Bothwell and Hamilton would inevitably fail to yield meaningful and accurate results without family reconstitution. And by extending the family reconstitution process to the whole colony we have been able to gain a far more accurate picture. Furthermore there is the potential for even finer analysis of the data than this preliminary survey has yielded.

31.3 Migration data derived from surname distribution

The temporal distribution of surname frequencies, suggested by Holderness⁸ has been determined for the local study area. Surnames of the men, women and children who experienced a birth, christening, or marriage in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts have been gathered together in Tables 31.3, 31.4 and Appendix 4, in which the surnames are arranged in order of decreasing frequency of occurrence.

In each table, after the surname in the second column, the next seventeen columns give the frequency of occurrence of the surnames of fathers and maiden surname of mothers (if known) in the seventeen successive marriage cohorts. "Unions" refers to the number of families involved, and "Cohort count" refers to the number of cohorts in which the surname has been identified. Table 31.3 tabulates the families that can be considered to be the "core" families of the local study area: the long established in that there are more than ten unions involved, usually occurring through many marriage cohorts. Table 31.4 gathers together other "major" families: those that occur in three to ten unions and spanning more than three marriage cohorts. Those surnames that can be considered "transient" are given only in Appendix 4. The relative proportions of these "core", "major" and "transient" surnames and unions are shown in Figures 31.2 and 31.3.

⁸⁸ Holderness, B.A., 1969. Personal mobility in some rural parishes of Yorkshire, 1777-1822. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 42: 444-454.

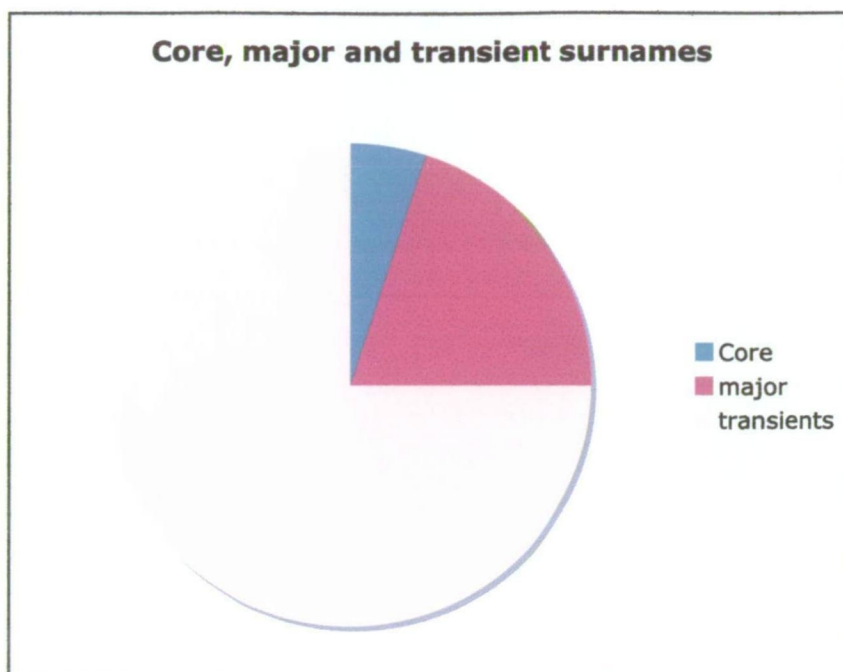


Figure 31.2 Relative proportions of "core", "major" and "transient" surnames in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts.

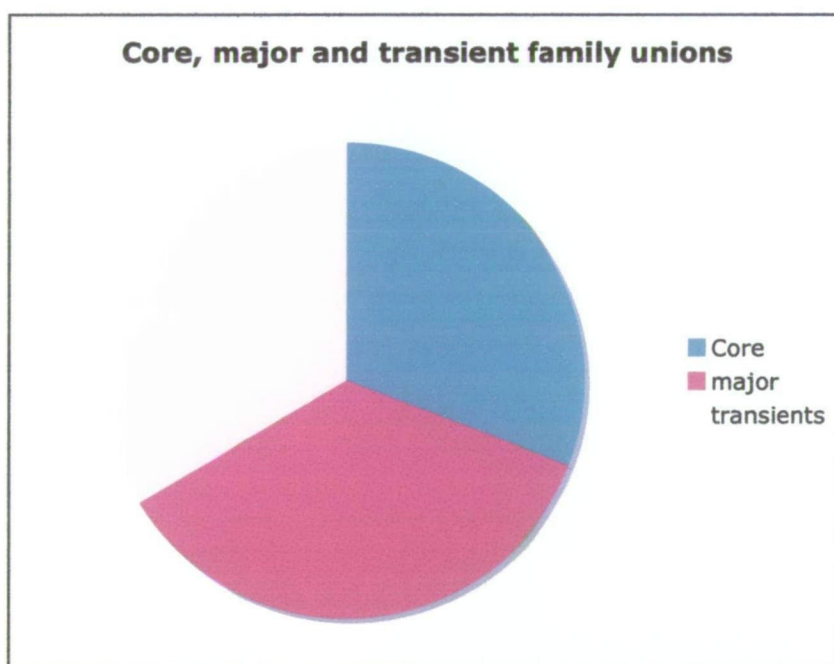


Figure 31.3 Relative proportions of "core", "major" and "transient" family unions in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts.

The "core" families, using only 4.8 percent of the surnames encountered in the civil and ecclesiastical registers produced 30.8 percent of the unions. The "major" families, using 20 percent of the surnames produced 35.55 percent of the unions. Finally, the "transients, using 75.2 percent of the surnames produced only 33.65 percent of the unions.

**Table 31.3 Core families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts:
Families with 10 or more unions, 1803-1899.**

Unions	Surname	1803	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1899	Cohort count
90	Smith		1			1	4	7	6	13	13	8	4	8	6	8	5	3	3	15
69	Jones		1				3		8	12	4		5	10	9	6	4	2	5	12
44	Williams	2						5	5	4	3	2	7	1	2	3	4		6	12
32	Triffett/ Triffitt	2		1				3	1		3	1	4	4	6	2	3	1	1	13
30	Brown						1		1	3	8	1	5	1	2	1	2	3	2	12
28	Parker			1			1		2	3	2	2	2	2		2	4	3	4	12
26	Clark							1	1	3			4	1	2	6		7	1	9
26	Jackson						1	1	1	4	2	5	2	3	2	1	3	1		12
24	Ransley							1	2		2	2	3	2	5	4	1	1	1	11
24	White						1	3	2	3	1	6		2		2	1	3		10
21	Richards			1			1		1	1	2	4	2	2		1		3	3	11
21	Stock/ Stocks						1				1	3		2	3	3	2	4	2	9
20	Blackwell/ Blacknell	1					1			1		1	1	2	1		3	3	6	10
20	Collins							1	2	2	3		3	1	1	1	5		1	10
20	Davies/ Davis	1						2	3	5		2		2	2		1	2		9
20	Taylor				1		4	2	4	1		1	3	1			1	2		10
19	Cooper					2		1	1	1	1		1	5	2		1	2	3	10
19	Harrex					1					2	4	1	1	4		2		4	8
19	Pearce/ Pears/ Pierce							1	1					2	3	3	5	3	1	8
19	Rayner/ Raynor	2					1	1	2	1	2		2	1		2	4		1	11
18	Robertson		1		1	2	1	3	4	3	1	1			1					10
18	Webb					2	1	1	1	3	1	5				1	1	2		10
18	Wilson/ Willson		1					2	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	1				10
16	Blake				1						4	3	1	1	2	1		1	2	9
16	Hays/ Hayes/ Hayes			1				3	4				2	3	1	1		1		8
16	Johnson					1	1	2	4	1	1		1				2	2	1	10
16	Wright					1		2	1	2		2			1	1	5	1		9
15	Bowden				1		2	1	1	2		1			1		3	1	2	10
15	Byrne/ Byrnes							1	3	1		1	3	2	2	2				8
15	Campbell		1				3	2	2	2	2	2			1					8
15	Geard				1		2		1	1		4	1	1	1	1	1	2		10
15	Lane				1	1		2	2	2	3		1	2					1	9
15	Nicholas			2	1	1		1					2	5	2		1			8
14	Baker						1	1	1	1	3		2	2		2	1	1		9
14	Evans											1		2	3	2	3	3		6
14	Handlan/ Hanlon/ Hanlin/ Harland											2	1		3	3	2	1	2	7
14	Hills						1					1	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	9
14	Holmes										1	1	1	1	2	2	4		2	8
14	Jenkins/ Jenkins										2	1		1		2	4	2	2	7
14	Langdon							1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1		10
14	Morgan							1		3	1	1	2		2	3	1			8
14	Saunders/ Sanders					1		1		2	1				1	1	2	2	3	9
14	Shaw							1	1	2				3	2	2	2		1	8

Unions	Surname	-1820 1803	-1825 1821	-1830 1826	-1835 1831	-1840 1836	-1845 1841	-1850 1846	-1855 1851	-1860 1856	-1865 1861	-1870 1866	-1875 1871	-1880 1876	-1885 1881	-1890 1886	-1895 1891	-1899 1896	Cohort count
14	Sullivan								2	3		1	1		2	4	1		7
14	Watson	1			1	1	2	1	1	4			1			1		1	10
14	Young		1			1	1	2	1	2		2			2	1	1		10
13	Burn				1	1	2		1	1		1	3	1		2			9
13	Daley/ Daly								1	1				1	3	5		2	6
13	Hughes/ Hughs								1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3			8
13	McCarthy							2	1	1			3	2			2	2	7
13	Webberley/ Webberly/ Wibberg						1				1	2	1	1	3	2		2	8
12	Jarvis		1					1	2	1	2		3		2				7
12	Whiteway					1		1	1	3	1	3	1	1					8
12	Wylie/ Wylley							1		2	1			3		3	1	1	7
11	Connolly/ Conolly	1						2	4	2			2						5
11	Ellis							1		1	2		1	2		1	1	2	8
11	Eyles/ Isles								2		2	1		3		1		2	6
11	Fenton							5	3					2		1			4
11	Hale/ Hales						1			1		2	2	1	2	1		1	8
11	Harris	1				1	2		1	1	1	1	2	1					9
11	Lewis					3		1		2				1		1	2	1	7
11	McDermot/ McDermid						1			1	2	3	3	1					6
11	Nichols/ Nicholls	1				1					3	2		1			2	1	7
11	Patience/ Patient							1					1	3	4	1		1	6
11	Thompson/ Thomson		1			1	1	3		2			3						6
11	Walker						2	3	4	1							1		5
10	Bishop							1				2	1	3	3				5
10	Bolton					1			2		3		3	1					5
10	Branch											2	1				6	1	4
10	Browning										2		1	1		2	1	3	6
10	Clarke			1		2	1	1			3						1	1	7
10	Harrison							1	1	2	1	1		3	1				7
10	Hill							1	2		1			3		1		2	6
10	Hunt						1		2		1			3	3				5
10	McAllum/ McCallum/ McCullum										1		2	1	3		2	1	6
10	McIntyre										5	2		1			2		4
10	Moore						1	1			2	1	2	1	2				7
10	Roberts					2				1	1	2		2			1	1	7
10	Ryan							1	2	1	2		1	1	2				7
10	Turner				1		1	2	2		1	2		1					7
10	Wood/ Ward			2		1	2				2		1		1			1	7

Of the “core” families, three appear as late as the 1850s: Jenkins, Daly and Hughes. The Evans, Harlon and McCallum families did not arrive until the 1860s. So far as I have been able to determine, each of the several Smith, Jones, Williams, Brown/e and Clark/e families in Table 31.3 were founded by more than one individual founding father, who are not likely to be related to one another. The other surnames, of high frequency of occurrence in the table, so far as I have been

able to determine, were founded either by a single man, or by bothers. Alternative ways in which the surnames are spelled in the original records are given. The approximate date of foundation for these families in the local study area can be determined from the cohort date. The descendants of James Triffett of Norfolk Island, Jabez Parker, and William Jackson in the Hamilton district were very numerous indeed. Somewhat less numerous (from 15 to 24 unions) were the Ransley, White, Richards, Stock /s, Blackwell, Collins, Davis or Davies, Taylor, Cooper, Harrex, Pearce, Rayner, Roberts, Webb, Wilson, Blake, Hayes, Johnson, Wright, Bowden, Byrne or Byrnes, Campbell, Geard, Lane and Nicholas families, who, within their particular social classes, intermarried extensively.

Table 31.4 lists families that, though still strongly linked with the local study area, are less prominent in terms of number of cohort in which they feature, and number of life events occurring. Each of the 332 surnames listed (20% of the surnames in the study area) participated in from three to nine unions, summing to 32.1 percent of the unions in the study area. Taken together, Tables 30.3 and 30.4 represent a quarter of the surnames but two thirds of the unions. The remaining 1484 surnames (75% of those in the study area) participated in two or fewer unions, aggregating to a third of those in the study area, and can be considered, with very few exceptions, to be transients. The full listing of transient surnames is given in Appendix 4.

Table 31.4 Major families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts:
Families with from 3 to 9 unions, 1803-1899

		-1820	-1825	-1830	-1835	-1840	-1845	-1850	-1855	-1860	-1865	-1870	-1875	-1880	-1885	-1890	-1895	-1899	
Unions	Surname	1803	1821	1826	1831	1836	1841	1846	1851	1856	1861	1866	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896	Cohort count
9	Anderson					1	1	1	1	1		2				1	1		8
9	Bailey							2	1			1	1	1	1		2		7
9	Best							1	1				1	3	1	2			6
9	Bryant						1		1	1		1	2	1	1	1			8
9	Burris				1					1	1	3				2	1		6
9	Davie/ Davey		1								1		1			2	4		5
9	Denholm						1			1	1		1	2		1		2	7
9	Donaldson							1				3	2	1	1	1			6
9	Horn/ Horne								1				1	1	4		1	1	6
9	Johnston								1				1		1	1		1	6
9	Martin						1	1			3	2	2						5
9	McNamara								4	1					3		1		4
9	Millar/ Miller		1			3		1	2		1			1					6
9	Salter					1	1	1						2		1		3	6
9	Squires								1				1	5			2		4
9	Stephens/ Stevens										3	1	2	1		1	1		6
9	Swindell/ Swindells/ Swindle							1					1	3	2	1	1		6

		-1820	-1825	-1830	-1835	-1840	-1845	-1850	-1855	-1860	-1865	-1870	-1875	-1880	-1885	-1890	-1895	-1899	
Unions	Surname	1803	1821	1826	1831	1836	1841	1846	1851	1856	1861	1866	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896	Cohort count
8	Allen				1				1		3	2	1						5
8	Andrews						1		1		2	1		1		2			6
8	Brookes/ Brooks		1					1	2					1	1	1		1	7
8	Burns							2		1			1	1		1	1	1	7
8	Cannan/ Cannon										3				1		2	2	4
8	Cashion										1		2	4				1	4
8	Dixon		1		2	1				2						2			5
8	Dunn								2		1	1	3	1					5
8	Higgins							2	1			1	2	1		1			6
8	Irvine						2				1		1		3		1		5
8	Leary				1			1	3	2								1	5
8	Powall/ Powell/ Powells/ Power									1		3	1	2		1			5
8	Preece/ Preese/ Priest									1	1	1	2	2		1			6
8	Quin/ Quinn	1								1		2		2	1		1		6
8	Sims						1		1		1	2			2	1			6
8	Stewart					2	2	3			1								4
8	Ward/ Warde						2	1	3					1		1			5
8	Woolley/ Wooley					1			1					1	2		2	1	6
8	Paterson/ Patterson	1		1	1				1	1		1		2					4
7	Berry					1		1				1				1	1	2	6
7	Brazendale										1			1	2		1	2	5
7	Cox							2						2	2			1	4
7	Edwards							2	3	1				1					4
7	Hall							3			2		1				1		4
7	Hodge								1		1		1	1	1		1	1	7
7	Johns							2			1		1	2	1				5
7	Keats/ Keates									1				1	1	1	1	2	6
7	King						1	1	2	1	2								5
7	Kitchen/ Kitchen					1				1					1		2	2	5
7	Lloyd					1	2		1				3						4
7	Mason							1			1	1	1	2		1			6
7	McConnell/ Macconnell									1			1	1	1	2		1	6
7	McDonald						3	2	2										3
7	McDowall				1		1						2		1		1	1	6
7	Mitchell		1					1	3		1					1			5
7	Robinson					1			1				2	1	1		1		6
7	Rogers								2		1						3	1	4
7	Ross		1	1				1	2			1	1						6
7	Terry		2				1			1		1		1			1		6
6	Arnett/ Arnott									2		1			1		1	1	5
6	Bannister						1							2	1		1	1	5
6	Barker						2	2	1							1			4
6	Belcher									1						2	2	1	4
6	Booth							1		1					3		1		4
6	Bowerman								1					3	1	1			4
6	Browne					1	1			1	2							1	4
6	Butler						1							1		1		3	4
6	Carrol						2			2		2							3
6	Chivers							1		2	1			1	1				5
6	Craig/ Craigh								1					1	1	1		2	5
6	Cunningham						3	1					1	1					4
6	Earley/ Early									1		1	1					3	4
6	Evans		1				2		3										3
6	Finlay/ Finley/ Finly					1			1		1			3					4

Unions	Surname	1803	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1899	Cohort count
6	Fisher							2					2	1				1		4
6	Goggins/ Gogins											1	1		2		1	1		5
6	Green							1	1		2					2				4
6	Hart										1	2	1		1				1	5
6	Hower/ Howell/ Howells							1	1		1			1	1		1			6
6	Kelleher														2	2	1		1	4
6	Kelly								1	1		1	1		1			1		6
6	Kemp			1				1		1		1	2							5
6	Lang								1	3	1			1						4
6	Mansfield	1					1		1				1			1	1			6
6	Marsh										1	1		1	2				1	5
6	Mathews/ Matthews									4	1				1					3
6	Medhurst										1		1		1	2	1			5
6	Mills			1					1	1	1	1	1							6
6	Morris						1			1		1		2	1					5
6	Moyes/ Moyse							1			1	1	2	1						5
6	Pilcher								1	2				1	1				1	5
6	Pogson						1		1		1			2	1					5
6	Presnell/ Pressnell										1				2			1	2	4
6	Pulford								2					1	2				1	4
6	Reggett				1						1		1			1			2	5
6	Reynolds							1	1				1	1				1	1	6
6	Russell						1	1		2	1			1						5
6	Savage								1	1				1	2		1			5
6	Seale/ Sealey/ Seeley				1	2										1		2		4
6	Sheehan/ Shehan/ Sheen												3	1					2	3
6	Sherwin				1		2					1	2							4
6	Sibley									1	1					1	1	1	1	6
6	Temple													3		1		1	1	4
6	Tomlin/ Tomlins											1		1		1	1	2		5
6	Wrigley									1							1	4		3
5	Abel							1						4						2
5	Baldwin							3	2											2
5	Ball									1	1				2			1		4
5	Barnes	1						1					3							3
5	Bell						1		1	1				1		1				5
5	Bennett								2		1	1	1							4
5	Burgess												1	1	2	1				4
5	Cleland										1	1				1		1	1	5
5	Connors									3	1			1						3
5	Curran/ Curren									1	2				2					3
5	Dillon									1	1	1	1			1				5
5	Easton						1			1		2			1					4
5	Francis								2		1					1		1		2
5	Godfrey												1	2					2	3
5	Hallet/ Hallett										1	1				1	1	1		5
5	Heron/ Horam									1		1				1			2	4
5	Holdsworth/ Holdsworth/ Holdswirth/ Holzworth										2			2					1	3
5	Inder										3					1	1			3
5	Jackman							1				1		1	2					4
5	Jeffery/ Jeffrey/ Jeffries											2			2		1			3

		-1820	-1825	-1830	-1835	-1840	-1845	-1850	-1855	-1860	-1865	-1870	-1875	-1880	-1885	-1890	-1895	-1899	
Unions	Surname	1803	1821	1826	1831	1836	1841	1846	1851	1856	1861	1866	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896	Cohort count
5	Kerr		1		2	1										1			4
5	Knight										2	1		1				1	4
5	Lempriere		2	1					1	1									4
5	Lumsden									1			1		2	1			4
5	Lynch						1		2	1		1							4
5	Madden					1	1			2							1		4
5	Mahoney/ Mahony								5										1
5	Marshall									1		1	1			1	1		5
5	McCormick/ McCormack					1		1		1			2						4
5	McMahon								2	1	1	1							4
5	McWaid/ McWaide							1	1		1				2				4
5	Nobbs/ Nobes								2					1	1	1			4
5	North						1			1		1	1				1		5
5	Norton					1				1	2	1							4
5	Owen			1				1		1	1					1			5
5	Palmer				1	1	1		1								1		5
5	Rainbird								1	1					1	1		1	5
5	Rawlinson								1					1		1		2	4
5	Reed/ Reid			1			2	2											3
5	Sayers											1		2	2				3
5	Scanlan/ Scanlon									1				3	1				3
5	Sharland				2				1				1	1					4
5	Simpson/ Simptson/ Simson						1					3			1				3
5	Stevens					1	3		1										3
5	Walters											2	1	2					3
5	Welch/ Welsh						1	2		1		1							4
5	Wilcox					1				2	1			1					4
5	Wrathall						1	1	1		2								4
4	Abbott			1				1	1	1									4
4	Adams									1		2			1				3
4	Alexander						1			1	1		1						4
4	Allison								1		1						1	1	4
4	Atkins						1	1	1				1						4
4	Axford		1				1	1	1										4
4	Bale									1			2					1	3
4	Banks								1	1		1	1						4
4	Bethune				1								1	2					3
4	Blyth/ Blythe				1					2			1						3
4	Brandon/ Brandum									1				2			1		3
4	Bromley	1		1				2											3
4	Buckingham									1			1	1				1	4
4	Burke/ Burk								2			1	1						3
4	Cartwright			1						1			1	1					4
4	Crockett								1				2	1					3
4	Cutts/ Cootes								1		3								2
4	Dalton							2			1	1							3
4	Dean/ Deane						1	1			1		1						4
4	Deanshaw/ Denshaw								1					2				1	3
4	Dickenson						1			1	1	1							4
4	Farrel/ Farrell/ Farnell							2					1			1			3
4	Fowler							2			1				1				3
4	Gibson	1				1		1					1						4
4	Glover									1		1		1	1				4

Unions	Surname	1803	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1899	Cohort count
4	Graham								3	1								2	1	2
4	Hilder											1						2	1	3
4	Hoskinson													1				2	1	3
4	Jennings		1		1	1				1										4
4	Jillet/Jillett	1					1					2								3
4	Larkin/ Larkins						1					1	1	1						4
4	Lemon/ Lennon							1				1	2							3
4	Love									1				1	2					3
4	Macdonald/ McDonald						1		1	2										4
4	Mackey/ McKie										1		2		1					3
4	Macnamara									1	1					1	1			4
4	Mahoney														2	2				2
4	Marzetti				1	2				1										3
4	Moodie													2					2	2
4	Moran/ Moren							1	2			1								3
4	Moriarty								1					1				2		2
4	Munroe/ Munro														2	1			1	3
4	Murphy					1				2								1		3
4	Murray/ Murry										1			1		2				3
4	Myers												1	1	2					3
4	Neale/ Neil or Rourke										1	2					1			3
4	Oakley									1	1			1		1				4
4	Philips/ Phillips						1					1			1	1				4
4	Porter									1					1	1	1			4
4	Purcell								1		1	1				1				4
4	Reid										2				1		1			3
4	Richardson										1			2					1	3
4	Rolls										1	1		1					1	4
4	Scott		1								1				1			1		4
4	Shrimpton									1				1	2					3
4	Sonners									1					1	2				3
4	Spencer							1			2				1					3
4	Stanley/ Stanbey								1		3									2
4	Stretton/ Stratton									1		1	1			1				4
4	Tarr/ Tar									1			1						2	3
4	Tod/ Todd						1	1					1		1					4
4	Townley/ Townly							1		1				2						3
4	Walsh									3				1						2
4	Webber							1		1				1	1					4
4	Wells								1				2					1		3
4	Wigmore/ Whiteway?							1	2								1			3
4	Wise										1				2				1	3
4	Woods								1				1	1			1			4
3	Allwright						1		1									1		3
3	Ashton								2	1										2
3	Barber						1		2											2
3	Barnett			1			1		1											3
3	Batt									1			1			1				3
3	Bayles/ Bailes												1	1			1			3
3	Birchall/ Birchell											1					1	1		3
3	Bisdee		2					1												2
3	Black								1					1	1					3
3	Brannan									3										1
3	Brittain/ Britten/ Britton									3										1
3	Buchanan								1			1		1						3

Unions	Surname	1803	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1899	Cohort count
3	Lambert						1		2											2
3	Latham/ Leatham									1			1	1						3
3	Laurance/ Lawrence					1								1	1					3
3	Lee								1		1			1						3
3	Lord	1					1							1						3
3	Manning								1					1				1		3
3	Manser												2	1						2
3	Markey											1				2				2
3	Maskell								1	1		1								3
3	Massey					2	1													2
3	Matheson/ Mathison							1	1	1										3
3	McAuley/ McCauley/ McKalley							1		1					1					3
3	McCarty					1		1										1		3
3	McGuire								1		1				1					3
3	Middleton					1			2											2
3	Monk/ Monks											1	1					1		3
3	Morrison							1			1					1				3
3	Mowat/ Mowatt						1			1		1								3
3	Nattrass/ Nattross/ Nartress										2					1				2
3	Newling											3								1
3	Newman						2						1							2
3	Orr									1	1							1		3
3	Page						1	1							1					3
3	Parsons				1					1			1							3
3	Pool/ Poole														1	1		1		3
3	Poultney				1		1			1										3
3	Price							1	1		1									3
3	Reardon	1								1					1					3
3	Rodda						1						1	1						3
3	Scripps/ Scrips										1		1		1					3
3	Shepherd/ Sheppard							1		1				1						3
3	Stanfield											1			1	1				3
3	Stannard											1				1	1			3
3	Stockdale							1	1	1										3
3	Stuart												1					1	1	3
3	Swan/ Swann/ Snow																2	1		2
3	Tait/ Taite/ Tate							3												1
3	Thomas							1					2							2
3	Thorne								1				1			1				3
3	Ticknell										1					1		1		3
3	Tuck								1					1				1		3
3	Vernon								3											1
3	Warren							1	1	1					1					3
3	Whelan									2				1						2
3	Wilby								1	1			1							3
3	Wilkinson						1		1					1						3
3	Williamson						1		1				1							3
3	Willis							1			1		1							3
3	Wyatt							1					1		1					3

89 new surnames among the “major” families appear for the first time in the 1851-1855 and 1856-1860 marriage cohorts. Among these there are many of Scots and Irish Gaelic extraction, such as McNamara, Quinn, McConnell, Inder, Mahoney, McMahon, Scanlon, Brandon, Mackey, Murray, Neil, Brannan, Gilligan, Grady, Kavanagh, McGuire, and Whelan.

31.4 Spatial dynamics of internal migration

The data in Appendix 2, *The marriages by name and their children by number, arranged by marriage cohort*, and in Appendix 3, *Migration matrices*, contain a wealth of fine detail on the movement of individual families. Indeed the wealth of data is overwhelming in tabular form. It seems appropriate to present a selection of the migration data in graphical form by a series of maps of birthplace and of movements into and out of the local study area, using variations in line thickness to represent variations in number of children moving. We begin just after the initial settlement period, with the 1841 marriage cohort map.

The number of children born to members of the 1841-1845 marriage cohort are shown by means of proportional circles positioned at the central place of the registration district concerned. The scale of the circles is unfortunately approximate, the graphics capabilities of Microsoft Word being limited. The diameters of the proportional circles are calculated from the formula $D = \sqrt{(\text{births}/\pi)}$. Figure 31.4 does not show the direction of movements, but rather the sum of movements, to and fro, between the settlements. The thickness of the lines is proportional to the number of children moving, as described in section 29.3.

Bothwell was somewhat connected by population movement to Hamilton, despite the very primitive state of the road, but its connections with Hobart, Oatlands and Richmond, taken together, were more important. Hamilton was more connected in the 1840s with New Norfolk and Hobart, taken together, than it was to Bothwell. We see in the map the beginnings of a continuing pattern of movement to places as far afield as Launceston, Spring Bay, Huonville and Fingal.

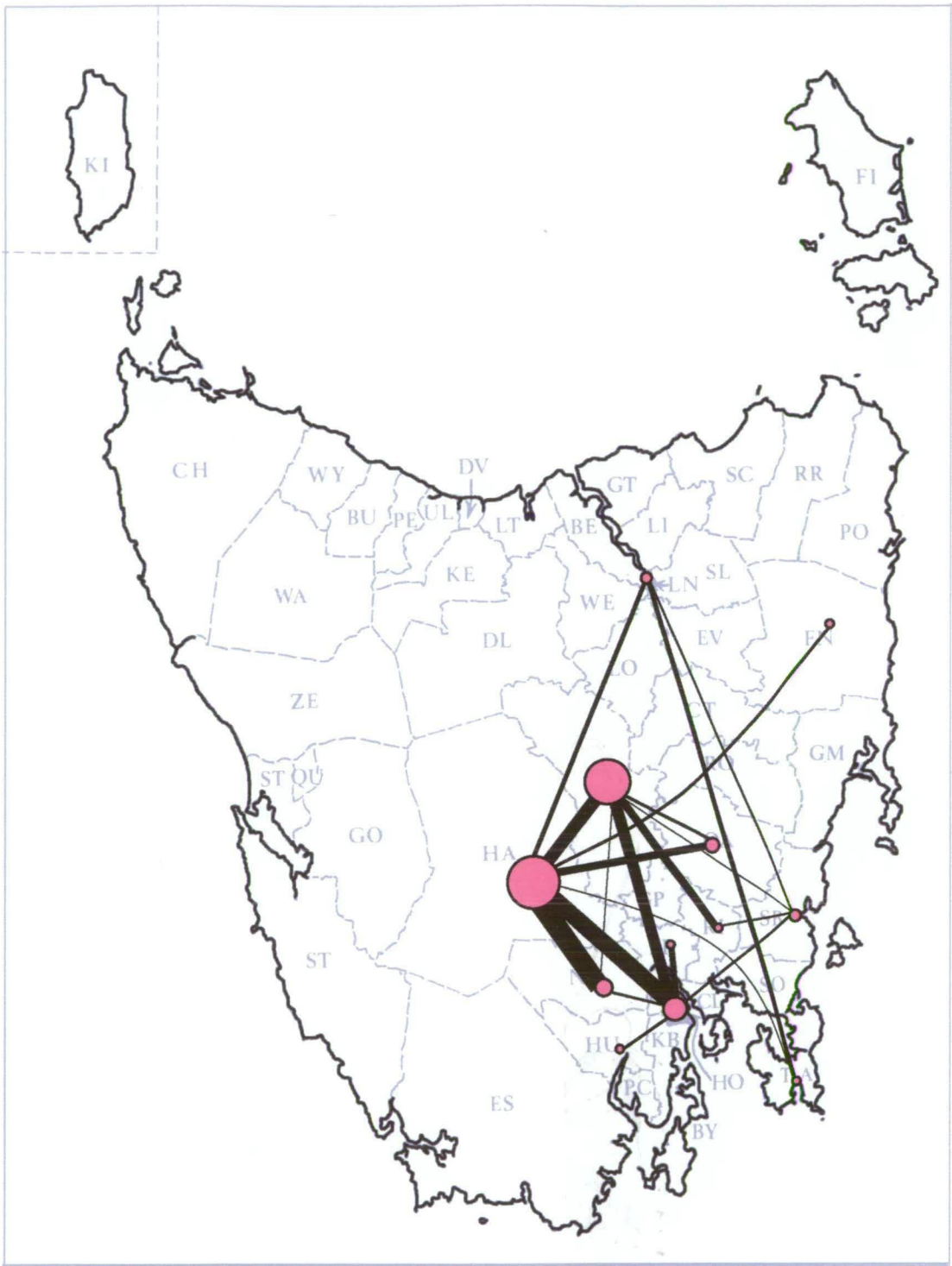


Figure 31.4 Birthplaces and numbers of children born in the 1841-1845 marriage cohort (red proportional circles) together with relative movement of members of the cohort between population centres (black proportional lines).

Bothwell was well connected by population movement to and from Hamilton, despite the very primitive state of the road, but its connections to Hobart, Oatlands and Richmond, taken together, were more important. Hamilton was more connected in the 1840s with New Norfolk and Hobart, taken together, than it was to

Bothwell. We see in Figure 31.4 the beginnings of a continuing pattern of movement to places as far afield as Launceston, Spring Bay, Huonville and Fingal.

One family, that of George Green Sherwin, third son of John Sherwin of "Sherwood" Bothwell, was very mobile. George was born in England, settled with his father at "Sherwood", Bothwell, and moved from Bothwell to Hobart, where he married Elizabeth Dean. The little family moved back to "Sherwood", where George managed his father's estates after his older brother Isaac moved to Launceston.⁹ Their firstborn child was born in the old homestead. Afterwards they moved to Edward Lord's estate "Orielson" in the Richmond registration district where, in 1851 he was a tenant in 1851 at Grove Farm. Then, via the newly built convict road, they moved to Spring Bay, and from there back to Hobart where their famous daughter Amy, the "Tasmanian Nightingale" was born and registered without forenames.¹⁰ The youngest child, named George after his father was born in Ranelagh, after the family moved to the Huon valley, very likely by boat.

Edward Robert Lord, son of Lieut. Edward Lord of the great estates of "Lawrenny", Hamilton, and "Orielson" near Sorell, who we encountered in chapters 13 and 16, was born in Sydney, educated in England, and brought his English bride, Charlotte Lord née Lovekin back to live at "Lawrenny" where he managed the vast property for his absentee father. Five children were born in Hamilton, one in Bothwell while he managed "Norwood" and the youngest in Richmond after he purchased "Anglewood". Charlotte is buried in New Norfolk, and Edward at Cornelian Bay. Their oldest sons settled in New Zealand.

Charles James Irvine, of "Deer Park", Tyrone, Ireland, settled at "Cluny" near Hamilton, and there married Jemima Frances Burn, eldest daughter of David Burn of "Ellangowan", Hamilton, the playwright and author. (See chapter 14). Their first child was born at "Cluny", but registered at Hobart. The family moved to Port Arthur in the Tasman district, where Charles was a civil servant, and four children were born there. They then moved to Launceston where a further five children were born. This sort of dispersion of Tasmanian families is not atypical.

The above were all well-to-do, landed families. A social contrast would be the family of two Hobart-born descendants of Norfolk Island settlers: Thomas [John?] Jillett, born in 1819¹¹ and Mary Ann Shone, born in 1822.¹² After their marriage (at

⁹ Fysh, Ann, 1964. *The early days of the Sherwin family of 'Sherwood', Bothwell, Tasmania & 'Alice Place', Launceston*. Launceston: privately printed.

¹⁰ See also the notes on the Sherwin family in the Appendices on CD-ROM.

¹¹ RGD32/01 : 1819/00766.

ages 25 and 22 respectively) in Hobart in 1844¹³ they moved to the Oatlands district, where four children were born.¹⁴ The third child was named Henric, after Jillett's boss, Henric Nicholas (1805- 1887) who was managing "Sandhill", Jericho where the Jilletts worked. (See chapters 15 and 21). They seemed to have followed their boss back to "Cawood" when Nicholas went to manage that property for, and later purchase it from, William John Turner Clarke, known colloquially as "Big" Clarke, Tasmania's richest man and Marzetti's mortgagee, and there son Frank was born.¹⁵ After that the Jilletts returned to Oatlands where a further five children were born.¹⁶ Most families of convicts and emancipists who stayed in Tasmania were as mobile. Many would also have followed the movements of their employers.

Others seemed content to remain employed on the one property most of their lives like John Lock, shepherd at "Lawrenny", perhaps a convict per *Juliana* in 1820, whose apparently common-law marriage to Jane Halford (who seems to have arrived free, as she is not in the *Convicts Index*) produced six children, only two of whom were entered in the civil registers.¹⁷ The existence of the other four children was determined from the parish register of St Peter's, Hamilton.

We have already encountered convict per *Bardaster*, William Thomas Millington Dickenson, father of the Van Diemens Land "Gumsucker" of chapter 12. He worked in the Ouse district at "Leintwardine", "Green Hills", "Rotherwood" and was a shepherd on the River Dee before taking up land in Gippsland, Victoria.

The next map, Figure 31.5, shows that the pattern of movement of the 1851-1855 marriage cohort had become much more complex after ten years had passed, but very much what one would expect for a district whose links were with the South Midlands and the Derwent Valley. Just taking Bothwell and Hamilton alone it is possible to show movements in and out of the Central Highlands. These movements of children (and no doubt in most cases their parents) into and out of Bothwell and Hamilton are demonstrated in Figures 31.6, 31.7, 31.8 and 31.9 which show, by proportional thickness of line, the relative numbers of incomers and

¹² RGD32/01 : 1822/01192.

¹³ RGD37/04 : 1844/1282.

¹⁴ RGD33/27 : 1846/00294; RGD33/27 : 1847/00328; RGD33/27 : 1849/00375; RGD33/27 : 1850/00417.

¹⁵ RGD33/29 : 1852/00226.

¹⁶ RGD33/31 : 1854/01062; RGD33/35 : 1858/01640; RGD33/37 : 1860/01757; RGD33/39 : 1862/01229; RGD33/41 : 1864/01420.

¹⁷ NS2065/1/1:00073; RGD33/26 : 1843/00185; RGD33/26 : 1845/00212; NS2065/1/1:00216; NS2065/1/1:00246; NS2065/1/1:00187.

outgoers. These movements were direct. Figure 31.5 includes more stepwise movements.

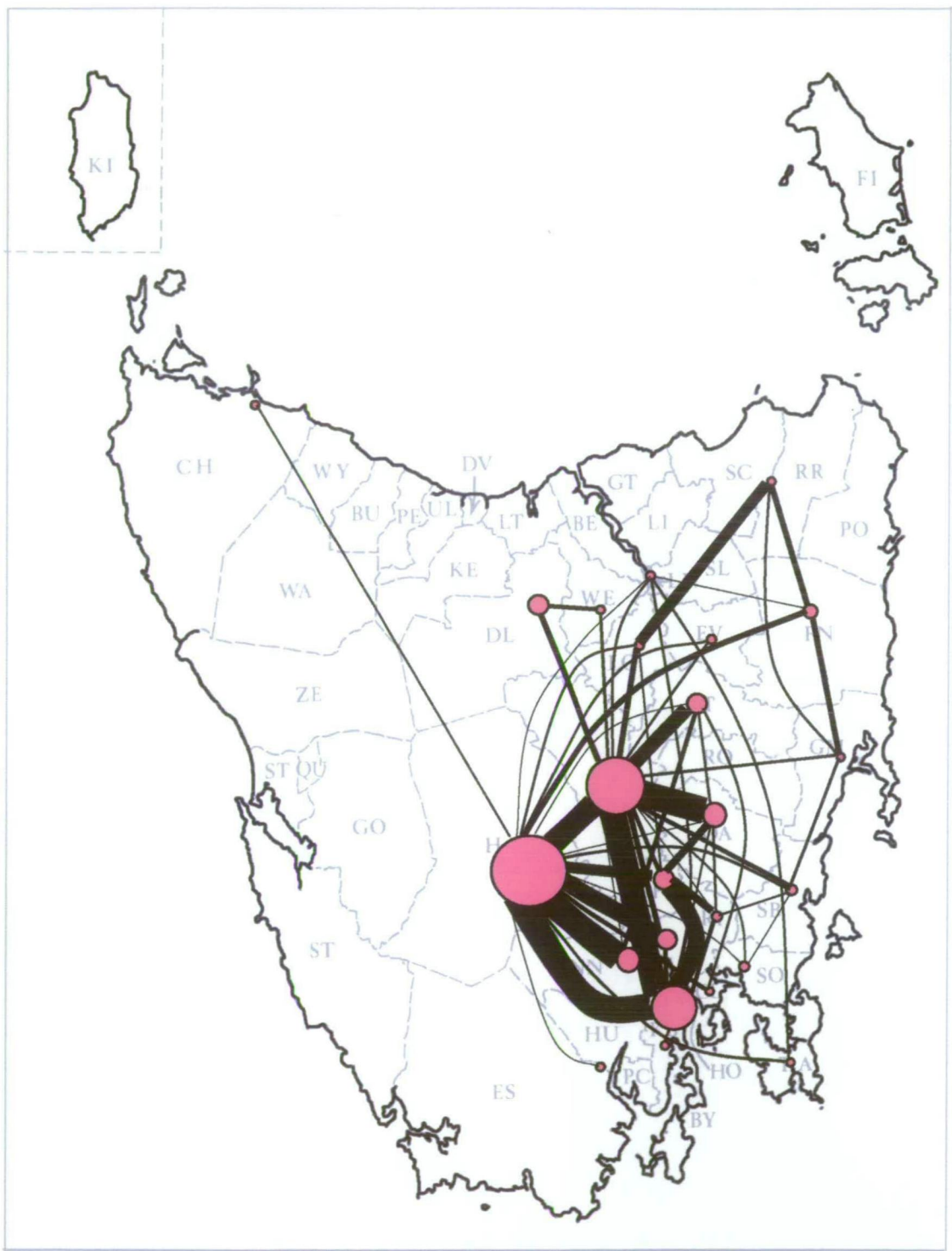


Figure 31.5 Birthplaces and numbers of children born in the 1851-1855 marriage cohort (red proportional circles) together with relative movement of members of the cohort between population centres (black proportional lines).

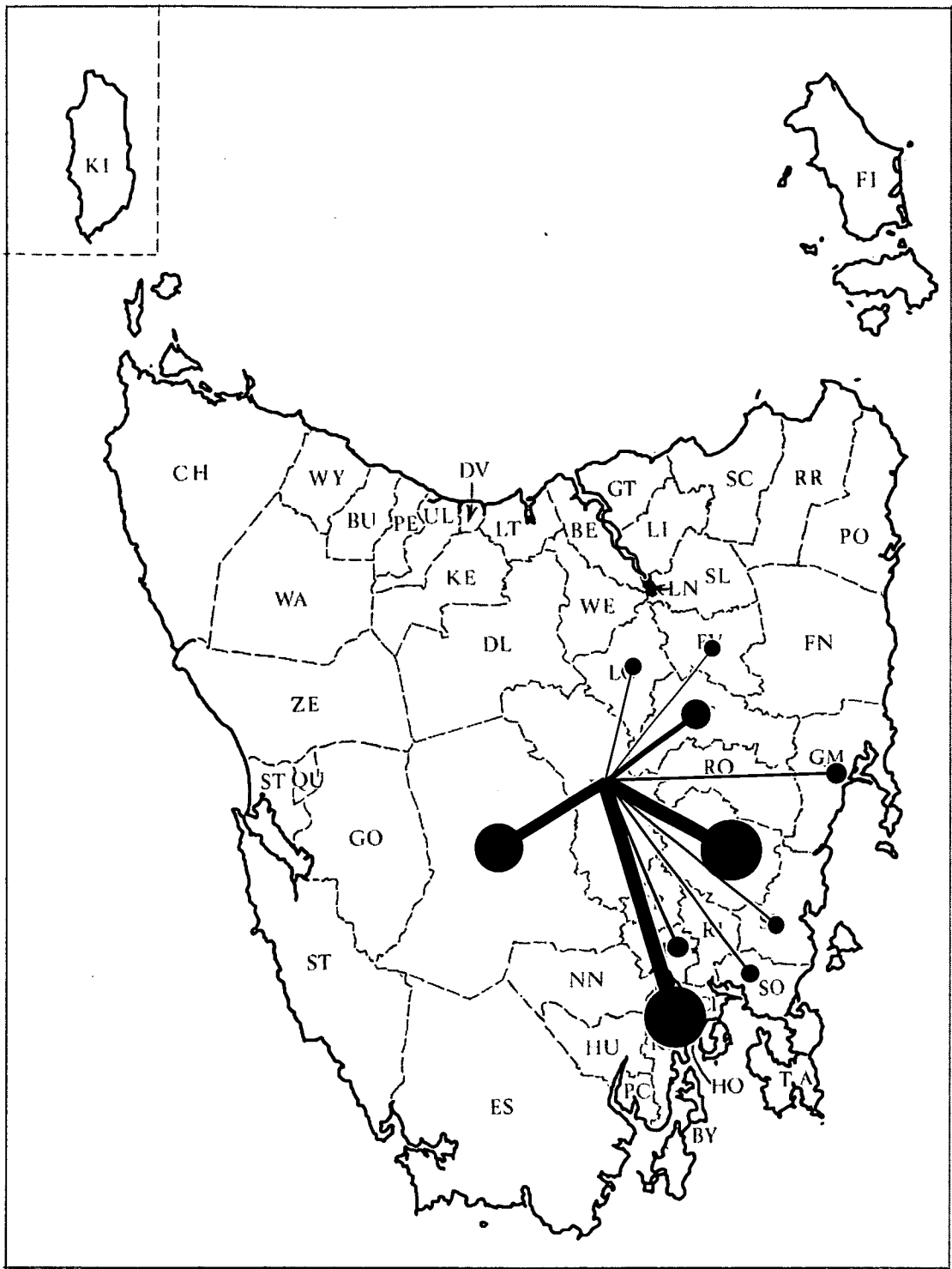


Figure 31.6. In-migration of children to Bothwell from identifiable source districts, 1851-1855 marriage cohort. See Table 7.1 for location codes.

Hamilton in Figure 31.7 below demonstrates a greater spatial extent of source districts, and greater concentration of southerly sources, in comparison with Bothwell in Figure 31.6 above. The links with Oatlands and Campbell Town are strongest, expectable from the strong Scots origins of all three settlements.

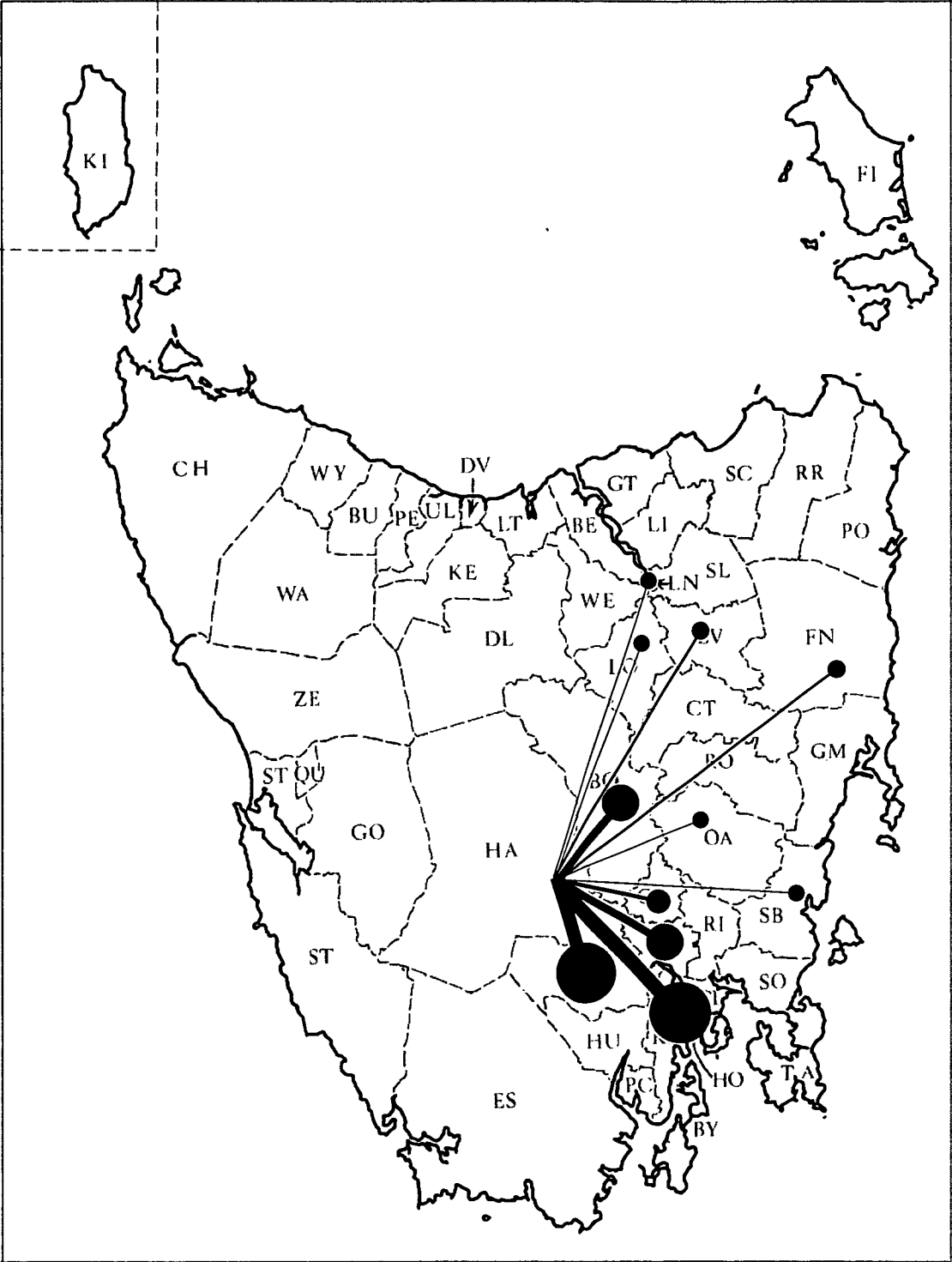


Figure 31.7. In-migration of children to Hamilton from identifiable source districts, 1851-1855 marriage cohort. See Table 7.1 for location codes.

There is even more contrast between Bothwell and Hamilton as sources for out-migration than for in-migration in the 1851-1855 marriage cohort. Though, for Bothwell, destinations are further afield than sources, for Hamilton the contrast in

spread of destinations is even greater, and the preference for out-migration to the southeast even stronger.

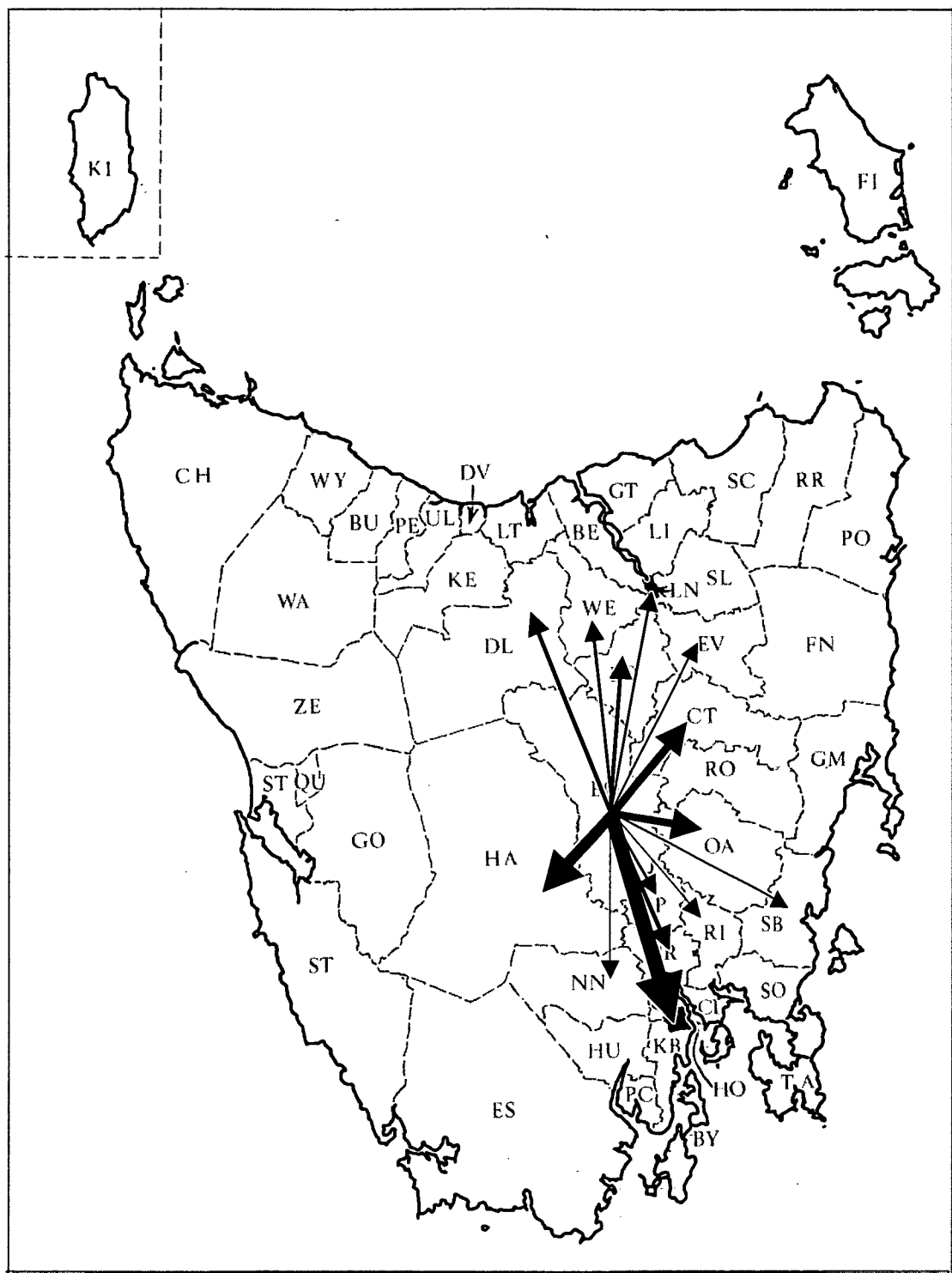


Figure 31.8. Out-migration of children from Bothwell to identifiable destination districts, 1851-1855 marriage cohort. See Table 7.1 for location codes.

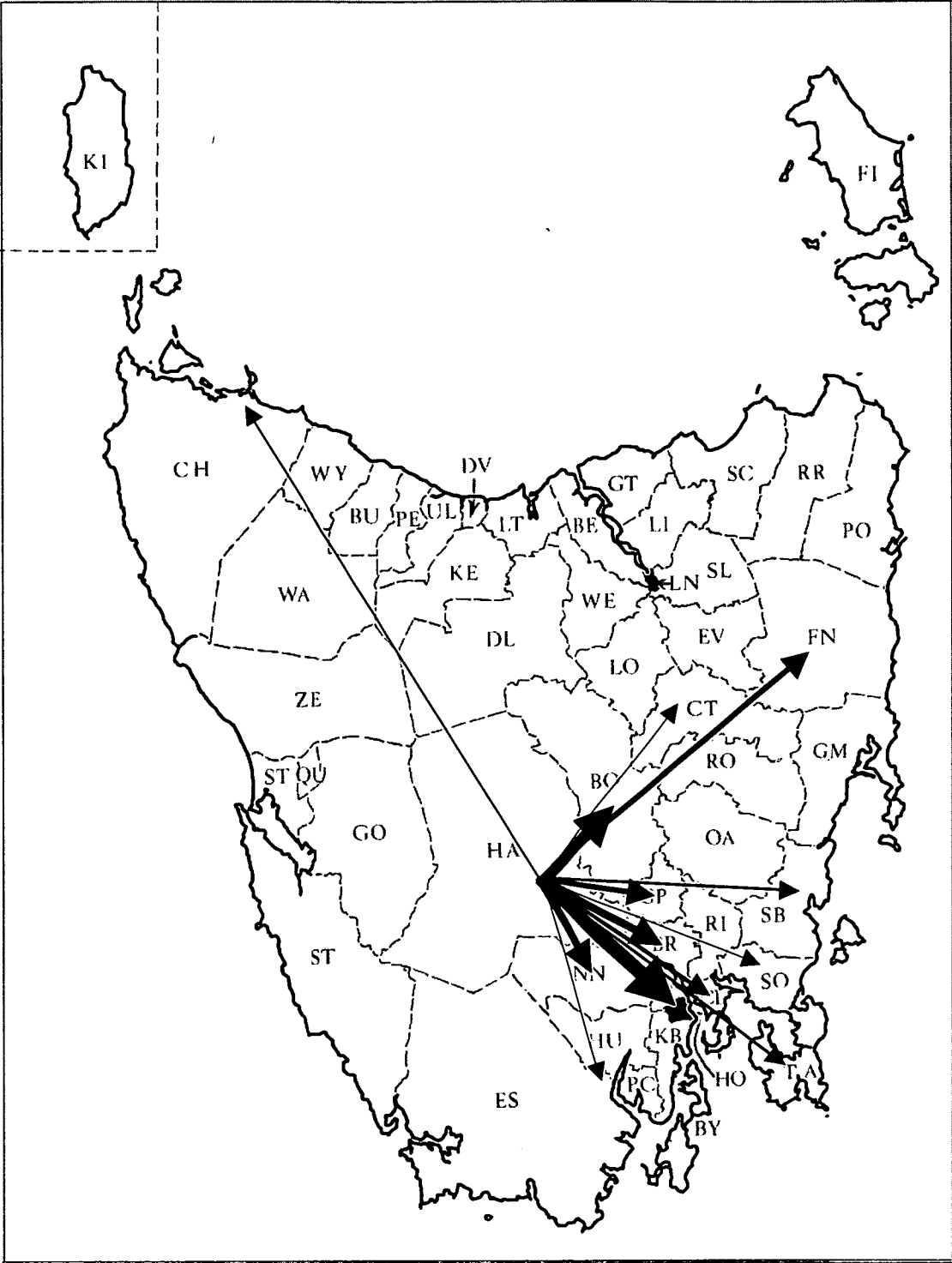


Figure 31.9. Out-migration of children from Hamilton to identifiable destination districts, 1851-1855 marriage cohort. See Table 7.1 for location codes.

The apparent preference for movement to the southeast of Hamilton is in part an artefact of Hamilton's presence on the extreme west of the settled districts of central and southeast Tasmania in the nineteenth century. In actual fact, the situation is considerably more complicated than Figures 31.6 to 31.9 show. When the additional

movements of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families are plotted, as they were in Figure 31.5, a more realistic picture emerges, though the additional detail may be considered to obscure the general trends. Not only were the gentry “on the move” as described for the 1841-1855 marriage cohort, but the labourers and artisans were even more mobile.

George Groves, convict per William Jardine 2 is typical. He and his wife, Johanna or Hannah Lauden (or Lodden or Langdon or Laughton or Lawton or Lauton or Lorton) married in Oatlands in had nine children,¹¹ registered successively in Bothwell (1), Oatlands (2), Campbell Town (2), Bothwell (1), Longford (1), Ringarooma (1) and Longford (1). George died in Campbell Town in 1886,¹² but Johanna’s death has not been traced.

The maps cannot show us mobility *within* the study area, which was also considerable. For example, William Harris, convict per Lord William Bentinck applied to marry Mary Regan, convict per Arabian.¹³ They were married at St Peter’s, Hamilton in 1854.¹⁴ They had seven children,¹⁵ only two of whom we find in the civil registers, and the remaining five were identified from the baptism register of St Peter’s, Hamilton. He was a labourer, variously at “Glen Dhu”, Lane’s Tier and Rocky Marsh in the Hamilton district. Similarly, Robert Wrigley, convict per Coromandel in 1838 had an unregistered union with a woman variously called Ellen Lee or Ellen Gray (or Grey), whose origins we can’t trace, and ten children were born to them of whom we find six in the civil registers, two in the baptism register of St John the Baptist’s, Ouse and two baptized at St Peter’s Hamilton.¹⁶ He is variously described as a shepherd at “Marlborough” and “Bronte”, labourer at Ouse Mill, and farmer at the River Dee.

Edward Tuck, convict per Equestrian 2, married Margaret Gibbins, convict on either the Kinnear 2 or the Arabian, in Hamilton. Four children are recorded in the civil registers of births at Hamilton, and he was a farm labourer or servant at

¹¹ RGD33/33 : 1856/00012; RGD33/34 : 1857/01691; RGD33/36 : 1859/01779; RGD33/39 : 1862/00119; RGD33/41 : 1864/00176; RGD33/46 : 1869/00022; RGD33/49 : 1872/00857; RGD33/52 : 1875/01616; RGD33/55 : 1878/01147.

¹² RGD35/54 : CT86/0526.

¹³ CON52/7 p179.

¹⁴ RGD37/13 : 1854/0171.

¹⁵ RGD33/32 : 1855/00396; RGD33/34 : 1857/00676; NS2065/1/1:00082; NS2065/1/1:00187; NS2065/1/1:00227; NS2065/1/1:00272; NS2065/1/1:00352.

¹⁶ NS2065/1/1:00285; RGD33/31 : 1854/00326; NS2065/1/1:00388; RGD33/36 : 1859/00758; NS2069/1/1:00110; NS2069/1/1:00111; RGD33/43 : 1866/00646; RGD33/45 : 1868/00680; RGD33/48 : 1871/00713; RGD33/50 : 1873/00726.

"Rotherwood", "Marsh Farm" and "Gladfield". He was also the deplorable cook so memorably recollected by the Van Diemens Land "Gumsucker" in chapter 12.

Nor was the high mobility restricted to the convicts and emancipists. One example, among many, Frederick Jones, was born and baptized in Green Ponds,¹⁷ the son of John and Mary Ann Jones. At 23, he married colonial-born, Elizabeth Emily Pross aged 17 (probably the unregistered daughter of James Pross and Hannah Maria White of Hobart) at Brighton in May 1854.¹⁸ Frederick and Mary Ann had eleven recorded children,¹⁹ but the likelihood is that their firstborn died unrecorded, as the first recorded child, Louisa, was born three years after the marriage in May 1857, and there are long enough gaps between the births of Emma, Frederick, and Mary Ann for there to have been at least two other children. His employment as an agricultural labourer took him successively to Brighton, Oatlands, Hobart, Green Ponds, Richmond, and Green Ponds each with a single recorded birth, then to Oatlands, where three children were registered, and lastly to Bothwell for the births of Violet and Francis.

The greatest distance covered by a member of the 1851-1855 marriage cohort was from Hamilton to Stanley on the far Northwest Coast of the island in the registration district of Horton. Martin Goram (Goran or Gorham), convict per Rodney 2 applied for permission²⁰ to marry Mary Connelly (or Connolly), convict per Martin Luther, and the marriage took place in September 1854 at Hobart.²¹ Their first child, Norah, was born in New Norfolk,²² and the second, Mary, at Hamilton.²³ One suspects there may have been other children born between 1858 and 1865 after which two sons and two daughters were registered in Horton from 1865 to 1873.²⁴ To where they may have moved during those seven missing years is not known. Like so many other families, not only can a great deal of detail on movement be

¹⁷ RGD32/02 : 1833/05165.

¹⁸ RGD37/13 : 1854/0044.

¹⁹ RGD33/34 : 1857/00131; RGD33/36 : 1859/01726; RGD32/04 : 1861/05669; RGD33/08 : 1863/06135; RGD33/45 : 1868/00629; RGD33/48 : 1871/01490; RGD33/50 : 1873/00629; RGD33/52 : 1875/01222; RGD33/54 : 1877/01284; RGD33/56 : 1879/01886; RGD33/58 : 1881/00093; RGD33/62 : 1884/00843.

²⁰ CON52/7 p154.

²¹ RGD37/13 : 1854/0758.

²² RGD33/32 : 1855/01225.

²³ RGD33/35 : 1858/00697.

²⁴ RGD33/42 : 1865/00780; RGD33/44 : 1867/00704; RGD33/47 : 1870/00748; RGD33/50 : 1873/00779.

gleaned from the reconstituted family data, but inevitably questions like this arise for which the surviving records have no answers.

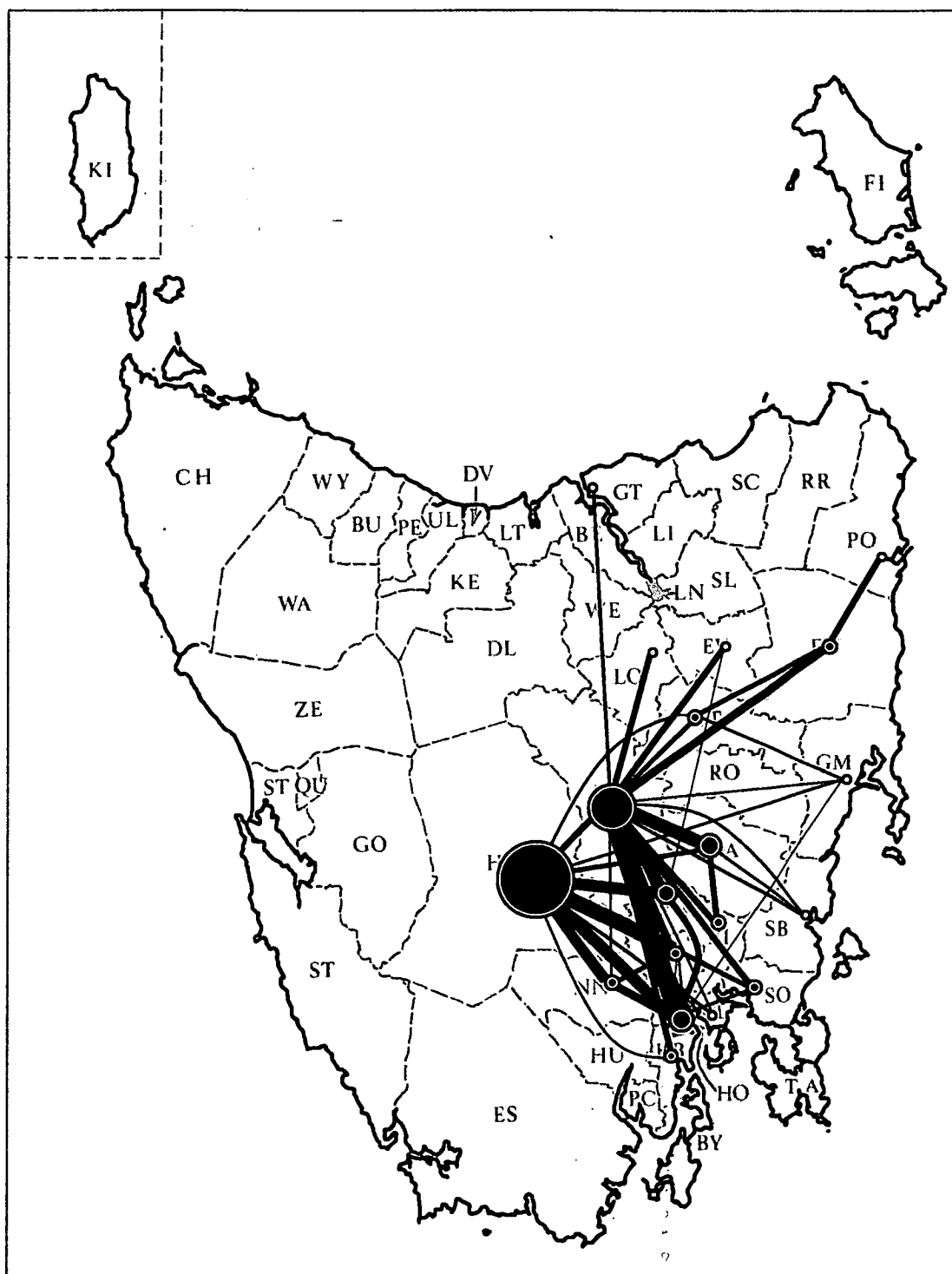


Figure 31.10 Birthplaces and numbers of children born in the 1861-1865 marriage cohort (red proportional circles) together with relative movement of members of the cohort between population centres (black proportional lines).

The contraction in population size and movement during the 1860s agricultural depression is demonstrated by comparing the 1851-1855 marriage cohort movement in Figure 31.5 and that of the much smaller 1861-1865 marriage cohort in Figure

31.8. One strongly suspects many couples with no recorded children simply moved out of the colony before reproducing because although fewer children were born to the 1861-1865 marriage cohort in total, the mean family size increased. The families experienced less movement, and that movement was spatially more constrained. The previous connections of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families with the Huon Valley, Tasman Peninsula, Scottsdale and Ringarooma and the Circular Head district were not perpetuated.

The most mobile of the families was that of Scots free settler, McEwan Moffat, aged 22 who married 18-year old Margaret Heron of Hobart in 1861.²⁵ They had at least twelve children between the birth of Alexander in 1862 and Ella in 1885, though there is an gap in the record of their children between the births of second son William in 1864 and the first daughter named Ann, born and died in 1870 in Hobart.²⁶ This is filled by the unrecorded birth of son Henry, and his burial in Hobart as an infant in 1868.²⁷ Places of birth of the children were Kingston (1), Brighton (1), Hobart (2), New Norfolk (1) Hobart (1), New Norfolk (2), Brighton (1), Bothwell (1), Brighton (1) and Richmond (1).

Many families on the other hand though rather large were more fixed, like that of Richard Gittus, whose birth in New Norfolk went unrecorded in the civil registers. He was most likely as son of either Benjamin Gittus, convict per *Woodman* and his wife Eliza Harewood, convict per *Jane* who were married in New Norfolk,²⁸ or of William Gittus and Mary Ann Bromley per *Mary 3*.²⁹ Richard married Margaret Vinen, who arrived free, at the little chapel of St Mary the Virgin at Macquarie Plains in 1865.³⁰ Their nine children³¹ were born in either Hamilton (3) or New Norfolk (6), that bias towards residence in the lower Derwent Valley persisting in the Gittus family to this day.

²⁵ RGD37/20 : 1861/0638.

²⁶ RGD33/39 : 1862/00814; RGD33/41 : 1864/00094; RGD33/10 : 1870/00797; RGD33/48 : 1871/01081; RGD33/10 : 1873/03132; RGD33/52 : 1875/01183; RGD33/54 : 1877/01126; RGD33/56 : 1879/00478; RGD33/58 : 1881/00101; RGD33/61 : 1883/00188; RGD33/63 : 1885/02885.

²⁷ RGD35/07: HO68/7512 and RGD35/07 : HO70/9137.

²⁸ Application to marry, CON52/1 p65, marriage RGD36/02 : 1835/3023.

²⁹ Application to marry, CON52/1 p65. No marriage record survives.

³⁰ RGD37/24 : 1865/0492.

³¹ RGD33/43 : 1866/01019; RGD33/45 : 1868/01091; RGD33/47 : 1870/00703; RGD33/52 : 1875/00745; RGD33/55 : 1878/00844; RGD33/56 : 1879/01763; RGD33/60 : 1882/02001; RGD33/60 : 1882/02088; RGD33/62 : 1884/02242.

The strength of the connections between Bothwell, Green Ponds, Brighton and Hobart increased in relative terms, much as Hamilton's did with New Norfolk and Hobart, whereas the connections between Bothwell and Hamilton decreased in both absolute and relative terms. There seemed to be far less movement between the two settlements than in the marriage cohort of a decade before.

In addition, the number of families with either no children or just one increased in relative terms, which itself could be a strong indication of outmigration from Tasmania.

Twelve of these families could not be found further in the records of Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales or Western Australia. They may have migrated elsewhere. The childless status of three families is explained by the post-menopause age of the wife. Many others can only be explained because they left Tasmania,

Economic recovery is demonstrated by the increases in numbers and movement in the marriage cohort of 1871-1875, as shown in Figure 31.9. Connections between the Central Highlands valleys and Oatlands, Green Ponds, Brighton and Richmond continued strongly, and most of these settlements were as connected, or more connected, by family movements than Bothwell was with Hamilton, a connection that remained weak. Small movements persisted with Glamorgan and Spring Bay, and apparently new ones began with Gordon and Kingborough on the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Westbury and Emu Bay.

The Channel connection can be illustrated by William Banks, who had arrived free and at age 26 married Mary Ann Jones, aged 20 (born in Hamilton³²) at Green Ponds.³³ There is a gap between the date of marriage in 1873 and the birth of their first recorded child, Henry, in Bothwell in 1877³⁴, but the seven remaining known children were registered in Kingborough.³⁵ No likely infant deaths could be linked to this family. Some descendants of this family settled, as so many Channel families did, in the Huon Valley, travelling by coastal vessels as most had to as the dirt track cut through to the Huon Valley in the 1860s would not become a reasonable road until the twentieth century.

³² RGD33/30 : 1853/00243.

³³ RGD37/32 : 1873/0132.

³⁴ RGD33/54 : 1877/00002.

³⁵ RGD33/55 : 1878/00988; RGD33/56 : 1879/01469; RGD33/60 : 1882/01720; RGD33/61 : 1883/01238; RGD33/63 : 1885/01995; RGD33/65 : 1887/02023; RGD33/67 : 1889/01914.

Whiteway,³⁷ aged 21, daughter of Robert Whiteway, convict per *Prince of Orange*, at Bothwell in 1875.³⁸ Their nine children³⁹ were registered, successively, in Richmond (3), Green Ponds (1), Launceston (1), and Ringarooma (3). Other families in this and later marriage cohorts from the Bothwell and Hamilton areas participated in the opening up of the rich basaltic lands of Scottsdale and Ringarooma as new land for farming in Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse was too cold, and too hilly, though no more heavily timbered than the rolling hills of Scott's New Country.

Thomas Robertson, aged 39, of uncertain origin (there are 23 men by this name in the convict records, but this man is likely to have arrived free, or else arrived when a teenager as a convict) married Norfolk Island-born Margaret Connors⁴⁰ at Westbury in 1874.⁴¹ At least six of their children were born at Westbury⁴² before they moved to Hamilton,⁴³ where two were born, and then to Strahan on Macquarie Harbour, where their last child, Arthur, was born.⁴⁴ By then, Strahan was the gateway to the newly developing mining towns of Queenstown, Gormanston and Linda.

The continuing connection with Spring Bay was largely in the hands of the Bethune family, founded by Walter Angus Bethune, Scots-born Hobart Town merchant and settler at "Dunrobin" near Ouse. He had married Charlotte Eliza Stracey in Hobart in 1832.⁴⁵ While making one of their many trips back to Scotland, their third son Walter Ross Munro Bethune was born about 1845. He at 27, styling himself "Gentleman", in turn married Louisa Gellibrand Pogson aged 22, at St John the Baptist's, Ouse in 1872.⁴⁶ (Louisa was the Hobart-born daughter⁴⁷ of George Thomas Pogson, Clerk in Holy Orders and Eliza Tice Gellibrand, daughter of Joseph Tice Gellibrand, solicitor, mentioned in chapter 17).

³⁷ RGD33/31 : 1854/00013.

³⁸ RGD37/34 : 1875/0002.

³⁹ RGD33/53 : 1876/01552; RGD33/54 : 1877/01614; RGD33/56 : 1879/02264; RGD33/58 : 1881/00963; RGD33/62 : 1884/02804; RGD33/64 : 1886/00179; RGD33/69 : 1890/02836; RGD33/73 : 1892/02130; RGD33/77 : 1894/02194.

⁴⁰ RGD33/30 : 1853/00918.

⁴¹ RGD37/33 : 1874/0705.

⁴² RGD33/55 : 1878/02184; RGD33/57 : 1880/02711; RGD33/58 : 1881/02421; RGD33/61 : 1883/02549; RGD33/63 : 1885/03373; RGD33/64 : 1886/03482.

⁴³ RGD33/66 : 1888/01881; RGD33/68 : 1890/01887.

⁴⁴ RGD33/81 : 1896/02559.

⁴⁵ RGD36/02 : 1832/1870.

⁴⁶ RGD37/31 : 1872/0134.

⁴⁷ RGD32/03 : 1850/03691.

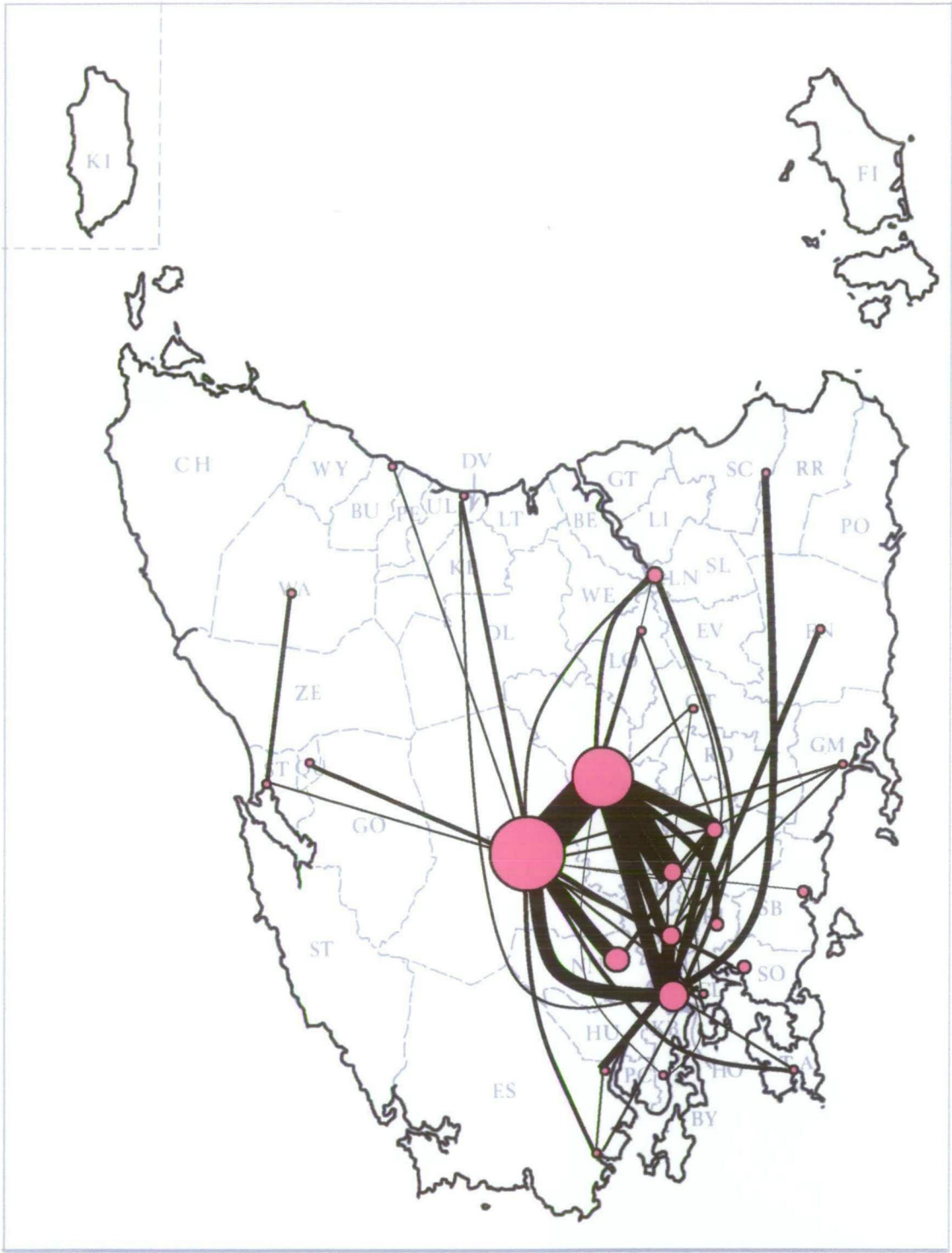


Figure 31.12 Birthplaces and numbers of children born in the 1881-1885 marriage cohort (red proportional circles) together with relative movement of members of the cohort between population centres (black proportional lines).

Four of their children, Walter Angus, Helen, Frank Pogson, and Malcolm were born at “Dunrobin”,⁴⁸ Louisa Gellibrand was registered in Hobart,⁴⁹ Una was born

⁴⁸ RGD33/50 : 1873/00712; RGD33/52 : 1875/00753; RGD33/54 : 1877/00742; Kenmere C1:00317.

⁴⁹ RGD33/12 : 1882/03321.

at "Dunrobin"⁵⁰ and the youngest two children, daughter Meta and an un-named son who died at birth were born at Spring Bay.⁵¹ The Emu Bay connection with Bothwell was established by John Burns, born in Fingal⁵² and his wife, Ellen Jones, born in Glamorgan,⁵³ who were married in Oatlands in 1873.⁵⁴ Two children were born in Oatlands⁵⁵ before the family moved to Bothwell, where Eliza Jane was born.⁵⁶

The family returned to Oatlands for the birth of Mary⁵⁷ before moving to Emu Bay on the Northwest Coast where Ellenor was born.⁵⁸

Perhaps the most striking contrast between the mobility for the 1881-1885 marriage cohort, as shown in Figure 31.10, and that shown by the preceding maps is the considerable strengthening in the heretofore weak connection between Bothwell and Hamilton. There was very much more movement between the settlements, a consequence of improvements in the joining road. Not only did families move between the settlements more, they moved more often. An extreme case was the family of William Cashion, stockman at "Macclesfield" near Lake Echo and his wife Clarice Maud née Saltmarsh who had been born in Longford.⁵⁹ The Cashions were a "major" Hamilton family who appear in the records in the mid 1860s. There is no record of William's birth, but he married Clarice in Hobart in 1882.⁶⁰ They had eleven children,⁶¹ born successively as follows in Hamilton (2), Bothwell (1), Hamilton (1), Hobart (1), Hamilton (1), Bothwell (1), Hamilton (1), Hobart (1) and the last two children in Hamilton while he was station manager in 1899, and then shepherd in 1903, at "Bashan Plains".⁶²

⁵⁰ RGD33/62 : 1884/01857.

⁵¹ RGD33/79 : 1895/02581; RGD33/83 : 1897/02469 and the death: RGD35/65 : SB97/0735.

⁵² RGD33/31 : 1854/00237

⁵³ RGD33/34 : 1857/00600.

⁵⁴ RGD37/32 : 1873/0552.

⁵⁵ RGD33/51 : 1874/01210; RGD33/54 : 1877/01210

⁵⁶ RGD33/56 : 1879/00442.

⁵⁷ RGD33/58 : 1881/01523.

⁵⁸ RGD33/61 : 1883/00633.

⁵⁹ RGD33/39 : 1862/00918.

⁶⁰ RGD37/41 : 1882/0287.

⁶¹ RGD33/61 : 1883/01113; RGD33/63 : 1885/01850; RGD33/64 : 1886/00843; RGD33/66 : 1888/01865; RGD33/17 : 1890/00357; RGD33/70 : 1891/01963; RGD33/74 : 1893/00104; RGD33/78 : 1895/01093; RGD33/21 : 1897/01211; RGD33/86 : 1899/00891 and NS2065/1/1:01579.

⁶² NS2065/1/1:01446 and NS2065/1/1:01579.

Another “major” mobile family, surnamed Eyles, also appears in the Hamilton records in the mid 1860s. They appear to have come from Manchester, if we can trust the record of William Eyles’ baptism as an adult.⁶³ John Wesley Eyles (birth not registered) aged 25, of Hamilton and his cousin, Mary Alice Eyles, aged 20, born in Hamilton⁶⁴ were married at Hobart in 1883.⁶⁵ The nineteenth century records yield data on seven children.⁶⁶ Their first child, Walter Sydney is listed in the baptism records of St John the Baptist’s, Ouse where his father’s occupation is described as Engineer and residence of “Leintwardine”, a major property in Ouse, whose position in relation to “Lawrenny” is shown in Figure 24.1. A son and a daughter were born in Hobart, and two later sons on Tasman Peninsula. By the time Percy John was baptized at St Peter’s Hamilton in 1896, John Wesley Eyles is described as a “Labourer of Rocky Marsh”. The depression of the 1890s also hit this family hard. The last known child, Linnie Margaret, was born at Southport.

It is among those whom we have described as “transients” that the connections with far-flung parts of Tasmania are found in the 1881 marriage cohort. 29-year old, Hobart-born Gamaliel Webster⁶⁷ married 21-year old free-arrival or unrecorded colonial-born Lydia Jane Foster, (or Lydia Jane Radcliff as she is called in one record) at Emu Bay.⁶⁸ Daughter Amelia was born there,⁶⁹ before they moved to Hamilton where a son, John Leonard, was born.⁷⁰ Three further children were born at Strahan⁷¹ and two at Waratah.⁷² The land journey from Hamilton to Strahan in 1891 or 1892 would have been quite an undertaking, but you could travel around the South Coast on one of several steamers of T.A. Reynolds & Co.

Other “transients”, though with family connections to Ouse, were New Zealand-born Henry Francis Latham and his wife Alice Maud Solomon who were kin of William Pennyfather Latham, Municipal Clerk and Registrar until his death in

⁶³ NS2065/1/1:01282.

⁶⁴ RGD33/41 : 1864/00904.

⁶⁵ RGD37/42 : 1883/0289.

⁶⁶ NS2069/1/1:00420; RGD33/14 : 1886/01376; RGD33/16 : 1889/01449; RGD33/73 : 1892/02667; RGD33/77 : 1894/02639; RGD33/80 : 1896/01065; RGD33/87 : 1899/02441.

⁶⁷ RGD33/04 : 1852/01240.

⁶⁸ RGD37/42 : 1883/0144.

⁶⁹ RGD33/62 : 1884/01331.

⁷⁰ RGD33/65 : 1887/01879.

⁷¹ RGD33/67 : 1889/03231; RGD33/71 : 1891/03326; RGD33/73 : 1892/02638.

⁷² RGD33/79 : 1895/02941; RGD33/85 : 1898/02741.

1893⁷³ at Hamilton, and his daughter Ellen Mary Jane Latham who had married George Clarence Nicholas of “Cawood” and so many other properties (see chapter 21). Four children were born to Henry and Alice in Launceston⁷⁴ before they came to Hamilton about 1896 where their residence in Ouse, “Listowel”, was commemorated in son Oliver’s second forename.⁷⁵ The last-known nineteenth century child was registered at Port Frederick on the central Bass Strait coast.⁷⁶ Similarly, the Bothwell originated family of Frederick Daniel Bennison and his wife Janet Bain, after the birth there of Adelaide Agnes,⁷⁷ had two children in Hobart,⁷⁸ before moving on to the Port Frederick area where Christina⁷⁹ was born in 1890.

The apparent contraction in both population size and relative amounts of movement from the 1881-1885 marriage cohort to the 1891-1895 marriage cohort are obvious from comparing Figures 31.10 and 31.11. However it would be quite wrong to draw conclusions about the dire effects of the 1890s agricultural depression from this comparison, as Figure 31.11 is based on incomplete data. We also cannot see in the population movement the effects of the increasing mechanization of agriculture to which Davison⁸⁰ drew attention, though some of the movement to Hobart that is discernable in Figure 31.10 may be due to it. We can see, however the increasing influence of mining and associated activities in the economy of Tasmania, even though the data for the cohort are incomplete.

James Alfred Palmer, aged 28 (either a free arrival or an unregistered offspring of one of the many Palmer families in Hamilton, the Midlands and Hobart) married Martha Tomlin, aged 25 in Hobart.⁸¹ She had been born in Longford.⁸²

⁷³ RGD35/61 : HM93/0314, and headstone at St John the Baptist’s, Ouse, <TAMIOT Ouse St John the Baptist A:Ha05/0092:1>.

⁷⁴ RGD33/61 : 1883/03139; RGD33/68 : 1890/00040; RGD33/72 : 1892/00588; RGD33/74 : 1893/00738.

⁷⁵ RGD33/80 : 1896/01053.

⁷⁶ RGD33/87 : 1899/02049.

⁷⁷ RGD33/59 : 1882/00733

⁷⁸ RGD33/14 : 1886/00564; RGD33/15 : 1887/00630.

⁷⁹ RGD33/69 : 1890/02639.

⁸⁰ Davison, Graeme, 2003. Fatal attraction? The lure of technology and the decline of rural Australia. *Tasmanian Historical Studies*, 8 (2): 40-55.

⁸¹ RGD37/51 : 1892/0352.

⁸² RGD33/43 : 1866/00644.

Beaconsfield where Ella May⁸⁵ was born and thence to the Scottsdale district where at least four more children were born.⁸⁶ Data adequate for proper identification of further children are not available, but the James Alfred Palmer, described as an old-age pensioner, who died at Scottsdale in 1932 aged 68 is very likely the same man, indicating this family may have remained in Scottsdale.⁸⁷

Among the families that went to the West Coast mining districts was that of Edward Jackson, a member of one of Hamilton's "core" families who was born about 1870, but whose birth was not registered. He married Mary Ridgers of Bothwell⁸⁸ at Oatlands in 1892.⁸⁹ Accessible records of the family are, of course, incomplete after 1899, but, two children were born at Oatlands,⁹⁰ one at Bothwell,⁹¹ and a daughter, Doris at Queenstown.⁹² Another family was that of New Norfolk-born William Hugh Clark,⁹³ record of whose marriage to Martha Donaghy has not been found, but whose son Archibald was born in Hamilton,⁹⁴ Kenneth in Strahan⁹⁵ and Thomas in Zeehan.⁹⁶

Moving in the opposite direction, to the Huon Valley, was the family of Walter Bowden. It is suspected that he may be a descendant of Edward Bowden whose family is listed in chapter 23, but his birth in Bothwell in 1872 went unregistered. He married Mary Jane Taylor in New Norfolk in 1892,⁹⁷ and their firstborn son, Charles was registered in Hamilton,⁹⁸ Walter and Beatrice in Brighton⁹⁹ and Thomas Edward in Victoria-Huon.¹⁰⁰

⁸⁵ RGD33/72 : 1892/00090.

⁸⁶ RGD33/77 : 1894/02069; RGD33/79 : 1895/02298; RGD33/83 : 1897/02078; RGD33/87 : 1899/01947.

⁸⁷ Index to deaths in Northeast Tasmania from 1900, informal compilation, unpublished.

⁸⁸ RGD33/47 : 1870/00004.

⁸⁹ RGD37/51 : 1892/0778.

⁹⁰ RGD33/75 : 1893/018471; RGD33/79 : 1895/01773.

⁹¹ RGD33/80 : 1896/00098.

⁹² RGD33/86 : 1899/01043.

⁹³ RGD33/37 : 1860/01666.

⁹⁴ RGD33/76 : 1894/01113.

⁹⁵ RGD33/79 : 1895/02624.

⁹⁶ RGD33/85 : 1898/02994.

⁹⁷ RGD37/51 : 1892/0765.

⁹⁸ RGD33/74 : 1893/01117.

⁹⁹ RGD33/76 : 1894/00145; RGD33/80 : 1896/00134.

¹⁰⁰ RGD33/85 : 1898/02700.

Attention should be drawn to the family of Richard Murrayfield Rainey, whose birth in Bothwell or Hobart was also not registered. His family moved, as so many others did during the Otago gold rush, to New Zealand where he met and married Hobart-born Alice Swan¹⁰¹ (called Alice Snow in one record) in 1887. They returned to Tasmania (as many families did not) about 1890, and twin sons were born in Bothwell in 1891.¹⁰² Three more children were born there¹⁰³ before the family moved to Queenstown about 1898, and Gordon Stanley Rainey was born in that mining settlement in 1899.¹⁰⁴ Geoffrey Blainey claims many prospectors with New Zealand experience, some of Irish origin, participated in the opening up of the West Coast mineral fields.¹⁰⁵

The impression on population movement from Figure 31.11 is that there was very little of it, in comparison with previous cohorts. However, the last few cohorts of our data that are so important in finding answers to questions on the fertility transition, on internal migration, economic decline and the influence of mechanization on population movement in late nineteenth century Tasmania, are incomplete. It is a pity that the data on the births of children in the first two decades of the twentieth century are not yet accessible. These unidentified, and as yet unidentifiable children will need to be included in the record of these cohorts before more definitive answers to these questions can be forthcoming.

¹⁰¹ RGD 33/09 : 1867/09251.

¹⁰² RGD 33/70 : 1891/00864; RGD 33/70 : 1891/00865.

¹⁰³ RGD 33/72 : 1892/00126; RGD 33/76 : 1894/00103; RGD 33/80 : 1896/00116.

¹⁰⁴ RGD 33/86 : 1899/01088.

¹⁰⁵ Blainey, Geoffrey, 1967. *The Peaks of Lyell*. 3rd. ed. Carlton: Melbourne University Press, p. 21.

32. *Conclusions and suggestions for future research*

To what degree have the hopes I expressed in 1993¹ for family reconstitution studies in Tasmania been realized? And what conclusions can we draw from this exercise in family and community reconstitution and examination of some lands and families of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts?

30.1 **High mobility in nineteenth century Tasmania.**

The Data in Appendices 2 and 3, and the graphical representation of them in chapter 31 indicate that the personal and family mobility in nineteenth century Tasmania was rather high. In any one marriage cohort it would appear that half as many children, and no doubt their parents, were moving place of residence into, out of, and within the highland valleys of the Derwent, Ouse and Clyde as were being born, if we can trust the migration ratios plotted in Figure 29.1.

It very likely indeed that the nineteenth century records of these settlements would have been considered by researchers in the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure to be unsuitable for family reconstitution studies on the grounds of their inability to provide adequate data on completed family size towards the critical period of the demographic transition. Fertility data therefore can only be considered to be indicative rather than definitive. The high proportion of surnames of infrequent occurrence (up to 75 percent) strengthened the decision to push this study in the neglected direction of migration analysis, using the reconstituted family data in the absence of surviving census returns. This was possible only because the civil registration data for the colony had just been computerized.

To the best of my knowledge, a work of this nature has not been attempted before in Tasmania. None of the conclusions drawn from the data is especially profound, nor does any conclusion add anything significantly new to the corpus of scholarship. However, the mobility data do indicate that nineteenth century Tasmanians regarded their colony as having opportunities that could be exploited by moving to another settlement, or, in times of severe economic decline from the island to take advantage of new lands opening up in Victoria and New Zealand. Many of the facts unearthed have never before been put into print, especially those

¹ Chick, Neil, 1993. Using our Van Diemens Land heritage. *Tasmanian Historical Studies*. 4: 18-30.

concerning the land transfers. Some conclusions however cast significant doubt upon widely held opinions about the nature of Tasmanian records. Most of the conclusions are caveats arising from the application of simple common sense rather than the result of any sophisticated reasoning. The following come to mind.

There is a general impression abroad in Tasmania as to the high level of interconnectedness between Bothwell and Hamilton: an interconnectedness that found administrative expression in 1993 with the amalgamation of the two municipalities. The nineteenth century migration data presented in this thesis on the other hand indicate that only for the 1881 marriage cohort was this well expressed by the movement of families. All other marriage cohorts studied showed that Bothwell and Hamilton were better connected by family ties to other settlements. It was also only in the twentieth century that the highest level of ownership of land across the boundaries of the two municipalities by major landowners occurred, principally by the Nicholas and Brock families.

32.2 There is no such thing as a complete family tree

Even with the wealth of surviving historical records, many life events were never recorded, even well towards the end of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, as many applicants for the Old Age Pension have discovered to their amazement. Many records have not survived. This is particularly true of persons who arrived free, of whom the authorities had little reasons to take notice, unless they were to acquire land, or their activities impinged upon potential government revenue or the criminal justice system.

It is also true to a lesser extent for convicts, whose records, though remarkably intact, did suffer significant loss during the century following the end of transportation, when the stigma of convicthood was at its worst. Many of these "lost" records found their way interstate and many have been gathered at the Mitchell Library, Sydney, and are accessible in microform. Cases of wilful mutilation of records of convicted ancestors, by those of the following generations who rose in social status, are part of the folklore of Tasmanian archivists.

In more recent years a bitter dispute, not without its ironies, has arisen over the levels of completeness of the civil records. One group of persons, descendants of the relatively well documented² abducted Aboriginal wives of sealers on the Bass

² Tindale, N.B., 1953. Results of the Harvard-Adelaide Universities anthropological expedition, 1938-1939. Growth of a people: formation and development of a

Strait Islander from 1815, claimed Tasmanian Aboriginal ancestry using “white man’s” records to support their eligibility to vote in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission elections and to deny the franchise to others without written records. They fallaciously claimed that the records were complete and disproved the Aboriginality of the others. These others, including the Lia Pootah group, claimed descent from less well documented women who had become marginally integrated into white society and were thus not rounded up by George Augustus Robinson³ and his guide, Truganini of the Bruny Island Tribe, during the infamous “Black War” of 1830. This latter group claimed “There is no challenge to our Aboriginality except we didn’t have a white man’s family tree.”⁴ The Bass Strait Islander descendants were outraged when the “white man’s” Administrative Affairs Tribunal “found that oral histories and traditions outweighed written documentation when it came to proving Aboriginality.” The Lia Pootah group bitterly remarked that “it had taken over \$40,000 to prove what we already knew”.⁵ Underlying this rhetoric among the marginalized is competition for limited monetary resources, and even more significantly, rivalry over “ownership” of traditions and cultural resources.

The facts are that my record linkage of state registers, ecclesiastical records, newspapers, monumental inscriptions and family bibles successfully challenges the conventional wisdom of the completeness and accuracy of the of state registers, and proves these additional sources significantly complement them. Further, we must conclude that the statistics on births, deaths and marriages published in decades of *Tasmanian Statistics* and *Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers* are thus flawed estimates. No wonder Peter Bolger found that statistical data could not determine whether there was an outflow of people from Tasmania or an inflow of people into Tasmania during the Californian and Victorian Gold Rushes of the 1850s.⁶ An examination of family trees and traditions would seem to indicate that *both* occurred, as so many

hybrid aboriginal and white stock on the islands of Bass Strait, Tasmania, 1815-1949. *Records of Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston*, NS 2 (64).

Mollison, B.C., 1976. *The Tasmanian Aborigines, Vol 3. Part 1. Tasmanian Aboriginal genealogies, with an appendix on Kangaroo Island*. Hobart: Psychology Department, University of Tasmania.

³ Plomley, N.J.B., ed. 1966. *Friendly mission: the Tasmanian journals and papers of George Augustus Robinson 1829-1834*. Hobart: Tasmanian Historical Research Association.

⁴ Whinnett, Ellen, 2002a. *Mercury*, Hobart, 18 October 2002, p18.

⁵ Whinnett, Ellen, 2002b. *Mercury*, Hobart, 19 October 2002, p7.

⁶ Bolger, Peter, 1976. Figures and bodies: a demography of Tasmania at independence. *Papers and Proceedings of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association*, 23: 2-8.

Tasmanians were like Edward Bowden and Robert Blake in chapter 23: gold diggers from Tasmania who returned. On the other hand, the trees in this thesis would tell us that most who went to the Otago goldfields stayed in New Zealand.

32.3 Limitations imposed by time

It is also especially true in the early years of settlement that many of the large proportion of children who did not survive infancy and early childhood went unrecorded in official papers, and one must rely upon the chance preservation of family papers and traditions concerning them. This is true especially during the years of epidemics. Kaye McPherson has demonstrated this with respect to scarlet fever in nineteenth century Tasmania.⁷

Statements in some marriage notices that a person is the third or fourth or eldest or whatever cannot be relied upon when family reconstitution frequently reveals that elder or intervening children who died young were not included in the count.

This Tasmanian study differs from others in that it can proceed to 1899 on the basis of accessible civil registration data. It has been shown from examination of a small sample of parish registers that these registration data are incomplete. Nor can the parish register data replace them entirely because they too are incomplete. Though there is the potential for continuing the study up to 1950 or beyond on the basis of the more than 2,750 parish registers at the Archives Office of Tasmania, this too will have to be done with caution. Indeed, the closer we get to the present day, the more difficult it is to reconstruct the recent parts of family histories from historical documents. The many missing dates and places in the biographies testify of this. The closer to 1970, the less the likelihood of such documents being in machine-readable form and indexed in such a way as to optimise information retrieval and linkage for both family and community reconstitution. From about 1974, an ever-increasing proportion of useful data has been put into machine-readable form, *ab initio*, but most such data are still in the control of the agencies that created them, and will be inaccessible for scholarly use for at least another twenty years. Records created during the last fifty years, be they governmental or ecclesiastical, are mostly inaccessible because of policies protecting personal privacy of the living.

⁷ McPherson, Kaye L., 1998. *Scarlet fever in nineteenth century Tasmania*. Unpublished B.Sc. (Hons.) thesis, Dept. of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania.

In their absence, for this family reconstitution and community reconstruction study, I have had to rely upon the variable willingness of the families in the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts to make family records available to me. With the passage of time and ever-increasing failure of relatives separated in time and space to keep in contact with one another, there is less and less likelihood of being able to bring each and every branch of a family tree up to the present day. The closer to the present, the greater the necessity of ensuring that what is to be written about has the consent of the families concerned. For this reason, murders and suicides discovered in the official records and discussed in newspaper accounts have been expressly excluded from discussion in this thesis, though the death data are given and can be interpreted.

32.4 Limitations imposed by geography

Reconstitution is difficult for those families where siblings have migrated internally to more recently settled rural districts within Tasmania, to Hobart or Launceston, and even more difficult after external migration interstate and overseas. The reconstituted extended families printed in the five volumes of my *Van Diemens Land Heritage* series have revealed region-based branches of many families, with the tendency to isolation. This is true not only for the valleys of the Central Highlands and Midlands but perhaps even more so for the Huon and Channel region of the island, the West Coast, the far Northwest and the Northeast communities.

Just as most families lost many children in infancy and early childhood, so most families experienced some out-migration from Tasmania, principally to Victoria and New Zealand, but also to a lesser extent to New South Wales, and Queensland. Such individuals and families rapidly pass beyond the net of official record-keeping in Tasmania and over time also from the remembrance of their kin who remained. As generations pass, such connections become more and more obscure. Fortunately, in many families, concerted efforts are being made to re-establish communication with cousins, distant in both space and kinship level, though this task is beyond the skill of most amateur family historians.

Despite all such efforts, entire reconstitution of families and communities is an impossible task. We can think of the geographical boundaries of communities and the genetic boundaries of connected kin networks as permeable membranes through which individuals and families move, in and out. This should be obvious from even a casual reading of the family trees, and proven by the many maps in chapter 31—at least for the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse families. No family reconstitution in this

study could be completed beyond two generations from the records of just one community. Marriages partners were found outside the boundaries and are brought in. Others moved out to find partners or else emigrated for other reasons and found partners and had descendants beyond the communities of the Central Highlands. I have conducted a few case studies of families begun here and continued in other states. The families of Thomas Roadknight, civil registrar and William Roadknight, his brother, once a miller and farmer near Hamilton are two such, among the many lineages in the appendices on CD-ROM. The extensive listings of the Nicholas and Brock families interstate are of the same kind. Such reconstitutions are only partial because, outside Tasmania, only the index year of many life events is accessible *gratis*, rather than the full date and place of the events.

32.5 Limitations imposed by social class and economic change

The historical, economic and social circumstances of the first 150 years of the Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse districts and of Tasmania as a whole were such that, initially, all families were immigrants. The great landowners initially had holdings that supported a large population of agricultural workers. In the earliest decades these were entirely assigned servants — convicts still under sentence. Through time, more and more were emancipists, and later free arrivals and the children of emancipists. Ploughmen, shearers, shepherds, rabbiters, fencers, drovers, grooms, blacksmiths, domestic servants, cooks, *et al.*, were all essential for the successful operation of the great estates. Those estates where the potential for irrigation had been recognized also required timber-getters to fuel the pump engines, watermen to regulate the water flow and maintain the flumes and ditches. Then there were the stockmen who operated the high country summer sheep runs, a kind of seasonal transhumance economy. The groupings of estates supported other tradesmen usually residing in the settlements of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse: millers, tanners, shoemakers, saddle-makers and bridle-cutters, bakers, licensed victuallers, carters, farriers, road maintenance contractors. Socially above these were schoolteachers, the postal officials, the police, and a few clergy and physicians, justices of the peace and magistrates, some of whom were migrants and some drawn from the younger sons of the great landowning families, along the social model of old rural England.

The admittedly dubious aggregate statistics published in the *Parliamentary Journals and Papers* show that the population of the townships of Bothwell and Hamilton reached their peak in 1891, expressed in my data by the 1881 marriage cohort. The severe agricultural depression that began in 1891 commenced the slow

depopulation of the highland valleys. Steam-driven agricultural machines began to be listed in the Agricultural Statistics from the mid 1880s. However, particularly after the introduction tractors in the 1930s, and of Myxomatosis and large-scale adoption of petrol-driven agricultural machinery after World War II, general depopulation occurred, especially in the elevated districts of summer pastures using mostly seasonal labour. There was little incentive to remain in areas such as "Macclesfield" where a stockman who spent more than a year there in the 1880s "describes it as uninhabitable for man and beast in winter, gales, snow and sleet without interruption. Still as a grass country, for two months before and after midsummer, something splendid."⁸

Many of these upland areas had been laboriously cleared, not only for pasture, but for some limited cropping and the little domestic gardens which helped provide for the families of shepherds and rabbiters. Most of these have reverted to scrub and bush, except where grazing by the native animals produced what are termed marsupial lawns. The extensive leasehold properties in the yet higher country have come to be viewed, in the last three decades, as environments under stress from the introduced hard-hoofed fauna: cattle, sheep and horses, and from introduced species of plants, some of which like gorse, briars, and blackberries were noxious weeds. This stress was especially severe along the droving routes between the summer sheep runs in the high country and the winter pastures in the valleys of the Ouse, Clyde, and Jordan. Extensive sheet erosion developed, exacerbated by the propensity of the introduced rabbits to eat plants down to the roots. Therefore in recent decades, many leased and even some freehold properties like "Split Rock" west of the Great Lake have been resumed by government regulation and incorporated into conservation areas.

It is ironic that such highland population clearances of the 1920s affected the employees of many whose ancestors had left the southern highlands of Scotland under the forced clearances there and had come to the valleys of the Clyde and Ouse in Van Diemens Land in the 1820s and 1830s. Very little remains now of the villages of Victoria Valley, Osterley, Dee, Strickland or of Lane's Tier in the valleys of tributaries of the Ouse river. The villages of the tenant farmers of Leintwardine, Rotherwood, and Hollow Tree at lower altitudes have disappeared entirely as has Hamilton Plains. Many young men went from these districts and the towns to serve in World War I (and World War II). Their names are engraved on the war memorials of the little settlements. The many who did not return are designated

⁸ Special Correspondent, 1885. *Through Tasmania*, No. 79. *Mercury*, Hobart, 25 April 1885.

with a cross beside their names. All have found their way into TAMIOT, the index of Tasmanian monumental inscriptions.

The effects on the settlements and the estates of the loss of young men was profound. The break-up of the extensive estates of George Clarence Nicholas of "Cawood" was a consequence of the war-related deaths of his sons Henric Clarence and Basil Gordon during and after World War I. As George Clarence Nicholas sold up, so the Brock Brothers of "Lawrenny" bought up. In turn, the break-up of the vast holdings of Brock Brothers was a consequence of the deaths in action during World War II of "Joe" and "Jim" Brock, the airmen sons of Harold James Brock whose brothers had no issue.

From the 1930s, for a time the men of these dying settlements found employment in the construction of Tasmania's hydro-electric schemes, but from 1947 their numbers were swamped by immigrant families, many of whom were refugees from war-torn Europe. When the construction was complete, most of them, native-born and "New Australians" alike, moved from the Hydro Camps of Bronte Park, Tarraleah and Butler's Gorge to metropolitan centres.

There is an impression, as yet unquantified, that the higher the economic and social status of a family, the greater the likelihood and frequency of interaction with districts, states and countries outside of Tasmania. In other words there is a direct relationship between level of wealth and potential for mobility. It is not a linear relationship. The poorest and the most affluent families have proven to be the most difficult to reconstruct. The poor are hard because poverty and illiteracy militate against record-keeping. The very affluent are hard despite their strong propensity to leave records because of high levels of out-migration. It is the middle classes, the successful but not too successful rural families and well-to-do tradesmen's families in the towns that are the easiest to put together from scattered records.

A concomitant of this is that there is an inverse relationship between the potential for a successful community reconstruction and the social status of the families within it. Nevertheless, the communities of Osterley and Victoria Valley, that flourished for perhaps fifty years, have been fairly successfully recorded through the use of old school records and parish books, and the utilisation of residual networks, both kinship and friendship networks.⁹ The larger, more

⁹ Bannister, Kathleen and Phyllis Bannister, 1974. *The history of Osterley including Victoria Valley*. New Norfolk: Derwent Printery.

Rieusset, Brian, 1993. *The Jacksons of Hamilton: a brief study of a pioneering family in Tasmania*. Howrah, Tasmania: B. Rieusset.

diverse, and generally more affluent settlements of Bothwell, Hamilton and Ouse have yet to be so reconstructed in print.

32.6 Limitations of past research

I still have nagging doubts about the profoundly influential work of the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure — work shared between many scholars that has proceeded so far beyond my own. Professor Sir Tony Wrigley and his colleagues also had doubts which they attempted to address in both major monographs¹⁰ and numerous individual papers, many of which are referred to in part 1 of this thesis.

Chief among the issues is the potential for unreliability arising from “High levels of migration, the presence of non-conformists, and other problems....”¹¹ Internal migration is easier to catch by operating at a Tasmania-wide scale as demonstrated in Part 4. Outmigration is much more difficult, given the fragmentary nature of the surviving shipping records.¹² Cross-community studies of the records of the parish chest have yet to be performed in England, though attention has been drawn to their potential.¹³ There are no equivalent records in Tasmania. There are also profound differences between the raw frontier settlements of Tasmania’s central highlands and of the valleys of the rivers that feed into the Derwent, on the one hand, and the parishes used to produce the studies of Wrigley and Schofield and their colleagues, on the other. The most significant difference between this Tasmanian study and those local population studies done in England is that here migration has been an even *bigger* difficulty, but then I have had the advantage of using family data reconstituted on a state-wide, rather than local, basis.

Steadman, Pauline, 1997. *The Blackwell and Burris lines*, being volume 2 of Spencer family history. Brisbane: P. Steadman.

Steadman, Pauline, 1997. *The Spencers of Hamilton*, being volume 1 of Spencer family history. Brisbane: P. Steadman.

¹⁰ Wrigley, E.A. & R.S. Schofield, 1989. *The population history of England 1541-1871: a reconstruction*. 1st paperback edition with new introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Wrigley, E.A. *et al.*, 1997. *English population history from family reconstitution 1580-1837*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹¹ Wrigley, E.A. *et al.*, 1997, p74.

¹² Chick, Neil, 2002. *The Archives Office of Tasmania: a guide for family historians*. Tasmanian Family History Society Research Note Series, No. 7., 4th edition.

Nevertheless, Tasmania's most significant export has been people, and those lost to the island through outmigration will always be a problem to reconstitution and subsequent demographic analysis.

32.7 Potential for future research

There is a great deal more that can be done, and I shall touch on but a few items. I should return to the Government Property Valuation Rolls, published in the *Hobart Town Gazette*. These appear sporadically before 1860 and more or less annually after that date. Part of a sample page is reproduced in Figure 32.1. I had transcribed several decades of these for Hamilton, but found the file irretrievably corrupted when I upgraded computer system software. Since these raw valuation data are published they can be transcribed again, and Dr Trudy Cowley has already published those for 1858 in an accessible format.¹⁴ We can look forward to the extension of this project to cover many decades, though that task, as I can testify from personal experience, will be mind-numbing. Some sophisticated analyses can be performed on these data, as they record the area and assessed annual value of each holding. The name and address of both the landowner and the occupant are recorded. Economic cycles which have been hinted at in this thesis from changes in sale price of individual properties will be able to be a little better defined from changes in the assessed annual values across entire municipalities and between them. General trends will emerge. The major economic cycles stand out clearly though little faith can be placed upon the detail as anyone who has dealt in real estate and has compared the market valuation with the government valuation will know! Furthermore these data can be readily connected to the family reconstitution data from the nominal component of the valuation rolls.

¹³ Simpson, Elizabeth M., 1980. Paupers' passports: sources for tracing the family history of your poorer English ancestors. *World Conference on Records, Preserving our Heritage*, [held at Provo, Utah] August 12-15, 1980, Volume 5, paper 416.

¹⁴ Cowley, Trudy, 2004a. *Alphabetical listings by owner and occupier of the 1858 valuation roll for the city of Hobart Town*. New Town: Research Tasmania.

Cowley, Trudy, 2004b. *1858 valuation rolls for Northern Tasmania: including Launceston Town and the districts of Deloraine, Devon, George Town, Horton, Launceston, Longford, Morven, Port Sorell and Westbury*. New Town: Research Tasmania.

Cowley, Trudy, 2005a. *1858 Valuation rolls for Central and Eastern Tasmania, including the districts of Bothwell, Brighton, Campbell Town, Fingal, Glamorgan, Hamilton, New Norfolk, Oatlands, Richmond and Spring Bay*. New Town: Research Tasmania.

Cowley, Trudy, 2005b. *1858 valuation rolls for Southern Tasmania: including the districts of Franklin and Hobart*. New Town: Research Tasmania.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1861.					
VALUATION ROLL, HAMILTON.					
<p>NOTICE is hereby given that, at a Meeting of Justices of the Peace held at the Court House, Hamilton, on the 12th day of December instant, for the revision of the Valuation Roll for the said District, the said Roll was revised and corrected by the said Justices.</p> <p>And notice is hereby further given, that all Appeals against such alterations will be heard in a Court of General Sessions, to be holden at the Court House, Hamilton, on Monday, the 20th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, provided that the notice of such Appeal in writing, specifying the grounds thereof, shall have been given to the Deputy Clerk of the Peace at least five days previous to the holding of such Court,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">H. J. DURIEU, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.</p>					
VALUATION Roll for the District of HAMILTON.					
Description of the Property.	Situation of the Property.	Name and Residence of the Occupier of the Property.	Name and Residence of the Proprietor of the Property.	Area of the Property.	Annual Value of the Property.
Land	Parish of Stradbroke	Axford, Thomas, Bothwell	Representatives of the late Joseph Bradbury	ACRES. 1970	£ 212 0
—	ditto Pelham	ditto	Bernard Bennett, Victoria	200	30 0
ditto	ditto	ditto	Edward Bisdee, England	640	60 0
ditto	ditto Henry	ditto	ditto	1014	95 0
ditto	ditto Hawkesdale	ditto	Thomas Axford, Bothwell	4076	122 0
ditto	ditto Pelham	Allwright, Richard Thomas, Broad Marsh	The Queen	1150	11 10
ditto	ditto Henry	Andrews, Edward, Bothwell	Representatives of the late Sarah Bradbury	831	82 10
ditto	ditto Sutherland	Baker, Edward, Repulse River	Edward Baker, Repulse River	50	10 0
ditto	ditto Grafton	Barker, Edwin	Edwin Barker	742	7 10
House and land	Lower Tarleton-street, Hamilton	Bellenger, Thomas, Hamilton	Thomas Bellenger, Hamilton	1½	40 0
Land	Florentine Parish	ditto	The Queen	820	8 5
House and land	Franklin-place, Hamilton	Burn, Thomas, Hamilton	James Jackson, Hamilton	under 1	10 0
ditto	No. 1, Clyde-street, ditto	Bolton, John, ditto	ditto	ditto	10 0
Land	South-road, ditto	ditto	John Bolton	10	10 0
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	9	9 0
House and land	Clyde-street, ditto	ditto	ditto	under 1	10 0
Land	Parish of Henry	Best, Joseph, Hollow Tree	Joseph Best, Hollow Tree	55	30 0
ditto	ditto Bashan	Butler, John James, Brighton	The Queen	1200	12 0
ditto	ditto	ditto	Representatives of the late Gamaliel Butler	4937	323 0
ditto	ditto Sutherland	ditto	The Queen	2500	25 0
ditto	ditto Pelham	Bisdee, Edward, England; agent, Thomas Axford, Bothwell	ditto	593	6 0
ditto	ditto Henry	ditto	ditto	647	6 10
ditto	ditto	ditto	Edward Bisdee, England	1000	100 0
ditto	Parish of Sutherland	Bethune, Walter Angus, England; agent, Thomas Lloyd Gellibrand, Cleveland	The Queen	4960	50 0
ditto	ditto Lough	ditto	ditto	1325	13 5
ditto	ditto Argyle	ditto	ditto	500	5 0
ditto	ditto Sutherland	ditto	Walter Angus Bethune	992	30 0
ditto	ditto	Browning, James, Fenton Forest	The Queen	500	5 0
ditto	ditto Angleses, Russell's Falls	ditto	James Browning, Fenton Forest	50	10 0
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	50	10 0
ditto	ditto	Browning, Henry, ditto	The Queen	500	5 0
House and land	ditto Kenmere	Burris, Edward, Ouse	Edward Burris, Ouse	10	30 0
ditto	Jackson-street, Hamilton	Ball, Moses, Hamilton	Moses Ball, Hamilton	1	20 0
Land	Parish of Pelham	Byrne, John, Hollow Tree	John Byrne, Hollow Tree	120	20 0
ditto	ditto Kenmere	Bowerman, James, Rotherwood	Mrs. Eliza Tice Dixon, Lentwarden	110	80 0
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	140	70 0
ditto	ditto Argyle	Bryant, James, Trap Valley	Rev. Charles Simson, O'Brien's Bridge	1150	60 0

Figure 32.1 Valuations from the Hobart Town Gazette, 31 December 1861

Another source for evaluation of internal migration is the electoral rolls, though the limited franchise of years before 1901 limits their use. A project is under investigation to digitally scan these rolls which are in printed format after 1911, and then perform record linkage analysis on them to track movements of those over the age of 21, British subjects, and enrolled to vote.

Until the last decade, the published rolls have the advantage of recording the occupation of voters, though they do not record the date of birth. The internal records of the Electoral Commission do have such data, but not in a form as to be easily put into machine-readable and linkable form, though not every elector notified the Electoral Commission every time he or she moved residence, or changed occupation.

Though the initial family reconstitutions from the civil registration data to 1899 have been completed,¹⁵ they have yet to be analysed fully. Nor should they be analysed until the parish registers to 1899 have been transcribed and linked to the civil registers. The potential benefits to demographic and social structure scholarship of having both the civil and ecclesiastical registrations systems running in parallel in Tasmania for more than sixty years and *both* accessible to scholars, cannot be ignored. Many persons in the lineage listings already to hand will be able to be described better, and many further persons will be added to the trees when the many parish registers that extend beyond 1899 are put into machine-readable form. The last item is a task that may take more than a decade.

¹⁵ This is given in the Filemaker Pro 5 file "0•Composite" in the appendices on CD-ROM.

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Note: in references to the titles of papers and books, capitalization of words is reserved for proper nouns only, in compliance with recent bibliographic practice.

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